SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XII.—PART I.

FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

90881

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1880.

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No. 23.. Return shewing all moneys received, and from whom, on account of fines and costs in respect of convictions under the Temperance Act of 1864, in the Township of Melancthon, in the Electoral District of Dufferin during the year 1878; also, the expense of convictions, and to whom paid, and the amount paid the Commissioners or the Inspector, in respect of service or expense during the year. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 24.. Return shewing the total amount of Tavern and Shop Licenses granted to each of the Municipalities of the Electoral District of Dufferin, in the year 1878; also, total amount of moneys received from each of the said Municipalities, total amount received for fines; total amount deposited in banks; amount paid to Treasurer of each Municipality; expenses of Commissioners and Inspectors' salaries or fees; balance remaining, if any, to the credit of the License Fund for said Electoral District. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 25.. Return shewing all moneys received, and from whom, on account of fines and costs, in respect of convictions under the Temperance Act of 1864, in the West Riding of Peterborough, during the year 1878; also, the expenses in connection with the same, and to whom paid, and the amounts paid to Commissioners or to the Inspector, in respect of services or expenses during such year. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 26.. Return shewing the amounts received in the Crown Lands Department, on account of the Land Improvement Fund from 1861, when its payment to the Municipalities ceased, up till the 1st of July, 1867, from which date it has been paid till now.

No. 27.. Return relating to Liquor Licenses in the Electoral District of Cardwell. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 28.. Return shewing total number of Tavern Licenses granted to each Municipality of the West Riding of Middlesex in the year 1878; also, total number of Shop Licenses; total amount of money received from each of the said Municipalities for such licenses; total amount received for fines; total amount deposited in banks; date of deposit; where, and by whom deposited; amounts and dates of payments to Treasurer of each Municipality; expenses of Commissioners and Inspectors, salary or fees; balance, if any, remaining to credit License Fund of the West Riding of Middlesex. (*Not Printed.*)

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No. 30.. Return from the Treasurer of the Agriculture and Arts Association, giving a detailed statement of its income and expenditure for the years 1878 and 1879. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 31.. Report of the Ontario School of Art and Design for the year 1879. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 32.. Return of copies of all correspondence and papers between the Department of Public Works and William Irving, in respect to his claim for work done on certain drains in the Township of Raleigh, under the Drainage Act. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 33.. Return shewing:—1. The number of Reeves and Deputies comprising the several County Councils of this Province, in the years 1868 and 1879 respectively; 2. The number of sessions held, with duration of each.

No. 34.. Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Assets of the Mercer Estate for the year 1879.

No. 35.. Return of the number of Lunatics who were confined in the several common gaols of this Province in the years 1871, 1874 and 1878, and the aggregate number of days during which Lunatics were so confined in these years. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 36.. Report of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate into the financial affairs of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, together with the evidence taken at said investigation by such Commission. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 37.. Return of correspondence and papers relating to the following Railways:—Erie and Huron Railway; Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway; and the Stratford and Huron Railway.

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No. 39.. Return shewing the number of prisoners sent from each County in Ontario to the Kingston Penitentiary, Reformatory and Asylums, during the years 1878 and 1879, and also stating in detail the fees received by the Sheriffs of the Counties respectively for their services in connection therewith.

No. 40.. Statement shewing the original cost of lands known as Mimico Farm; the number of acres sold, and the amounts realized therefor; also, shewing the number of acres remaining unsold; the number and names of the tenants or lessees thereof, or any part thereof; the number of acres held by each such tenant or lessee; the respective rentals agreed to be paid by each such tenant or lessee; the amounts paid, and the terms and conditions of the lease or tenancy of such tenant or lessee.

No. 41.. Return of all Departmental Orders or instructions to License Commissioners and Inspectors, with a view to furnishing to the Municipalities details of expenditure of License Fund. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 42.. Return of all correspondence and papers between the Government and the County of Middlesex, relating to the support of patients in the London Asylum. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 43.. Return shewing all cases in the County Courts which have been argued and been adjourned for judgment in the year 1878. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 44.. Return for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, shewing for each License District in the Province the number of convictions under the Act respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, for (1), selling without license; and (2), selling on Sunday or after seven o'clock on Saturday night, or during any other days or hours contrary to any Statute in force in the Province or any By-law in force in any of such Districts, shewing also how many of the latter class have, subsequent to conviction, been re-licensed.

No. 45.. Return of the regular students; also, of occasional students admitted at University College, Toronto, during the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, distinguishing the males from the females; the number of such regular and occasional students who actually attended the College during those years, and the number who matriculated in the Toronto University; the respective salaries of professors, tutors, and others in receipt of moneys from the College funds; the total amount of the annual income of said College, and of the annual charges upon the same. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 46.. Return of papers or correspondence which may have passed between the Government of the Province and that of the Dominion, in regard to the confirmation of the Award of the Arbitrators, in reference to the North-western Boundaries of the Province.

No. 47.. Return shewing the aggregate fees received by each Judge of the County Court in this Province, in connection with his duties as Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the years 1878 and 1879.

No. 48.. Return shewing the number of prisoners flogged in the Central Prison during the years 1878 and 1879, up to the present date; by whom so sentenced, if any were; whether by the Judges or by the Warden of the Prison, and for what offence; together with a copy of the by-laws and Orders in Council under which corporal punishments are administered.

No. 49.. Return shewing: 1. The names of the persons, firms and companies indebted to the Crown on the 1st day of January, 1879, on account of timber dues, ground rent, or bonuses for timber limits; 2. The amount of indebtedness in each case; 3. The balance, if any, due by such persons, firms and companies on the first day of January in each of the years since 1871; 4. The nature of the security, if any, which the Province holds in each case for the balance due; 5. The estimated value of each such security. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 50.. Report of the Board of Management of the Western Ontario School of Art since its organization in April, 1879. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 51.. Report respecting recent proceedings in reference to the Niagara Falls and adjacent territory.

No. 52.. Report of the Architect of the Department of Public Works and other papers in relation to Parliament and Departmental Buildings.

No. 53.. Return of the expenses incurred by the several Municipalities of Ontario in holding the Municipal Elections for the years 1874 and 1879; also, of the allowances paid during the year 1878 by each county and township council in Ontario, to the members of their councils; also, cost of printing ballot papers, and erecting ballot compartments in 1878.

No. 54.. Return for the year 1879, shewing:—1. The number of emigrant free passes given by the Ontario Agent at Quebec from that port to points of destination in Ontario, and the points of destination; also, the names of the boats, and by whom owned, in which such emigrants arrived at Quebec; 2. The number of emigrant free passes refused by the Ontario Agent at Quebec; the grounds of such refusal; the name of boat, and by whom owned, by which such emigrants arrived at Quebec; 3. The number of tenant farmers with capital, and the supposed amount thereof, arriving and settling within the Province in 1879.

No. 55.. Return shewing the cost of Grand Juries for the years 1876 and 1877, respectively, in each of the Counties in Ontario.

No. 56.. Return of all Railways receiving aid from Provincial Funds since 1870; the route of each; the mileage completed; the aid received per mile; distinguishing subsidy from direct payment; Statute or Statutes authorizing these payments; the total direct payments made; the total half-yearly payments made; number of certificates paid; number unpaid; total payments due annually on account of certificates issued; also, a Return of all Railways for aiding which Orders in Council or Acts have been passed, and which have not yet received aid, and the amount of the aid to, and the mileage of such railways.

No. 57.. Return of all Insurance Companies which have not made their Returns to Government of the business of the year 1879, as provided by cap. 160, sec. 26, and cap. 161, sec. 76, R. S. O.

No. 58.. Municipal Statistics of Ontario for 1878.

No. 59.. Return respecting Upper Canada College, shewing the nature of the investments made on account of the endowment of the College, as on the 30th day of June, 1879.

No. 60.. Return respecting University of Toronto, shewing the nature of the investments made on account of the endowment of the University, as on the 30th day of June, 1879.

No. 61.. Return giving the names of the Municipalities which have adopted Township Boards of Public School Trustees; the date of their establishment, and any correspondence in connection therewith.

No. 62.. Return stating in detail the name, and cost of conveying each lunatic to the different Asylums, prisoners to the Central Prison, boys to the Reformatory, for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return containing the minutes of all meetings of the Senate of the University of Toronto during the year 1879. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing, as far as can be ascertained, the amount received for building purposes of the several Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province, either from the Government of Ontario, or from local sources.

No. 65.. Return from each County Treasurer of Ontario of the aggregate amount of moneys paid during the years 1868 and 1879 to members of County Councils, either by way of gratuity, salary, *per diem* allowance, mileage, or otherwise; also, the aggregate amount of moneys paid during the same years to County or other officials in respect or on account of attendance or services rendered at sittings of the Council or of any Committee thereof; also, the aggregate amount of all other payments made or expenses incurred during the same years, either in respect or by reason of the sittings of said Counties Council or of any Committee thereof; and also, the salaries paid to County officials during the same years.

No. 66.. Return of the total receipts and expenditure of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the years 1878 and 1879, as arranged under the different sub-heads, to be found in the Reports of the said Association.

No. 67.. Return shewing:—1. The names of all persons appointed by the Ontario Government as Special Commissioners or Committees of enquiry regarding matters pertaining to Provincial affairs since the year 1867; 2. A statement of the subject-matter of investigation or enquiry in each case; 3. A statement of all expenses connected with such Commissioner or Committee of enquiry in detail.

No. 68.. Return of all correspondence between the Department of the Attorney-General and John Small, Esquire, Clerk in the office of the Court of Queen's Bench in Toronto.

No. 69.. Return shewing copy of Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870, subjecting timber cut in Crown Lands without license to a penalty of one hundred dollars per thousand cubit feet on square timber, and one dollar per standard saw-log; a statement of all fines and penalties exacted under the said Order in Council, with the names of the parties fined; the quantity of timber cut, and the amount exacted in each case; a copy of all correspondence, departmental reports, reports of agents, and complaints of aggrieved parties in reference to the said fines up to the first day of February, 1879; also, a statement of all timber cut in trespass on any unlicensed, unsold or unlocated lands since the passing of the said Order, upon which the penalty duty of ten cents per cubic foot was not charged. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 70.. Return from each city, town, incorporated village and township (so far as heard from), shewing the amount placed on the Collector's Rolls for collection for the years 1871 and 1878. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 71.. Return of any reports during the year 1879, by the License Commissioners of the License Districts in which the Dunkin Act was in force, as to the working of the Act. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 72.. Statement of amount of fees received and disbursements made by Sheriffs of the Province of Ontario for the half-year ending 31st December, 1879, in accordance with the provisions of cap. 3, section 2, of 42 Vic., Ontario.

No. 73.. Return of the various tariffs of freight charged by the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company since its opening, with the dates at which such tariffs took effect. (*Not Printed.*)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1879.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1880.

To His Honour the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 30th, 1880.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood,
Provincial Treasurer.

The undersigned has the honour to present to you the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS for the year 1879.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

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No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

BALANCE SHEET, shewing the RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1879, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	PAYMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
To Balance			41,433 89				
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
From Grammar School Lands	4,782 56						
" Crown Land Sales	45,670 22			For Civil Government	154,276 84		
" Woods and Forests	332,014 47			For Colonization Roads	114,564 13		
" Casual Fees, etc	7,698 68			For Legislation	114,072 98		
" Interest on Investments, per Statement No.	127,645 70			For Administration of Justice	274,013 22		
" License Fund Account	85,220 17			For Asylums and other Institutions, maintenance	344,491 76		
" Casual Revenue, per Statement No.	26,642 32			For Central Prison, maintenance	67,071 75		
" Algoma Taxes, per Statement No.	9,948 96			For Reformatory, Penetanguishene, maintenance	30,204 34		
" Law Stamps, per Statement No.	71,383 83			For Agricultural College, maintenance	21,057 68		
" Education Department, per Statement No.	47,961 95			For College of Technology, maintenance	6,365 27		
Public Institutions Revenue—				For Immigration	39,650 12		
Central Prison	29,129 38			For Agriculture, Scientific and Mechanics' Institutes	105,900 80		
Reformatory	1,200 81			For Hospitals and Charities	73,720 44		
Lunatic Asylum, London	5,922 07						
Do Rockwood	1,794 62			For Education	527,097 24		
Do Toronto	24,430 05			For Education Refunds	2,237 79		
Do Hamilton	1,796 51			For Crown Lands Expenditure	67,776 17		
Do Orillia	993 41			For Crown Lands Refunds	15,567 21		
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	475 00			For Miscellaneous	124,539 93		
Blind Institute, Brantford	87 57					2,082,607 67	
School of Practical Science, Toronto	260 00						
		825,058 28					

Municipal Loan Fund	1,652 36		
Drainage Works, rent charges	15,289 70		
From Drainage Debentures	37,681 66		
Agricultural Farm, Mimico, account of sale of lots	625 63		
Central Prison, account of insurance on buildings destroyed by fire	6,900 00		
Amount withdrawn from Special Deposit Account, per Statement No.	925,000 00		
Advance on Stock Account	763,100 00		
Stationery Office	802 11		
		1,751,051 46	
OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
From Dominion of Canada	1,333,569 42		
" Municipalities fund	20,186 49		
" Common School Lands	46,987 85		
		1,400,743 76	
			3,976,853 50
Carried forward			4,018,287 30

OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	3,444 93		
Do London	8,878 84		
Do Hamilton	30,129 73		
Do Kingston	16,816 19		
Do Orillia	1,245 55		
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	7,632 13		
Central Prison, Toronto	35,091 13		
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	4,703 41		
Blind Institute, Brantford	6,628 34		
School of Agriculture, Guelph	5,381 89		
Educational Buildings, Toronto	1,042 29		
Normal School, Ottawa	10,865 78		
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	460 03		
Government House, Toronto	4,951 99		
Parliament Buildings, Toronto	107 88		
Registry Office and Gaol, Algoma District	2,356 16		
Court House, Thunder Bay District	128 98		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound District	175 26		
Muskoka River Works	6,098 41		
Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works	1,160 41		
Gull and Burnt River Works	5,777 16		
Surveys Inspections	6,448 03		
Locks, Dams, etc.	7,383 26		
Registry Office and Gaol, Muskoka District	163 76		
Lock-up, Gore Bay	46 63		
			167,058 17
Railway Aid, 41 Vic	20,359 73		
Do Subsidy Fund, 35 Vic	367,158 17		
Do Aid Account, 39 Vic	39,454 51		
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Municipalities Fund	21,177 03		
Land Improvement Fund	14,439 23		
Surplus Distribution	65,765 76		
Common School Fund	25,000 00		
		605,446 04	
			2,249,665 84
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No. 1.—Balance Sheet, shewing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1879, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	PAYMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward			4,018,287 30	*Brought forward*	605,446 04	2,249,665 84	
				Open Accounts.—*Continued.*			
				Drainage Debentures	81,402 39		
				Tile Drainage Debentures	5,200 00	692,048 43	
							2,941,714 27
				Advance account, Bank of Montreal.			300,000 00
				For Investment, Special Deposits, as per Statement No. 4			725,000 00
				Balance in Banks			51,573 03
			4,018,287 30				
Total				Total			4,018,287 30

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 30th, 1880.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

No. 2.

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1879.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Ontario Bank	59,578 31	Law Society of Ontario	180,418 07
Consolidated Bank	65,369 94	Consolidated Fund	24,454 20
Federal Bank	3,191 88	Municipalities Fund	6,034,929 80
Standard	2,309 75	Common School Lands	958,497 66
Special Deposits, Standard Bank	30,000 00	Canada Land and Emigration Society	8,023 41
Do Consolidated Bank	50,000 00	Railway Fund	400,162 35
Dominion of Canada	20,727 16	Municipal Loan Fund (new account)	1,570,384 68
Investment Account	1,648,947 47	Drainage Assessment Fund	43,955 69
Toronto General Hospital	4,000 00	Bank of Commerce (advance account)	413,100 00
Drainage Debentures	239,224 10	Bank of Commerce	64,767 81
Stationery Supply Account	1,112 09	Band of Montreal	14,109 04
Arbitration	24,541 91		
Public Works, Miscellaneous	66,623 32		
Improvement of Navigation, Trent River	2,000 00		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	244,386 28		
Government House	141,222 47		
Registry Office, Minden	5,534 70		
Parliament Buildings	103,090 54		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	177,596 58		
Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	364,981 44		
Registry Office and Gaol, Muskoka	6,306 62		
Court House and Gaol, Algoma	13,966 23		
Lock, Cameron and Balsam Lakes	28,039 97		
London Lunatic Asylum	593,621 79		
Lock, Rosseau River	36,945 96		
Lock at Young's Point	30,892 72		
Improvement of Navigation, Kaministiquia River	22,865 02		
Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	9,995 75		
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	44,714 05		
Improvement of Navigation, Sydenham River	2,136 26		
College of Technology	82,367 96		
Scugog River Works	48,923 86		
Agricultural Farm, Mimico	37,934 16		
Carried forward	4,213,148 29	*Carried forward*	9,712,802 71

No. 2.—Statement of the Balance of Open Accounts, 31st December, 1879.—*Continued*

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Brought forward	4,213 148 29	*Brought forward*	9,712,802 71
Agricultural College, Guelph	172.825 51		
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	51,969 39		
Blind Institute, Brantford	175,880 96		
Central Prison	504,403 92		
Improvement of Navigation, Pigeon River	4,999 62		
Do Nottawasaga River	5,915 09		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound	5,399 04		
Do Thunder Bay	18,157 60		
Roads in Ryerson	5,886 02		
Muskoka River Works	42,506 91		
Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton	304,773 19		
Normal School, Ottawa	109,241 20		
Lock, Mary's and Fairy Lakes	32,676 79		
Otonabee River Works	2,520 55		
Portage du Fort Bridge	4,997 99		
Lock up, Bruce Mines	2,268 79		
Port Carling Bridges	3,046 99		
Washago Road	35,281 34		
Surplus Distribution	3,291,144 30		
Gull and Burnt River Works	44,691 13		
Wye River Works	5,176 98		
Lunatic Asylum, Orillia	40,486 84		
Lock at Lindsay	5,146 31		
Osgoode Hall	19,097 21		
Railway Subsidy Fund	132,561 45		
Do Land Account	85,901 49		
Tile Drainage Debentures	5,900 00		
Railway Aid Fund, 42 Vic	217 098 51		
Do 41 Vic	22,689 26		
Lunatic Asylum Kingston	137.080 91		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Algoma	8,882 50		
Lock-up, Gore Bay	46 63		
Total	9,712,802 71	Total	9,712,802 71

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 30th, 1879.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

No. 3.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, including the items transferred to it 31st December, 1879.

1879.		$ c.	$ c.	1879.		$ c.	$ c.
Dec. 31st	To Expenditure as per Statement No. 1	2,082,607 67		Dec 31st	By balance as per Statement No. 3, 1878	6,070,814 06	
					By receipts as per Statement No. 1, 1879	825,058 28	6,895,872 31
	To Law Society of Upper Canada: For an allowance as equivalent for fees	14,500 00			*By Municipalities Fund:* For 20 per cent. on amount collected during the year for cost of management		4,037 29
	To Land Improvement Fund	14,439 23			*By Dominion of Canada:* Half-year's subsidy and special payment to January 1st	598,436 40	
	To Railway Subsidy Fund	100,000 00			Half-year's subsidy and special payment to July 1st	598,436 40	1,196,872 80
	To Balance carried down	6,034,929 80			*By Dominion of Canada:* Half-year's interest on special funds to January 1st	74,847 13	
					Half year's interest on special funds to July 1st	74,847 14	149,694 27
			8,246,476 70				8,246,476 70
				1880. Jan. 1	By Balance		

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

No. 4.

INVESTMENTS.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS made during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

TO WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.			Amount.	Total amount.
				$ c.	$ c.
Ontario Bank	Special Deposits bearing interest at 5 per cent			400,000 00	
Consolidated Bank	do	do		100,000 00	
Bank of Commerce	do	do		200,000 00	
Federal Bank	do	do		25,000 00	
					725,000 00
	Memorandum as to amounts invested.				
	Amount of Investments in 1868		$850,000 00		
	Less amount of Dominion Stock sold in 1879		350,000 00		
			$500,000 00		
	Amount of Investments in 1869		705,471 68		
	do	1871	1,192,333 33		
				(a) 2,397,805 01	
	Amount of Special Deposits, 31st December, 1878		280,000 00		
	do	made in 1879, as per above Statement	725,000 00		
			1,005,000 00		
	Less amounts withdrawn to meet Railway Aid Payments, Surplus Distribution, Current Expenditure, viz.—				
	Bank of Commerce		$200,000 00		
	Ontario Bank		500,000 00		
	Consolidated Bank		200,000 00		
	Federal Bank		25,000 00		
			925,000 00		
				(b) 80,000 00	
					2,462,805 01

(*a*) Composed of—		
Dominion 6 per cent. Bonds, purchased 5th June, 1868.....	$500,000 00	
do 5 per cent. Debentures, purchased 2nd March, 1869.	705,471 68	
do 5 per cent. Bonds, purchased 19th July, 1871.....	1,192,333 33	
	2,397,815 01	
(*b*) Composed of Special Deposits, now in—		
Consolidated Bank	$50,000 00	
Standard Bank	30,000 00	
	80,000 00	

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

Treasurer's Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 30th, 1880.

No. 5.

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.

STATEMENT of INTEREST received on account of Investments during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.
Hon. Receiver-General	Twelve months' dividend on $350,000 6 per cent. Dominion Stock, to 30th September	21,000 00	
do	Interest on $350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Stock, to 31st December	3,509 59	
do	Twelve months' dividend on $500,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Bonds, to 30th September	30,000 00	
do	do do 5 per cent. Dominion Debentures and Bonds	60,746 20	
			115,255 79
Bank of Commerce	Interest on 5 per cent. special Deposits to 31st December, 1879	2,020 50	
Ontario Bank	do do	7,461 84	
Consolidated Bank	do do	1,017 06	
Federal Bank	do do	777 40	
Bank of Toronto	do do	11 35	
Bank of Commerce	Interest on Drainage Debentures to 31st December, 1879	10,784 09	
		22,072 24	
	Less interest and commission on advances	9,682 33	
			12,389 91
			127,645 70

C. H SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

No. 6.

LAW STAMPS.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of LAW STAMPS during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	TOTAL.
		$ c.
Brant	G. R. Van Norman	674 50
Bruce	Thos. Dixon	912 00
Carleton	R. Lees	2,004 50
Elgin	Jno. Farley	722 00
Essex	F. E. Marcon	544 35
Frontenac	A. S. Kirkpatrick	1,045 00
Grey	A. Frost	992 75
Halton	Jno. Dewar, Jr.	285 25
Haldimand	J. R. Martin	190 00
Huron	Ira Lewis	1,187 50
Hastings	C. L. Coleman	1,154 05
Kent	M. Weir	855 00
Lambton	J. P. Bucke	710 13
Leeds and Grenville	S. Reynolds, Jr.	812 25
Lenox and Addington	W. A. Reeve	570 00
Lanark	C. Rice	781 85
Lincoln	J. M. Keown	955 00
Middlesex	C. Hutchinson	2,904 15
Northumberland and Durham	J. W. Kerr	1,472 50
Norfolk	C. C. Rapelje	750 50
Ontario	J. E. Farewell	1,092 50
Oxford	F. R. Ball	897 75
Peterboro'	C. A. Weller	570 00
Prince Edward	P. Low	327 07
Prescott and Russell	J. W. Marston	190 00
Peel	Geo. Green	475 00
Perth	J. S. Lizars	1,326 44
Renfrew	H. H. Loucks	509 68
Simcoe	J. R. Cotter	1,204 60
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Jas. Dingwall	760 00
Victoria	A. P. Devlin	950 00
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby	1,235 00
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	1,188 50
Wentworth	B. B. Osler	2,649 51
Welland	L. D. Raymond	427 50
York	W. W. Baldwin	37,050 00
York Surrogate Courts	Hon. W. Cayley	1,007 00
		71,383 83

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

No. 7.

EDUCATION REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF the Receipts of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT during 1879.

SOURCE.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Amount.
		$ c.	$ c.
Model and Normal Schools	Fees from Model School Pupils		7,884 00
Depository	Sales of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries		23,357 91
Superannuated Teachers	Subscription during the year	* 16,097 93	
	Interest on $2,000 Dominion Stock	120 00	
			16,217 93
Office Contingencies	Proceeds of Sale of Postage Stamps	169 66	
	Gas for use of Teachers' Association	2 00	
			171 66
Departmental Examinations	Money retained on Appeal Cases	316 00	
	Express charges paid on Examination Papers	14 45	
			330 45
			47,961 95

* Including $2,033.09 of Dominion Stock sold and proceeds deposited.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario, on account of TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
G. McKeown	On account of Taxes	4 00	
W. J. Handyside	do	17 04	
F G. Saltonstall	do	22 25	
J. B. Campbell	do	21 83	
J. C. Aikens	do	57 15	
R. S. Gurd	do	48 58	
J. Cochrane	do	11 22	
H. Wilson	do	11 55	
T. Easterbrook	do	37 66	
D. Brouse	do	8 40	
W. R. Thistle	do	12 57	
J. C. Fitch	do	132 40	
E. M. Moore	do	16 83	
J. G. Murray	do	6 53	
G. Jardine	do	13 88	
G. D. Ferguson	do	12 16	
J. M. Heck	do	57 09	
E. E. Williams	do	4 20	
G. W. Warner	do	5 51	
J. M. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes, Algoma	9,448 11	
			9,948 96

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th. 1880.

No. 9.

CASUAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF CASUAL REVENUE received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
A. McKellar	Sheriff County of Wentworth, fines and forfeitures	61 75	
J. Thompson	do Lanark, fee do	4 75	
R. H. Davis	do Haldimand, do	1 00	
F. W. Jarvis	do York, do	152 00	
Geo. Kempt	do Victoria, do	4 75	
J. Mercer	do Kent, do	161 50	
G. Davidson	do Waterloo, do	1 90	
R. Gibbons	do Huron, do	95 00	
J. Woodruff	do Lincoln, do	114 00	
C. Munro	do Elgin, do	62 70	
R. Hobson	do Welland, do	380 00	
J. Hossey	do Perth, do	9 50	
T. D. McConkey	do Simcoe, do	4 75	
P. Gow	do Wellington, do	570 00	
C. H. Moore	do Grey, do	47 50	
E. Deedes	do Norfolk, do	9 50	
W. F. Powell	do Carleton, do	285 00	
N. G. Reynolds	do Ontario, do	47 50	
			2,013 10
J. R. Cotter	County Attorney, Simcoe, fines	28 05	
A. G. Hill	Stipendiary Magistrate, Clifton	385 80	
G. Spence	Justice of the Peace, Owen Sound	5 00	
R. Spence	do Thorold	1 00	
L. Lawrason	Police Magistrate, London	15 00	
Smith & Dickson	Fine imposed on D. F. Walker, J. P.	36 25	
			471 10
J. Dingwall	Clerk of the Peace, Stormont, *re* Bailiff's forfeited fees	.....	2 16
C. Hutchinson	County Attorney, Middlesex, unclaimed moneys, Division Court, Ailsa Craig	26 01	
A. Frost	County Attorney, Grey, unclaimed moneys	26 28	
			52 29
C. J. Bampton	Registrar, Algoma, balance of fees	237 42	
J. M. Hamilton	Clerk of the Peace, Algoma	65 00	
			302 42
C. T. Gillmor	Fees received by him for Private Bills	.....	3,335 00
do	Account, Sale of Statutes	.....	689 85
C. B. Robinson	On account of Official Gazette	.....	14,000 00
C. T. Gillmor	On account of sale of waste paper	.....	15 90
	Carried forward		20,881 82

No. 9.—*Continued.*

CASUAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF CASUAL REVENUE received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended December 31st, 1879.—*Continued.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ c	$ c.
	Brought forward		20,881 82
Insurance Companies ..	Fees received	.....	625 00
Hon. Provincial Secretary and Registrar	20 Commissions, Coroners at $13.00	260 00	
	57 do at 8.00	456 00	
	26½ do at 13.00	343 50	
	4 Superior Court Certificates at 4.00	16 00	
	3 County do at 2.00	6 00	
	73 Judicial Notarial do at 1.00	73 00	
	16 Charters of Incorporation at 30.00	480 00	
	7 do at 40.00	280 00	
	2 do at 50.00	100 00	
	3 do at 60.00	180 00	
	31 do at 10.00	310 00	
	5 Companies' Declarations at 5.00	25 00	
	1 Change of Name at 20.00	20 00	
	1 County Court Certificate at 2.50	2 50	
	1 Supplementary Letter at 25.00	25 00	
			2,577 00
	49 Certificates at 0.50	.....	24 50
	On account of Marriage Licenses	.....	2,534 00
			26,642 32

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

No.

GOVERNMENT

—	—	—	$ c.	$ c.
1879.				
January 1...	.....	Balance, stock on hand *vide* Public Accounts, 1878, p. 27.....	.....	1,914 20
December 31.	Murray, Dixon & Co.....	Supplies	15 00	
	Perry & Grand.....	do	61 05	
	Buntin Bros & Co.....	do	403 98	
	E. Harris & Co.....	do	17 48	
	Bay State Paper Co.....	do	144 00	
	P. Paterson & Son	do	374 03	
	Brown Bros.....	do	787 10	
	Hunter, Rose & Co.....	do	227 40	
	Charles Martin	do	183 86	
	Julian Sale, Jr.....	do	52 50	
	Dominion Blank Form Publishing Co.....	do	15 00	
	W. Warwick.....	do	2,564 62	
	James Irwin...	do	7 00	
	James Smart.....	do	72 00	
	John Molle.....	do	126 61	
	Wm. Hewitt & Co.....	do	137 50	
	W. Barber & Bro.....	do	267 12	
	Wm. Thomson & Co	do	1,518 28	
	Copp, Clark & Co.....	do	24 00	
	John Notman.....	To pay Freight	7 29	
	Newspapers	Advertising	16 00	
				7,021 82
	Total.....	.....	.....	8,936 02

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 30th, 1880.

10.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

—	—		$ c,
1879.			
December 31.	Distribution for the year, charged as follows:—		
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	107 59	
	Attorney-General's Department	261 71	
	Treasury Department	403 17	
	Secretary and Registrar's Office	425 08	
	Registrar-General's Office	121 01	
	License Branch	202 24	
	Public Works Department	224 33	
	Crown Lands Department	1,360 66	
	Inspector of Prisons Office	168 90	
	Immigration Office	37 05	
	Legislation Stationery	1,437 84	
	do Expenses	213 63	
	Court of Chancery	206 22	
	Court of Queen's Bench	105 18	
	Court of Common Pleas	88 78	
	Court of Appeal	28 76	
	Practice Court	25 00	
	Office of Clerk of Assize	3 62	
	District Registration Books	108 80	
	High School Inspection	39 50	
	Maps, Apparatus, etc	10 50	
	Museum	3 00	
	Normal School, Ottawa	41 65	
	Education Office	413 51	
	Depository	721 23	
	Public School Inspection	135 69	
	Departmental Examinations	140 45	
	Training of Teachers	20 25	
	Superannuated Teachers	18 90	
	Asylum for Insane, London	20 90	
	do Toronto	58 70	
	Blind Institute, Brantford	4 25	
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	32 33	
	Central Prison Industries	79 73	
	Agricultural College	76 49	
	School of Practical Science	40 33	
	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	13 46	
	Immigration	11 45	
	Miscellaneous:—		
	Inspector of Insurance Companies	142 78	
	Building Societies	14 20	
	Expenses of Elections	217 17	
	Ontario Manufactures	33 39	
			7,823 93
	Balance, being stock on hand		1,112 09
	Total		8,936 02

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

No. 11.

MUNICIPALITIES FUND

PAYMENTS.	$ c.	RECEIPTS.	$ c.
To amount paid to the different Municipalities on account of distribution for twelve months ending 31st December 1878, at the rate of five cents per head. Details, page 201.....	21,177 03	By Balance from 1878.....	29,482 03
To expenses of Management on Receipts, December 31st, 1878	4,037 29	By gross receipts of Crown Lands Department for twelve months ending 31st December, 1878	20,186 49
To Balance	24,454 20		
	49,668 52		49,668 52
		By Balance available for distribution in 1880.....	24,454 20

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January, 30th, 1879.

EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1879.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.				
W. Forsyth Grant	Twelve months' salary as Private Secretary		1,200 00		
J. S. Macdonald	Ten do do Official Secretary		666 64		
J. B. Macdonald	Two do do do		133 36		
Geo. Hilliar	Twelve do do Messenger		400 00		
				2,400 00	
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
T. C. Patteson	Postage	40 00			
H. C. Dixon	Postage Stamps	45 00			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	156 92			
Dominion do.	do	55 16			
District do.	do and rent of instrument	13 00			
			310 08		
J. Notman	Stationery	107 59			
James Bain & Son	do	183 13			
Brown Bros.	do	79 63			
R. H. Chidley & Co.	do	22 00			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	42 60			
C. B. Robinson	do	20 20			
			455 15		
Hart & Rawlinson	Magazines and papers (subscriptions)	6 60			
Sundry Newspapers	Subscriptions	55 06			
Geo. Hilliar	Sundry newspapers	2 59			
Dawson Bros.	Subscription to reviews, etc.	18 25			
Might & Taylor	Directories	5 00			
R. M. Williams	Lithographing card	11 00			
A. McDonell	Service as messenger	2 00			
Wm. Jordan	Linen cloth	2 50			
Rose-Belford	Subscription to magazine	3 00			
W. F. Grant	Sundry small payments	47 81			
			153 81	919 04	
	Carried forward			3,319 04	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			3,319 04	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.				
	EXPENSES				
T. J. Harris	Services as Gardener and Caretaker		500 00		
Geo. Beasant	do Assistant Gardener		365 00		
Peter Carpenter	do do		350 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas supply	965 60			
P. Burns	Fuel	1,827 75			
Water Works	Water	362 00			
W. Burns	Ice	34 50			
			3,189 85		
H. Miller & Co.	Chemicals	8 70			
E. Hooper & Co	Insect powder	8 75			
			17 45		
Fulton, Michie & Co	Soap, candles, etc	10 70			
J. Berwick & Co	do	10 78			
N. Piper & Son	do	14 70			
			36 18		
G. Duchie	Repairing roof	37 65			
J. R. Armstrong	do stoves	11 50			
J. Adams	do flags	10 67			
S. J. Samo	do furniture	14 00			
W. Ellingsworth	do floor	5 00			
R. Smith	do curtains	76 72			
			155 54		
P. Paterson	Hardware		6 76		
J. Murphy	Plastering	36 65			
W. Milligan	Painting and glazing	142 88			
J. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing	223 83			
Jno. Ritchie	do	79 25			
Ritchie & Co.	do	33 15			
J. Dooley	Carpenter work	105 00			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	61 65			
G. & E. Evans	Tinsmithing	219 69			
D. S. Keith & Co.	Grates and fire-brick	25 75			
T. Lalor, jun.	Locksmithing	155 20			
			1,083 05		

W. Gordon	Curtains, blinds, etc.	145 69		
Aikenhead & Crombie	Furnishings	38 80		
Wheeler & Bain	do	12 35		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	16 50		
3 London and Paris House	do	69 00		
W. H. Sparrow	Copper mould	16 50		
			298 84	
J. B. Smith	Lumber		115 63	
G. Bray	Canvas		2 50	
W. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	8 20		
H. Williams	do carpets	22 56		
G. P. Sharpe	do cloth	6 00		
Sundry persons	House cleaning	192 95		
L. Glynn	Clearing snow	77 50		
			307 21	
D. J. Hunt	Plants	7 50		
J. Davis	Flower-pots, etc.	50 25		
T. J. Harris	Garden sundries	36 63		
C. Sparling	Manure	3 00		
Beadle & Buchanan	Plants, etc	16 00		
			113 38	
J. Ryan	Cartage, etc.		95 50	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising fuel		16 00	
A. McDonell	Weighing coal		2 00	
				6,654 89
33				

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Departmental Salaries.

Hon. O. Mowat	Twelve months' Salary as Attorney-General and Premier		5,000 00
J. G. Scott	do do Deputy of Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council		2,800 00
J. L. Capreol	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Clerk of Executive Council		1,000 00
F. Mowat	Three do do Secretary		300 00
J. R. Cartwright	Eight do do do		800 00
Wm. O'Neil	One do do do		100 00
E. H. T. Heward	Twelve do do Clerk		600 00
M. Currey	do do do do		400 00
C. A. Fitch	do do do Assistant Messenger		160 00
			11,160 00

Departmental Expenses.

J. Lesslie	Postage	38 00		
H. C. Dixon	Postage Stamps	45 00		
T. C. Patteson	Postage	120 00		
Dominion Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	66 51		
	Carried forward	269 51		21,133 93

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	269 51		21,133 93	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—*Continued.*				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	99 04			
			368 55		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	30 08			
C. B. Robinson	do	38 14			
W. Warwick	Binding	61 43			
			129 65		
John Notman	Stationery	261 71			
D. H. Doust	do	2 40			
Elliot & Co	do	4 75			
			268 86		
Hart & Rawlinson	Books	4 00			
J. Rordans	Books for Library	2 00			
Rowsell & Hutchison	do	29 38			
Hart & Rawlinson	do	25 00			
Willing and Williamson	do	8 25			
Carswell & Co	do	26 25			
			94 88		
W. J. Dixon	Almanacs	1 80			
Might & Taylor	Directories	5 00			
H. Page & Co	Map	5 50			
Miles & Co	do	10 00			
Woodward, Grant & Co	Stereotyping	37 50			
			59 80		
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	18 89			
Toronto Water Works	Water	15 00			
P. Burns	Fuel	75 00			
			108 89		
Mrs. Crawford	Rent	500 00			

Central Prison Industries	Brick	To be deducted from allowance for office rent.	40 25		
R. Jones	Bricklaying		45 00		
W. Milligan	Painting		7 00		
T. Murphy	Plastering		4 38		
J. Dooly	Carpenter-work		21 00		
T. Lalor	Locksmithing, etc.		91 20		
G. Duthie	Slating		5 88		
J. B. Smith	Lumber		11 25		
				725 96	
G. & E. Evans	Tinsmithing		54 16		
T. Lalor, Jr.	Locksmithing		6 76		
Cuming & Wells	Plumbing		7 14		
J. Murphy	Plastering		11 75		
W. Milligan	Painting and glazing		52 26		
				132 07	
J. E. Ellis & Co	Repairing clocks		4 00		
J. Adams	Repairing flags		1 87		
C. T. Whatmough	Furnishings		8 00		
W. Arthurs & Co.	do		2 34		
R. Walker & Sons	do		2 00		
G. Harrison	Tumblers		1 00		
Philadelphia Novelty Co.	Barometer		1 25		
E. McKeown	Dusters		2 00		
				22 46	
Telephone Co	Lease of battery and bell		70 00		
J. C. Small	Lease of box telephone		40 00		
				110 00	
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware			2 40	
J. Berwick & Co.	Soap, etc		4 00		
J. B. Burke	Disinfectant		1 50		
				5 50	
F. Hector	Copying judgment		4 00		
W. H. Perdue	do do		50		
				4 50	
M. Smith	Office cleaning		105 06		
T. Collins	Cleaning stoves		4 00		
J. Broxup	Cleaning chimneys		1 30		
H. Clark	Cutting wood		5 75		
				116 11	
Express Co.	Charges		3 50		
Sundry persons	Cab hire		24 60		
				28 10	
C. A. Fitch	Sundry payments			21 55	
Hon. A. Crooks	Travelling expenses			38 00	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising and subscriptions			156 27	
M. Smith	Services as housekeeper		250 00		
M. Roach	Services as fireman		92 00		
				342 00	
J. L. Capreol	Law stamps			2 50	2,738 05
	Carried forward				23,871 98

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			23,871 98	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.				
Hon. S. C. Wood	Twelve months' salary as Treasurer		4,000 00		
W. R. Harris	do do Assistant Treasurer		2,000 00		
A. T. Deacon	do do Clerk		1,000 00		
L. V. Percival	do do do		1,000 00		
A. J. Rattray	do do do		800 00		
P. Simser	do do do and Messenger		500 00		
	AUDIT BRANCH.				
C. H. Sproule	Twelve months' salary as Auditor		1,400 00		
L. W. Ord	do do Clerk		1,100 00		
				11,800 00	
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
Dominion Telegraph Co	Telegrams	27 08			
Montreal do	do	44 78			
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	54 00			
J. Lesslie	do do	162 49			
T. C. Patteson	do do	360 23			
			648 58		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding	218 72			
C. B. Robinson	do	103 40			
W. Warwick	Binding	26 01			
			348 13		
Jno. Notman	Stationery	403 17			
Hart & Rawlinson	do	2 00			
P. Paterson & Son	do	8 13			
H. Jacobs	Pens	14 00			
			427 30		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Cheque books	90 00			
H. C. Jones	Books	5 00			
Willing & Williamson	do	3 25			
Hart & Rawlinson	do	6 00			

Brown Bros.	Books	2 55		
J. E. Lemieux	do	7 00		
T. J. Richardson	do	7 00		
			120 80	
Might & Taylor	Directories	12 50		
J. B. Gordon	Map	5 50		
Miles & Co.	do	10 00		
			28 00	
Lugsdin & Barnett	Post bag, etc.	16 25		
C. C. Stewart & Co.	Rubber stamp	5 00		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do	1 00		
C. W. Coleman	Lithogram	9 00		
C. Potter	Thermometers	3 50		
J. M. Johnston	Brushes	1 00		
			35 75	
Express Co.	Charges	15 05		
Sundry persons	Express, car-tickets, etc.	16 00		
F. Portas	To pay sundries	12 13		
Sundry persons	Cab-hire	126 50		
			169 68	
L. V. Percival	Travelling expenses		48 75	
F. H. Portas	Services as messenger		250 00	
Newspapers	Advertising and subscription		76 70	
				2,153 69
	EAST WING, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.			
	Repairs, Furnishings, Fuel, Gas, Water, etc.			
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	216 60		
Waterworks	Water	169 00		
P. Burns	Fuel	468 15		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising fuel	5 00		
C. Burns	Ice	69 50		
			928 25	
E. & C. Gurney	Stoves, etc.,	38 50		
R. Mathison	Furniture	30 00		
S. J. Samo	do	64 50		
C. T. Whatmough	Dusters	23 60		
			156 60	
G. Harrison	Tumblers	2 38		
W. J. Mitchell	Brushes	1 50		
S. W. Johnston	do	2 65		
W. Adamson & Co.	Soap, brooms, &c.	46 65		
Hughes Bros.	Towelling	14 52		
			67 70	
J. B. Smith	Lumber	58 75		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	40 19		
P. Ryan	Truck	2 00		
			100 94	
	Carried forward		1,253 49	37,825 67

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,253 49	37,825 67	
	EAST WING, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*				
	REPAIRS, FURNISHINGS, FUEL, GAS, WATER, ETC.—*Continued.*				
R. Jones	Bricklaying	84 79			
T. Lalor	Locksmithing	65 90			
W. Milligan	Glazing, etc	14 60			
J. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing	64 36			
R. Hay & Co.	Repairing furniture	33 90			
Ritchie & Co.	Repairing waterpipes, etc,	708 15			
J. & J. Taylor	Repairing lock	1 00			
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Repairing clocks	14 00			
J. Adams	Repairing flags	2 42			
Waterworks Co.	Repairing pipes	2 66			
W. Rennie	Repairing mower	1 42			
J. Murphy	Plastering	2 60			
J. Dooley	Carpenters' work	43 80			
H. Williams	do	11 31			
G. Duthie	Slating	22 83			
G. & E. Evans	Tinsmithing	120 63			
			1,194 37		
K. Phillips	Whitewashing	10 00			
W. R. Dossor	Sweeping chimneys	4 40			
G. Duthie	Clearing snow	13 33			
			27 73		
P. Scully	Services on grounds	210 00			
J. Simser	do	156 53			
J. Malloy	do	33 32			
J. Ryan	Cartage, etc.	22 00			
Rees Wharf Co.	Gravel	4 25			
			426 10		
P. Chambers	Sharpening saw		15		
H. Miller & Co.	Paints	14 30			
R. J. McDonald	Disinfectant	6 00			
			20 30		

M. Newman	Office cleansing	3 50		
A. McDonell	do	45 29		
A. McDonell	Services as Housekeeper	600 00		
P. McEntee	Services as Fireman	233 32		
P. Chambers	do do	208 31		
A. S. McDonell	do do	5 00		
			1,095 42	
				4,017 56
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.			
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.			
Hon. A. S. Hardy	Twelve months' salary as Secretary and Registrar	4,000 00		
I. R. Eckart	do do Assistant Secretary	1,600 00		
R. S. Brodie	do do Clerk	900 00		
J. B. McLachlan	do do do	800 00		
J. D. Warde	do do do	700 00		
F. Yeigh	Services as short-hand writer	162 50		
W. Thompson	do do do	212 00		
J. F. C. Ussher	Twelve months' salary as Deputy-Registrar	1,200 00		
Geo. Hobbs	do do Clerk	800 00		
J. A. W. Innes	do do do	700 00		
A. Burtchaell	do do Messenger	400 00		
			11,474 50	
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.			
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.			
H. S. Crewe	Twelve months' salary as First Clerk	1,200 00		
F. Warwick	do do Clerk	800 00		
J. McG. Ridley	do do do	800 00		
J. W. Hetherington	do do do	800 00		
Frank Jones	do do do	600 00		
W. H. H. Mussen	do do do	600 00		
			4,800 00	
	LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.			
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.			
Henry Totten	Twelve months' salary as First Clerk	1,600 00		
J. P. Macdonell	do do Accountant	1,200 00		
E. A. McLaurin	do do Clerk	1,000 00		
E. Jenkinson	do do do	600 00		
			4,400 00	20,674 50
	Carried forward			62,517 73

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			62,517 73	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICES.				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
J. Lesslie	Postage	141 00			
T. C. Patteson	do	281 00			
H. C. Dixon	do	86 50			
Dominion Telegraph Co	Telegrams	54 70			
Montreal Telegraph Co	do	69 41			
			632 61		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding	76 34			
C. B. Robinson	do	196 50			
W. Warwick	Binding	283 45			
			556 29		
John Notman	Stationery	425 08			
D. H. Doust	Engrossing	4 00			
H. Jacobs	Pens	4 00			
			433 08		
Might & Taylor	Directories	5 00			
Winnifrith Bros	do	2 50			
J. Notman	Statutes	6 00			
Hart & Rawlinson	Books	8 75			
Willing & Williamson	Scrap books	3 75			
T. J. Richardson	Books	7 00			
			33 00		
J. B. Gordon	Map	1 50			
Miles & Co	Atlas	10 00			
			11 50		
W. Thompson	Travelling expenses		6 00		
G. Verral	Cab-hire	41 00			
C. Brown	do	4 50			
R. Kinsella	do	2 00			
T. Fair	do	2 00			
Express Co	Charges	2 87			
			52 37		
undry newspapers	Advertising and subscription		85 00		

J. Scully	Services as writer		50 00		
				1,859 85	
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
J. Lesslie	Postage	60 00			
H. C. Dixon	do	60 00			
T. C. Patteson	do	120 00			
			240 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4 17			
Dominion Telegraph Co.	do	1 43			
			5 60		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding	229 96			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	251 57			
Wm. Warwick	Binding	255 19			
			736 72		
John Notman	Stationery	121 01			
C. W. Coleman	Lithogram	9 00			
			130 01		
Might & Taylor	Directories	5 00			
W. T. Dickson	Almanacs	0 90			
			5 90		
W. Scott	Cartage	1 25			
Express Co.	Charges	1 75			
			3 00		
D. Patterson	Services and expenses as Registrar in unorganized districts	39 70			
T. Collins	do do do	4 60			
			44 30		
Lugsdin & Barnett	Parcel straps	70			
G. & E. Evans	Tin box	5 00			
			5 70		
Newspapers	Advertising, etc.		33 98		
T. H. Monck	Preparing appendices to reports	60 00			
W. Jeffers	Services as writer	184 00			
			244 00		
T. Fair	Cab hire		2 00		
H. S. Crewe	Travelling expenses as Inspector		331 10		
				1,782 31	
	LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
J. Lesslie	Postage	30 00			
T. C. Patteson	do	150 00			
H. C. Dixon	do stamps	30 00			
	Carried forward	210 00		66,159 89	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	210 00		66,159 89	
	LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.—*Continued.*				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Dominion Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	7 42			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	do	3 51			
			220 93		
J. Notman	Stationery	202 24			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Books	14 00			
Hart & Rawlinson	do	8 00			
			224 24		
W. Warwick	Binding	1 75			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	20 00			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	20 81			
			42 56		
T. Harcourt	Bag	3 00			
W. H. Sparrow	Tin box	4 00			
			7 00		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	0 60			
Miles & Co.	Atlas	10 00			
E. Jenkinson	Knife sharpener	0 40			
			11 00		
G. Verral	Cab hire	1 75			
Express Co.	Charges	95			
			2 70		
Canada Casket	Subscription		2 00		
				510 43	
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.				
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.				
Hon. C. F. Fraser	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner		4,000 00		
Kivas Tully	do do Architect		2,200 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Four do Engineer		666 66		
R. McCallum	do do do		525 00		
Wm. Edwards	Twelve do Secretary of Public Works		1,750 00		

F. T. Jones	do	do	Accountant		1,200 00		
R. Purdom	do	do	Draughtsman		939 00		
W. J. S. Holwell	do	do	do		939 00		
J. C. McNabb	Six	do	do		400 00		
M. Wilson	Twelve	do	First clerk		800 00		
J. P. Edwards	do	do	Second clerk		700 00		
Donald Grant	Seven	do	Carpenter		364 00		
Samuel Cleary	Five	do	do		260 00		
C. A. Macdonald	Twelve	do	Messenger		400 00		
						15,143 66	
			DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.				
T. C. Patteson			Postage	100 00			
J. Lesslie			Postage and P. O. Drawer	56 00			
H. C. Dixon			Postage Stamps	50 00			
Dominion Telegraph Co			Telegrams	10 31			
Montreal do			do	84 88			
					301 19		
Hunter, Rose & Co			Printing	17 56			
C. B. Robinson			do	17 47			
W. Warwick			Binding	42 36			
					77 39		
J. Notman			Stationery		224 33		
Hunter, Rose & Co			Books	2 30			
W. H. Irwin & Co			Directory	2 50			
Might & Taylor			do	2 50			
A. S. Woodburn			do	2 50			
W. J. Dickson			do	2 40			
					12 20		
Penson & Rogers			Map	1 50			
H. R. Page & Co			Atlas	5 50			
Laird & Roberts			Map Moulding	1 00			
					8 00		
Consumers' Gas Co			Gas	18 89			
Water Works			Water	15 00			
W. Burns & Co			Ice	5 00			
P. Burns			Fuel	75 00			
					113 89		
T. Lalor, Jr			Locksmithing	13 80			
Cuming & Wells			Plumbing	7 14			
G. & E. Evans			Tinsmithing	21 10			
					42 04		
C. T. Whatmough			Furnishings	1 00			
P. Paterson & Son			Hardware, etc	4 01			
C. Potter			Surveying instruments	16 25			
J. Berwick			Brooms, etc	5 00			
					26 26		
			Carried forward		805 30	81,813 98	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		805 30	81,813 98	
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.				
	DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
J. Adams	Repairing flags, tent, etc	18 88			
J. E. Ellis	Repairing clocks	4 00			
			22 88		
J. Murphy	Plastering	11 75			
W. Milligan	Painting, paper-hanging, etc	26 90			
			38 65		
W. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	1 50			
J. Broxup	do	1 50			
T. Collins	Cleaning stove	4 05			
			7 05		
C. C. Coghlan	Services as extra clerk	216 00			
M. Smith	do Housekeeper	250 00			
M. Roach	do Fireman	127 01			
Mary Smith	Office cleaning	136 53			
H. Clark	Cutting wood	5 75			
			735 29		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising and Subscription	81 82			
Hart & Rawlinson	Subscription to Scientific American, etc	6 50			
			88 32		
W. Edwards	Sundry payments	21 22			
do	Cab hire	7 14			
G. Verral	do	34 50			
R. Purdom	Car tickets	1 00			
			63 86		
Mrs. Crawford	Office rent	500 00			
G. Duthie	Slating	5 88			
Central Prison Industries	Bricks	40 25			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	45 00			
W. Milligan	Painting, etc.	7 00			
J. Murphy	Plastering	4 38			
J. Dooley	do	21 00			
J. B. Smith	Lumber	11 25			
T. Lalor & Sons	Safe doors	91 20			
	To be deducted from allowance for office rent.		725 96		
				2,487 31	

	AGRICULTURE OFFICE.			
	SALARIES.			
Geo. Buckland	Twelve months' salary as Secretary			800 00
	EXPENSES.			
T. C. Patteson	Postage	45 00		
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	40 00		
			85 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	21 46		
C. B. Robinson	do	22 68		
			44 14	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription		3 50	
Geo. Buckland	Sundry payments		14 10	
Express Co.	Charges		2 15	
Hon. S. C. Wood	Travelling expenses		25 00	
				173 89
	IMMIGRATION OFFICE.			
D. Spence	Twelve months' salary as Secretary			1,200 00
	EXPENSES.			
T. C. Patteson	Postage	25 00		
F. Yeigh	To pay postage	20 00		
Dominion Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	15 48		
			60 48	
C. B. Robinson	Printing	42 29		
W. Warwick	Binding	8 04		
			50 33	
Might & Taylor	Directory	2 50		
Miles & Co.	Atlas	10 00		
			12 50	
Newspapers	Subscriptions		14 00	
D. Spence	Sundry payments		63 51	
J. Notman	Stationery		37 05	
				237 87
	OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
J. W. Langmuir	Twelve months' salary as Inspector		3,000 00	
F. A. Carrell	do do Clerk		1,000 00	
James McLagan	do do do		700 00	
H. Hayes	do do Shorthand writer and clerk		1,000 00	
R. Humphreys	do do Messenger		250 00	
				5,950 00
J. Lesslie	Postage	59 00		
T. C. Patteson	do	140 00		
	Carried forward	199 00		92,663 05

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	199 00		92,663 05	
	OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—*Con.*				
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	42 00			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	78 67			
Dominion Telegraph Co.	do	103 79			
			423 46		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and binding	224 07			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	177 90			
W. Warwick	Binding	42 29			
			444 26		
J. Notman	Stationery	168 90			
H. Jacobs	Pens	12 00			
			180 90		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Seal press	5 00			
C. W. Coleman	Lithogram	9 00			
Miles & Co.	Maps	10 00			
			24 00		
Might & Taylor	Directories	5 00			
Hart & Rawlinson	Book	3 25			
			8 25		
W. Cottrell	Lamp		4 00		
Travellers' Ins. Co.	Premium		75 00		
J. W. Langmuir	Travelling expenses		693 35		
F. A. Carrell	Sundry payments		35 00		
G. Verral	Cab hire		46 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		29 00		
				1,963 72	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.				
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.				
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner		4,000 00		
T. H. Johnson	do Assistant do		2,800 00		
Geo. Kennedy	do Law Clerk		1,800 00		
H. A. Ford	Eleven do Shorthand Writer and Clerk		933 32		

	Lands Sales and Free Grants Branch.			
J. C. Tarbutt	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk		2,000 00	
A. Kirkwood	do Clerk		1,700 00	
J. M. Grant	do do		1,250 00	
J. J. Murphy	do do		1,000 00	
P. Alma	do do		850 00	
Julian Sale	do do		750 00	
	Surveys, Patents and Roads Branch.			
Thos. Devine	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Surveyor-General		2,000 00	
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do Clerk		1,250 00	
W. Revell	do do		950 00	
E. Fox	do Chief Clerk of Patents		1,380 00	
A. J. Taylor	do Clerk		1,200 00	
J. Innis	do do		1,100 00	
J. W. Bridgland	do Superintendent Colonization Roads		1,800 00	
C. Cashman	do Clerk		1,000 00	
	Woods and Forests Branch.			
G. B. Cowper	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk		2,000 00	
J. A. Macinnes	do Clerk		1,200 00	
H. G. Langlois	do do		850 00	
E. G. Kirby	do do		700 00	
	Accounts Branch.			
Wm. Ford	Twelve months' salary as Accountant		2,000 00	
D. G. B. Ross	do do Book-keeper		1,250 00	
R. H. Browne	do do Clerk		1,250 00	
E. F. Stowe	One do do		70 83	
C. P. Higgins	Ten do do		708 34	
E. Leigh	Twelve do do		750 00	
J. Morphy	do do Registrar		1,600 00	
J. Bradshaw	do do Housekeeper		500 00	
A. McDonald	do do Messenger		500 00	
				41,142 49
	Expenses.			
Dominion Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	17 84		
Montreal do	do	203 19		
A. McDonald	Postage	825 00		
			1,046 03	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and binding	328 82		
W. Warwick	Binding	508 13		
C. B. Robinson	Printing	325 11		
			1,162 06	
	Carried forward		2,208 09	135,769 26

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		2,208 09	135,769 26	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Jno. Notman	Stationery	1,360 66			
H. Jacobs	Pens	6 00			
			1,366 66		
Might & Taylor	Directories	12 50			
W. J. Dixon	Almanacs	4 20			
A. S. Woodburn	Directory	2 50			
Rowsell & Hutchison	Law reports, etc	24 58			
Kirkwood & Murphy	Pamphlets	230 00			
R. W. Cruice	Timber estimate	20 00			
J. B. Gordon	Maps	3 00			
Penson & Rogers	do	3 00			
Miles & Co.	do	10 00			
H. R. Page & Co.	do	27 50			
J. Sale, jr	Mounting maps	23 15			
J. Bowman	H. C. Debates	7 00			
			367 43		
W. H. Sparrow	Dusters, etc	9 60			
F. Brown	Cotton	9 30			
W. Schofield	Water Filter	1 50			
M. J. Aird & Co	Jugs	2 50			
Laird & Co.	Frame	1 35			
F. Kennedy	Ladder	12 50			
			36 75		
W. Milligan	Papering and glazing	39 43			
G. Duthie	Slating	22 83			
D. Forbes	Repairing roof	129 00			
J. Murphy	Plastering	15 65			
R. Jones	Bricklaying	20 20			
J. Dooley	Carpenters' Work	10 50			
J. Bailey	do do	2 49			
T. Mann	do do	30 25			
J. Adams	Repairing flags	2 41			
Toronto Water Works	Repairing mains	2 66			
			275 42		

Toronto Water Works	Water	169 00			
J. C. Graham	Ice	24 00			
P. Burns	Fuel	361 00			
			554 00		
W. J. Whitten & Co	Tinsmithing, stoves, etc	149 88			
T. Lalor, Jr	Keys, repairs, etc	4 50			
W. Rennie	Repairing mower	1 41			
J. B. Smith	Lumber, etc	16 30			
C. Carnegie	Repairing clocks	50			
			172 59		
W. Gordon	Furnishings	55 00			
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	106 50			
Petley & Dineen	Oil-cloth	26 50			
			188 00		
Rees' Wharf Co	Gravel	4 25			
J. Ryan, Sr	Manure	10 00			
			14 25		
A. Werden	Coal oil	16 20			
W. A. Bradshaw	Soap, etc	20 28			
			36 48		
G. Duthie	Clearing snow	13 33			
J. Bradshaw	Office cleaning	258 15			
W. R. Dossor	Cleaning chimneys	4 80			
			276 28		
Express Co	Charges	10 25			
Sundry persons	Cab-hire	8 00			
			18 25		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising, etc		272 03		
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Travelling expenses	7 00			
P. Alma	do do	3 00			
			10 00		
J. Waddell	Services as extra Clerk	857 50			
E. F. Stowe	do do	682 83			
C. P. Higgins	do do	118 00			
W. F. Lewis	do do	850 00			
R. Burroughes	do fireman	547 50			
J. Peters	do do	12 50			
D. Kinnan	do night-watchman	456 25			
F. Frank	do do	8 75			
			3,533 33		
P. Scully	Services on grounds	210 00			
J. Simser	do do	156 53			
J. Malloy	do do	33 32			
			399 85		
A. McDonell	Weighing coal		2 00		
W. Carrick	Expenses as witness		54 10		
M. C. Cameron	Law costs		528 00		
				10,313 51	
	Carried forward			146,082 77	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			146,082 77	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Official Gazette.				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, etc.	255 49			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	2,393 48			
W. Warwick	Binding	394 67			
W. Barber & Bros	Paper	374 13			
			3,417 77		
	Queen's Printer's Office.				
John Notman	Twelve months' salary as Queen's Printer	1,200 00			
W. P. Gundl	do do Clerk	360 00			
John Notman	To pay cartage	16 30			
			1,576 30		
	Inspector of Registry Offices.				
Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve month's salary as Inspector		1,500 00		
	Inspector of Division Courts.				
Joseph Dickie	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,400 00			
Do	Travelling expenses, &c.	300 00			
			1,700 00		
				8,194 07	
	Total Civil Government				154,276 84

LEGISLATION.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Hon. R. M. Wells	Services as Speaker			1,250 00	
C. T. Gillmor	Twelve months' salary as	Clerk of the House		1,800 00	
A. H. Sydere	do do	Assistant do		1,000 00	
J. M. Delamere	do do	Clerk		600 00	
S. J. Watson	do do	Librarian		1,200 00	
Jno. Notman	do do	Accountant		400 00	
S. J. Vankoughnet	Three do do	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		100 00	
J. R. Cartwright	Twelve do do	Law Clerk		1,000 00	
F. J. Glackmeyer	do do	Sergeant-at-Arms		600 00	
Thos. Phillips	do do	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger		600 00	
Wm. Johnson	Six do do	Messenger		225 00	
Jno. Bowman	Twelve do do	do		450 00	
W. Kennedy	do do	do		450 00	
Jas. Wells	do do	Night watchman		450 00	
Jas. Foley	do do	Fireman		400 00	
					10,525 00

POSTAGES AND COST OF HOUSE POST OFFICE.

T. C. Patteson	Postage		1,650 51	
Express Co.	Charges		236 05	
Lugsdin & Barnett	Postage bag, and P. O. labels		9 15	
J. Buckley	Carriage of mails		355 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Transmission of Gazette		57 72	
J. M. Delamere	Services in post office		200 00	
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Engraving stamps		1 00	
				2,509 43

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING.

Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and binding	9,426 34		
C. B. Robinson	Printing	5,855 28		
W. Warwick	Binding	3,889 93		
Willing & Williamson	Binding, etc.	31 05		
		19,202 60		
	(Less chargeable to Statutes)	2,383 29		
			16,819 31	
W. Barber & Bros.	Printing paper	3,889 72		
	Less value of paper used by Hunter, Rose & Co.	542 87		
			3,346 85	
Jno. Notman	Stationery		1,437 84	
	Carried forward		21,604 00	13,034 43	154,276 84

LEGISLATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		21,604 00	13,034 43	154,276 84
	STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING.—*Continued.*				
G. M. Adam	Pens		156 80		
Jno. Bowman	Copy Sessional Debates		25 00		
J. McCrosson	Advertising		12 00		
				21,797 80	
	PRINTING BILLS AND DISTRIBUTING STATUTES.				
Sundry persons	Printing and binding (see "Stationery, Printing, etc.")		2,383 29		
W. Barber & Bros.	Paper		1,299 50		
J. Notman	To pay express charges	104 55			
Express Co.	Charges	54 35			
			158 90		
T. C. Patteson	Postage	40 00			
J. Notman	do	40 00			
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	20 00			
			100 00		
	INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS,			3,941 69	
Jno. Notman	To pay members of Parliament			54,031 00	
	SESSIONAL WRITERS, MESSENGERS, PAGES, &c.				
C. B. Midford	Services as sessional writer		482 00		
C. H. Thompson	do do		235 00		
T. C. Scoble	do do		465 00		
A. Horton	do do		40 00		
W. F. Ardagh	do do		146 00		
J. F. Mulkins	do do		36 00		
W. D. Birtchall	do do		14 00		
J. McCraken	do do		80 00		
John Scully	do do		317 50		
F. J. Joseph	do do		328 00		
J. Tracy	do do		132 00		

H. Kelly	do	do		132 00		
P. Duffy	do	do		132 00		
J. B. Carroll	do	do		128 00		
J. A. McDonald	do	do		132 00		
T. M. Pringle	do	do		132 00		
F. Yeigh	do	do		132 00		
T. J. Muir	do	do		132 00		
R. B. Scott	do	do		132 00		
W. A. Hope	do	do		132 00		
J. Sullivan	do	do		108 00		
W. Thompson	do	do		132 00		
R. H. Stedman	do	do		132 00		
P. M. Keogh	do	do		20 00		
M. E. Wallace	do	do		84 00		
C. J. Murphy	do	do		88 00		
R. A. Kent	do	do		300 00		
A. M. Fraser	do	do		186 00		
P. A. Stewart	do	do		133 00		
T. Holmes	do	do		155 00		
F. C. Capreol	do	do		155 00		
J. A. McDonell	do	do		185 00		
J. McCormick	do	do		155 00		
J. C. Tisdale	do	do		95 00		
J. Rosseau	do	do		155 00		
C. R. Hersey	do	do		155 00		
J. B. McDonald	do	do		62 50		
M. C. Fraser	do	do		55 00		
J. M. Watson	do	do		155 00		
A. B. Ord	do	do		28 00		
L. V. Percival	Services reporting			40 00		
T. W. Gibson	Services reporting (Public Accounts Committee)			238 30		
W. J. Wells	Services as messenger			112 00		
P. Aylward	do			99 00		
A. J. Bowman	do			99 00		
T. Clarke	do			99 00		
J. Houlehan	do			99 00		
F. Rogers	do			99 00		
R. McBride	do			99 00		
F. Breman	do			99 00		
P. Chambers	do			102 00		
M. Carroll	do			99 00		
T. Derick	do			99 00		
P. Fletcher	do			99 00		
J. Kennedy	do			133 00		
T. Newton	do			99 00		
W. H. Buller	do			103 50		
M. McCarthy	do			99 00		
M. Haley	do			108 00		
T. Fitch	do			99 00		
		Carried forward		8,121 80	92,804 92	154,276 84

LEGISLATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		8,121 80	92,804 92	154,276 84
	SESSIONAL WRITERS, MESSENGERS, PAGES, ETC.—*Con.*				
H. A. Harris	Services as messenger		99 00		
W. H. Thompson	do		99 00		
P. Cummins	do		99 00		
J. C. Graham	do		99 00		
M. Witty	do		48 00		
M. Power	do		99 00		
C. R. Notman	Services as page		46 50		
J. Smith	do		46 50		
P. Kanaen	do		46 50		
W. Kennedy	do		46 50		
R. O'Farrell	do		46 50		
J. Murphy	Services as fireman		324 00		
J. Emmons	do		102 00		
D. Crowe	do		97 50		
Mrs. Larmont	Services as duster		32 50		
Mrs. McGrath	do		32 50		
Mrs. Kanaen	do		32 50		
				9,518 30	
	LIBRARY.				
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Binding, etc	373 10			
W. Warwick	Binding and stamping	62 10			
			435 20		
Rowsell & Hutchison	Books	168 55			
Willing & Williamson	do	424 35			
J. M. Adam	do	100 85			
G. Virtue	do	18 00			
Rose-Belford Publishing Co.	do	4 50			
John Wiley & Sons	do	117 99			
Dawson Bros.	do	29 49			
E. G. Allen	do	1,049 40			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	28 05			
H. C. Jones	do	10 00			
Rev. P. Toque	do	4 00			
A. Piddington	do	3 87			
T. Faughnan	do	1 00			

W. A. Stephens	do	50			
T. H. Smith	do	6 00			
R. Hubertus	do	7 00			
J. McLean	do	3 00			
Carswell & Co	Law reports	149 80			
J. Rordans	Books	2 00			
A. Austin	do	4 00			
			2,132 35		
A. Begg	Directories	2 50			
Might & Taylor	do	7 50			
W. H. Irwin	do	4 50			
J. B. Gordon	Atlas	5 50			
Miles & Co	do and chart	12 00			
Hart & Rawlinson	Division Court Acts	4 00			
			36 00		
Canadian Monthly	Subscription	6 00			
T. & R. White	do to Review	4 00			
J. McCormack	do	5 00			
Sundry newspapers	do	61 70			
			76 70		
J. M. Watson	Services in library	136 00			
E. Marchand	Indexing books	3 00			
			139 00		
Express Co	Charges		173 69	2,992 94	
	CONTINGENCIES.				
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	27 34			
Dominion do	do	3 86			
			31 20		
Willing & Williamson	Magazines	59 65			
Might & Taylor	Directories	10 00			
T. J. Richardson	Debates, House of Commons	14 00			
			83 65		
J. Notman	Stationery and Statutes	231 63			
R. M. Williams	Engrossing	78 50			
H. Anderson	do	25 00			
J. Rordans	Vellum for addresses	16 00			
W. Brydon	Furnishings	18 75			
			369 88		
Mrs. Phillips	Office cleaning and washing	126 20			
K. Phillips	do	183 00			
K. McKenna	do	183 00			
M. Smith	do	34 00			
D. Kannan	Cleaning ash-pits, etc	26 00			
W. Dossor	do chimneys	6 60			
M. Kennedy	Cleaning	25 00			
			583 80		
	Carried forward		1,068 53	105,316 16	154,276 84

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,068 53	105,316 16	154,276 84
	CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
W. Warwick	Binding	7 54			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	4 92			
			12 46		
C. T. Gillmor	Cab hire	18 50			
G. Verral	do	97 75			
Sundry persons	do	27 50			
Sundry newspapers	Advertising and subscriptions	926 45			
Express Co.	Charges	135 75			
T. O'Brien	Cartage	3 75			
Stovel & Armstrong	Repairing gown	5 90			
C. Thompson	Brushes, etc	82 25			
S. J. Vankoughnet	Sundry payments	25 00			
T. Phillips	Meals to telegraph operators, etc	95 90			
			1,418 75		
J. Armstrong	Witness fees (Public Accounts Committee)	28 00			
E. A. Stephens	do do	28 00			
Hon. Sidney Smith	do do	10 00			
A. G. Hill	do do	10 00			
John Smith	do do	5 00			
			81 00		
				2,580 74	
	REPAIRS, ETC.				
G. Duthie	Repairs—slating	22 84			
P. Paterson & Son	do hardware, etc	152 14			
W. Milligan	do painting, glazing	94 06			
J. Ritchie & Son	do plumbing	152 16			
Ritchie & Co.	do do	73 01			
E. & C. Gurney	do furnace, etc	55 30			
D. Forbes	do roof	103 32			
J. Murphy	do plastering	52 50			
R. Jones	do bricklaying	66 85			
J. B. Smith	do lumber	75 47			
J. Adams	do flags	2 42			
W. Rennie	do mower	1 42			
J. E. Ellis & Co	do clocks	26 50			

R. Hay & Co.	do	furniture, etc	861 65			
Water Works	do	mains	2 68			
J. Lalor	do	locks, bells, etc	147 45			
S. J. Samo	do	furniture	214 50			
J. C. Stuart	do	wall paper	30 35			
				2,134 62		
W. Arthurs & Co.	Towelling		26 76			
Central Prison Industries	Mats		11 60			
John Kay	Carpets, etc.		26 33			
Petley & Dineen	Furnishings		69 79			
C. Potter	Thermometer		6 00			
Wharin & Co.	Ice-pitcher and clock		28 00			
W. Jordon	Oil-cloth		2 00			
G. & E. Evans	Stoves, fitting pipes, etc.		417 95			
C. Thompson	Candles, oil, etc		52 00			
G. Harrison	Furnishings		102 10			
Rice Lewis & Son	Fire-proof safe		125 00			
				867 53		
P. Burns	Fuel		1,144 00			
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas		1,210 20			
do	Rent of lamps		75 60			
Water Works	Water		154 00			
C. Burns	Ice		126 00			
				2,709 80		
Rees' Wharf Co	Gravel		4 25			
J. Browne	do		5 00			
J. Ryan	Manure, etc		11 25			
J. Fleming	Plants, seeds, etc		11 65			
				32 15		
J. Simser	Services on grounds		156 54			
P. Scully	do		210 00			
D. Malloy	do		36 36			
P. Clark	do		1 87			
J. Maher	do		1 87			
A. McDonell	Weighing coal		2 00			
G. Duthie	Clearing snow		13 34			
				421 98		
Newspapers	Advertising fuel			10 00		
					6,176 08	
	Total Legislation					114,072 98
						268,349 82

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				268,349 82
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
	COURT OF CHANCERY.				
	SALARIES.				
T. W. Taylor	Twelve months' salary as Master		3,000 00		
J. H. Thom	do do Taxing Officer		1,600 00		
Neil McLean	do do Clerk		1,000 00		
R. M. Ross	do do Junior Clerk		600 00		
B. W. Murray	do do Accountant		1,400 00		
G. S. Holmested	do do Registrar		2,100 00		
A. F. McLean	do do First Assistant Registrar		1,200 00		
G. M. Lee	do do Second do		1,000 00		
H. A. Semple	do do Clerk		600 00		
A. D. Stewart	Ten do do do		401 02		
A. Holmested	Twelve do do Clerk of Records and Writs		1,200 00		
W. D. Crofton	do do Clerk		650 00		
R. P. Stephens	do do Referee in Chambers		2,000 00		
F. Arnoldi	do do Clerk		900 00		
Robt. Parks	do do Usher of Court		600 00		
D. W. Sutherland	do do Messenger and Housekeeper		400 00		
				18,651 02	
	EXPENSES.				
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	28 82			
C. B. Robinson	do	161 75			
W. Warwick	Binding	226 51			
			417 08		
G. S. Holmested	Postage, etc.	34 93			

T. W. Taylor	do	10 00			
J. E. Ellis & Co	Repairing clocks	10 00	44 93		
W. Alexander	do	10 00			
N. L. Piper & Son	Furnishings	10 65			
W. Adamson	do	6 25			
M. O'Connor	Cleaning windows, glazing	115 90	36 90		
D. W. Sutherland	Cleaning towels, etc.	59 80			
J. Alexander	Office cleaning, etc.	122 35			
A. Boxall	Cleaning stoves	88			
W. Burns & Co.	Ice	9 00			
J. Notman	Stationery		307 93		
B. W. Murray	Extra assistance		208 47		
Hon. V. C. Proudfoot	Grant to Library		100 00		
			200 00	1,315 31	

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Salaries.

R. G. Dalton	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Crown and Pleas		3,000 00		
Jno. Small	do do Senior clerk		1,400 00		
A. Macdonell	do do Clerk		1,300 00		
M. C. Jarvis	do do Junior clerk		600 00		
W. M. Ross	do do Clerk of Process		1,200 00		
C. A. Steward	do do Assistant to do		700 00		
Jas. Alexander	do do Housekeeper and Messenger		500 00		
A. Fleming	do do Usher and Crier		160 00		
F. Creys	do do Assistant Messenger		160 00		
				9,020 00	

Expenses.

J. Lesslie	Postage	10 00			
T. C. Patteson	do	13 00			
R. G. Dalton	To pay postage	3 50			
W. M. Ross	do	5 00			
			31 50		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	252 01			
C. B. Robinson	do	14 87			
W. Warwick	do	1 20			
D. H. Doust	Engrossing	3 00			
			271 08		
J. Notman	Stationery		115 18		
W. Adamson & Co.	Soap, brooms, etc.	8 80			
N. L. Piper & Son	Brooms, etc.	10 45			
			19 25		
	Carried forward		437 01	28,986 33	268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		437 01	28,986 33	268,349 82
	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Hon. G. W. Burton	Grant to Judges' Library		100 00		
Jas. Alexander	To pay dusters, etc	67 80			
W. H. Boxall	Cleaning stove pipes, etc	1 05	68 85		
				605 86	
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.				
	SALARIES.				
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Common Pleas		2,500 00		
S. B. Clark	do do Senior Clerk		1,400 00		
B. T. Jackson	do do Junior Clerk		1,000 00		
P. O'Connell	do do Usher and Crier		160 00		
				5,060 00	
	EXPENSES.				
M. B. Jackson	To pay postage, etc		20 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	15 88			
C. B. Robinson	do	10 95	26 83		
			88 78		
Jno. Notman	Stationery		100 00		
Hon. Thos. Galt	Grant to Judges' Library			235 61	
	SUPERIOR JUDGES AND COURT OF APPEAL.				
Hon. Thos. Moss	Chief Justice Court of Appeal, allowance granted, 33 Vic., Cap. 5	1,000 00			
Hon. J. H. Hagarty	Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas	1,000 00			
Hon. Adam Wilson	do Court of Queen's Bench	1,000 00			
Hon. J. D. Armour	Judge Court of Queen's Bench	1,000 00			
Hon. G. W. Burton	do Appeal	1,000 00			
Hon. M. C. Cameron	do Queen's Bench	1,000 00			

Hon. J. W. Gwynne	do Common Pleas, allowance to March 2nd	177 78		
Hon. Thos. Galt	do do	1,000 00		
Hon. F. Osler	do do allowance from 5th March	822 22		
Hon. J. G. Spragge	Chancellor	1,000 00		
Hon. S. H. Blake	Vice-Chancellor	1,000 00		
Hon. Wm. Proudfoot	do	1,000 00		
Hon. J. C. Morrison	Judge Court of Appeal	1,000 00		
Hon. C. S. Patterson	do do	1,000 00		
Jas. Alexander	Twelve months' salary as Usher	75 00		
			13,075 00	
Alex. Grant	do do Registrar	2,000 00		
Eli Oliver	do do Messenger	400 00		
			2,400 00	
	EXPENSES.			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, stamping, etc	23 36		
C. B. Robinson	do do	8 24		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Stamping forms	3 00		
G. M. Lee	Engrossing orders	20 45		
E. Ecles	Engrossing and entering orders	23 60		
L. Gould	Entering orders	10 80		
W. Warwick	Binding	2 50		
J. Notman	Stationery	28 76		
Geo. Rugg	Paper case	30 00		
Rose, McDonald & Co	Cancelled stamps	4 00		
Blake, Kerr, Boyd & Cassels	do	2 90		
Hon. C. S. Patterson	Grant—Library	100 00		
Alex. Grant	To pay postage, express, etc	56 25		
W. J. Whitten	Glassware, etc	6 75		
Eli Oliver	Sundries	1 50		
C. S. Grant	Services during illness of Registrar, etc	207 00		
			529 11	16,004 11
	PRACTICE COURT.			
W. B. Heward	Twelve months' salary as Clerk		1,800 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Binding	9 31		
J. Notman	Stationery	25 00		
			34 31	
W. B. Heward	To pay postage, etc		10 00	
				1,844 31
	SURROGATE COURT.			
Sir J. L. Robertson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk		2,000 00	
J. Lesslie	P.O. box		3 00	
C. B. Robinson	Printing		26 62	
John Notman	Stationery		4 50	2,034 12
	Carried forward			54,770 34 268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			54,770 34	268,349 82
	ASSIZE CLERK.				
G. B. Nicol	Twelve months' salary as Clerk		1,000 00		
do	Postage	6 00			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	2 50			
C. B. Robinson	*Ontario Gazette*	0 50			
Hart & Rawlinson	Diary	1 25			
S. Hackett	Directory	1 25			
Might & Taylor	do	2 50			
J. Notman	Stationery	4 37			
			18 37	1,018 37	
	CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS.				
John Dewar	Services, Fall Assizes, 1878, Halton		10 00		
John Crerar	do Haldimand		235 00		
D. B. McLennan	do Prescott and Russell		20 00		
John Crerar	do Welland		210 00		
Hugh McMahon	Services, Winter Assizes, 1878, Wentworth		20 00		
Æ. Irving	do York		462 00		
Chas. McFayden	Services, Spring Assizes, 1879, Bruce		172 35		
John Crerar	do Brant		197 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do Carleton		156 00		
Hugh McMahon	do Elgin		228 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do Essex		106 00		
Thos. Holden	do Frontenac		72 00		
Alf. Frost	do Grey		243 00		
A. Fletcher	do Haldimand		106 00		
John Dewar	do Halton		60 00		
B. M. Britton	do Hastings		20 00		
H. McMahon	do Kent		72 00		
D. B. MacLellan	do Lanark		57 00		
A. Fletcher	do Lambton		282 00		
B. M. Britton	do Leeds and Grenville		152 50		
T. Holden	do Lennox and Addington		26 00		
C. McDougall	do Middlesex		328 50		
B. M. Britton	do Northumberland and Durham		167 77		
H. A. Hardy	do Norfolk		196 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do Ontario		92 00		

F. R. Ball	do	Oxford		216 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do	Peel		61 50		
Warren Rock	do	Perth		96 00		
G. E. Henderson	do	Peterborough		96 00		
do	do	Prince Edward		70 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	Renfrew		86 75		
W. H. Walker	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		132 00		
John Crerar	do	Simcoe		287 00		
F. R. Ball	do	do		98 00		
G. E. Henderson	do	Victoria		31 00		
W. H. Bowlby	do	Waterloo		134 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	Welland		78 00		
B. B. Osler	do	Wentworth		150 00		
J. W. Bowlby	do	Wellington		94 00		
Æ. Irving	do	York		254 00		
do	Services, Summer Assizes, 1879,	do		243 00		
John Crerar	Services, Fall Assizes, 1879,	Brant		40 00		
Chas. McFayden	do	Bruce		72 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	Carleton		134 00		
Hugh McMahon	do	Elgin		202 00		
Jas. J. Lister	do	Essex		120 00		
Thos. Holden	do	Frontenac		20 00		
Alf. Frost	do	Grey		80 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	Haldimand		86 00		
C. McFayden	do	Halton		20 00		
B. M. Britton	do	Hastings		64 00		
C. MacDougall	do	Kent		110 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	Lanark		20 00		
C. McDougall	do	Lambton		64 00		
D. B. McLennan	do	Leeds and Grenville		78 00		
B. M. Britton	do	Lennox and Addington		251 00		
J. K. Kerr	do	Lincoln		30 00		
M. C. Cameron	do	Middlesex		240 00		
John Crerar	do	Norfolk		192 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do	Northumberland and Durham		271 00		
Do	do	Ontario		222 00		
Jas. R. Ball	do	Oxford		165 80		
Thos. Hodgins	do	Peel		46 00		
C. McDougall	do	Perth		70 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	Prescott and Russell		35 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do	Peterborough		24 00		
Thos. Holden	do	Prince Edward		30 00		
Hon. R. W. Scott	do	Renfrew		118 00		
Do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		112 00		
Jas. Dingwall	do	do do		25 00		
John Crerar	do	Simcoe		121 00		
Thos Hodgins	do	Victoria		98 55		
J. K. Kerr	do	Welland		194 00		
J. Crerar	do	Wellington		181 00		
	Carried forward			9,355 32	55,788 71	268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		9,355 32	55,788 71	268,349 82
	CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS.—*Continued.*				
J. Crerar	Services Fall Assizes, 1879, Waterloo		95 00		
Jas. Bethune	do Wentworth		98 00		
A. Irving	do York		276 00		
				9,824 32	
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.				
W. S. Campbell	Treasurer, County of Brant, Expenditure, September Quarter, 1878	827 61			
	December Quarter, 1878	1,697 37			
	March Quarter, 1879	1,018 30			
	June Quarter, 1879	1,422 54			
	September Quarter, 1879	821 39			
			5,787 21		
J. G. Cooper	do Bruce, do December Quarter, 1878	1,353 21			
	March Quarter, 1879	646 99			
	June Quarter, 1879	707 12			
	September Quarter, 1879	316 77			
			3,024 09		
Wm. Cowan	do Carleton, do September Quarter, 1878	689 19			
	December Quarter, 1878	2,013 36			
	March Quarter, 1879	546 33			
	June Quarter, 1879	919 08			
			4,167 96		
J. A. Kaines	do Elgin, do December Quarter, 1878	1,601 09			
	March Quarter, 1879	681 59			
	June Quarter, 1879	1,504 85			
	September Quarter, 1879	911 30			
			4,698 83		
Thos. H. Wright	do Essex, do September Quarter, 1878	747 20			
	December Quarter, 1878	938 58			
	March Quarter, 1879	943 03			
	June Quarter, 1879	733 36			
			3,362 17		
J. Irvine	do Frontenac, do December Quarter, 1878	710 57			
	March Quarter, 1879	275 93			

			June Quarter, 1879	663 51			
			September Quarter, 1879	457 44			
					2,107 48		
S. J. Parker	do	Grey, do	December Quarter, 1878	1,317 15			
			March Quarter, 1879	541 86			
			June Quarter, 1879	1,413 48			
			September Quarter, 1879	478 50			
					3,750 99		
A. P. Farrell	do	Haldimand, do	June Quarter, 1878	1,035 87			
			September Quarter, 1878	525 92			
			December Quarter, 1878	1,346 47			
			March Quarter, 1879	598 49			
					3,506 75		
F. McCallum	do	Halton, do	December Quarter, 1878	293 31			
			March Quarter, 1879	302 59			
			June Quarter, 1879	197 21			
					793 11		
Thos. Wills	do	Hastings, do	September Quarter, 1878	314 92			
			December Quarter, 1878	700 07			
			March Quatrer, 1879	429 78			
			June Quarter, 1879	825 27			
					2,270 04		
A. M. Ross	do	Huron, do	September Quarter, 1878	640 32			
			December Quarter, 1878	1,876 59			
			March Quarter, 1879	1,080 42			
			June Quarter, 1879	841 77			
			September Quarter, 1879	499 31			
					4,938 41		
C. G. Charteris	do	Kent, do	December Quarter, 1878	1,736 34			
			March Quarter, 1879	634 31			
			June Quarter, 1879	874 38			
			September Quarter, 1879	1,144 50			
					4,389 53		
Hon. A. Vidal	do	Lambton, do	September Quarter, 1878	518 49			
			December Quarter, 1878	1,006 57			
			March Quarter, 1879	512 43			
			June Quarter, 1879	1,238 56			
					3,336 05		
W. W. Berford	do	Lanark, do	December Quarter, 1878	440 60			
			March Quarter, 1879	229 48			
			June Quarter, 1879	649 42			
			September Quarter, 1879	263 80			
					1,583 30		
F. Schofield	do	Leeds and Grenville, do	September Quarter, 1878	369 19			
			December Quarter, 1878	955 05			
			March Quarter, 1879	417 59			
			June Quarter, 1879	682 96			
			September Quarter, 1879	243 04			
					2,667 83		
		Carried forward			50,383 75	65,613 03	268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward					50,383 75	65,613 03	268,349 82
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.—*Continued.*							
E. Hooper	Treasurer	County of	Leanox and Addington,	Expenditure, December Quarter, 1878	580 92			
				March Quarter, 1879	114 20			
				June Quarter, 1879	585 28			
				September Quarter, 1879	84 52			
						1,364 92		
G. P. M. Ball	do	Lincoln	do	December Quarter, 1878	521 02			
				March Quarter, 1879	330 57			
				June Quarter, 1879	1,297 87			
				September Quarter, 1879	484 53			
						2,633 99		
A. Murray	do	Middlesex	do	September Quarter, 1878	1,862 20			
				December Quarter, 1878	2,594 94			
				March Quarter, 1879	2,054 48			
				June Quarter, 1879	2,344 86			
						8,856 48		
H. Croft	do	Norfolk	do	September Quarter, 1878	570 11			
				December Quarter, 1878	928 27			
				March Quarter, 1879	652 42			
				June Quarter, 1879	1,074 28			
						3,225 08		
E. A. McNachton	do	Northumberland and Durham,		Expenditure, December Quarter, 1878	925 76			
				March Quarter, 1879	967 05			
				June Quarter, 1879	882 26			
				September Quarter, 1879	787 46			
						3,561 93		
W. Laing	do	Ontario	do	December Quarter, 1878	1,053 34			
				March Quarter, 1879	844 71			
				June Quarter, 1879	1,014 87			
						2,912 92		
H. P. Brown	do	Oxford	do	December Quarter, 1878	926 77			
				March Quarter, 1879	917 38			
				June Quarter, 1879	909 35			
				September Quarter, 1879	882 26			
						3,635 76		

G. Graham..	do	Peel	Expenditure,	September Quarter, 1878..	52 83		
				December Quarter, 1878..	353 05		
				March Quarter, 1879	269 13		
				June Quarter, 1879.....	467 40		
						1 142 41	
A. Monteith.....	do	Perth,	do	September Quarter, 1878..	1,238 72		
				December Quarter, 1878..	665 36		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	896 27		
				June Quarter, 1879...	736 68		
						3,537 04	
E. M. Pearse.....	do	Peterborough	do	September Quarter, 1878..	40 98		
				December Quarter, 1878...	429 58		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	285 08		
				June Quarter, 1879.....	385 85		
				September Quarter, 1879...	250 82		
						1,392 31	
J. W. Marston..	do	Prescott and Russell					
			Expenditure,	June Quarter, 1878.....	434 16		
				September Quarter, 1878..	31 43		
				December Quarter, 1878...	469 73		
				March Quarter, 1879	129 27		
				June Quarter, 1879.....	473 60		
						1,538 19	
R. J. Chapman.....	do	Prince Edward					
			Expenditure,	September Quarter, 1878..	406 65		
				December Quarter, 1878...	590 04		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	328 58		
				June Quarter, 1879.....	368 76		
				September Quarter, 1879..	379 88		
						2,073 91	
E. Bourke.....	do	Renfrew	do	December Quarter, 1878...	841 34		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	405 82		
				June Quarter, 1879.....	585 77		
				September Quarter, 1879..	234 78		
						2,067 71	
H. R. A. Boys.....	do	Simcoe	do	September Quarter, 1878...	1,626 02		
				December Quarter, 1878..	1,506 01		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	1,261 42		
				June Quarter, 1879	1,539 23		
						5,932 68	
R. McDonald.....	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,					
			Expenditure,	September Quarter, 1878..	462 50		
				December Quarter, 1878...	793 18		
				March Quarter, 1879.....	658 26		
				June Quarter, 1879.. .. .	682 31		
				September Quarter, 1879..	430 88		
						3,027 13	
Carried forward					....	97,286 21	65,613 03	268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward					97,286 21	65,613 03	268,349 82
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.—*Continued.*							
T. Matchett	Treasurer, County of Victoria, Expenditure,			December Quarter, 1878	851 70			
				March Quarter, 1879	332 01			
				June Quarter, 1879	693 97			
				September Quarter, 1879	527 78	2,405 46		
J. McGlashan	do	Welland,	do	December Quarter, 1878	1,706 95			
				March Quarter, 1879	599 29			
				June Quarter, 1879	745 82	3,112 06		
C. Stanton	do	Waterloo,	do	December Quarter, 1878	805 21			
				March Quarter, 1879	568 40			
				June Quarter, 1879	955 89			
				September Quarter, 1879	639 90	2,969 40		
W. Reynolds	do	Wellington,	do	December Quarter, 1878	1,817 75			
				March Quarter, 1879	517 93			
				June Quarter, 1879	782 28			
				September Quarter, 1879	540 75	3,658 71		
J. T. Stock	do	Wentworth,	do	December Quarter, 1878	2,002 64			
				March Quarter, 1879	1,004 87			
				June Quarter, 1879	1,691 51			
				September Quarter, 1879	729 66	5,428 68		
J. K. McDonald	do	York,	do	December Quarter, 1878	2,992 01			
				March Quarter, 1879	3,879 47			
				June Quarter, 1879	3,111 77			
				September Quarter, 1879	3,197 89	13,181 14		
S. B. Harman	do	City of Toronto,	do	June Quarter, 1878	519 74			
				September Quarter 1878	1,061 20			
				December Quarter, 1878	749 85			
				March and June Qr., 1879	2,489 63	4,820 42		
A. Stuart	do	Hamilton,	do	December Quarter, 1878	293 52			

	do	do	March Quarter, 1879	348 05		
	do	do	June Quarter, 1879	405 79		
					1,047 36	
E. E. Horton	*Re* Administration of Justice, Elgin			5 32		
Globe Printing Co	do	do		16 50		
J. Cameron & Co	do	do		18 75		
Journal P't'g Co., St. Thomas	do	do		9 66		
					50 23	
J. W. Murray	do	Bruce			34 68	
Do	do	Grey		330 55		
P. O'Keefe	do	do		188 85		
C. C. Pearce	do	do		24 50		
					543 90	
A. E. Ford	do	Huron		14 40		
Ira Lewis	do	do		60 05		
P. H. Shaver	do	do		13 80		
J. W. Murray	do	do		237 50		
					325 75	
Blake, Kerr, Boyd & Cassels	do	Essex			20 00	
J. W. Murray	do	Haldimand			16 50	
Do	do	Middlesex		25 00		
S. B. Clarke	do	do		7 50		
					32 50	
J. W. Murray	do	Northumberland and Durham			52 50	
Do	do	Ontario			10 35	
J. B. Edwards, M.D.	do	Perth			60 00	
John Burke	do	Toronto		154 25		
J. E. McKinnon	do	do		69 25		
					223 50	
W. F. Wolf	do	Welland		100 00		
A. G. Hill	do	Lincoln and Welland		200 00		
					300 00	
J. W. Murray	do	Wellington			50 45	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Prison Registers, sundry Counties			27 35		
R. Mathison	To pay carriage of Prisoners, different Counties			5,000 00		
W. Featherstonhaugh	do	do		300 00		
S. McLaughlin	do	do		108 00		
					5,435 35	
						141,065 15
	SPECIAL SERVICES.					
J. W. Murray	Twelve months' salary as Detective				1,500 00	
O'Gara, Lapierre & Remon	Services *re* the Queen *v.* Severn				40 93	
Hodgins and Spragge	do Leslie *v.* Nixon				22 85	
Freshfields & Williams	To pay Counsel, special retainer, &c				63 71	
						1,627 49
	Carried forward					208,305 67 268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			208,305 67	268,349 82
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.				
	DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS.				
W. Rubidge	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Brant.	450 00			
W. Gunn	do do Bruce	450 00			
J. Fraser	Two do Carleton	80 00			
J. J. McCracken	Five do do	181 25			
J. P. Featherstone	Five do do	188 75			
T. D. Warren	Three do Elgin	112 50			
J. Stanton	Four do (acting) do	137 85			
D. McLaws	Five do do	199 65			
F. E. Marcon	Twelve do Essex	450 00			
W. H. Fuller	do Frontenac	450 00			
G. Inglis	do Grey	500 00			
J. Mitchell	do Haldimand	400 00			
W. L. P. Eager	do Halton	400 00			
A. G. Northrop	do Hastings	450 00			
D. McDonald	do Huron	500 00			
W. A. Campbell	do Kent	450 00			
J. R. Gemmill	do Lambton	450 00			
C. Rice	do Lanark	450 00			
S. Reynolds	do Leeds and Grenville	500 00			
J. B. McGuin	do Lennox and Addington	400 00			
F. A. B. Clench	do Lincoln	450 00			
J. McBeth	do Middlesex	500 00			
C. C. Rapeljie	do Norfolk	450 00			
R. D. Chatterton	do Northumberland and Durham	500 00			
J. V. Ham	do Ontario	450 00			
J. Canfield	do Oxford	450 00			
J. A. Austin	do Peel	400 00			
J. McFadden	do Perth	450 00			
J. Twigg	do Prince Edward	400 00			
G. T. Leonard	do Peterborough	450 00			
J. W. Marston	do Prescott and Russell	450 00			
A. Thompson	do Renfrew	400 00			
R. McDonald	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00			

J. M. Stevenson	do	Simcoe					500 00				
W. Grace	do	Victoria					450 00				
J. McDougall	do	Waterloo					450 00				
I. P. Willson	do	Welland					400 00				
J. Hough	do	Wellington					500 00				
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth					500 00				
T. A. P. Towers	do	Algoma					100 00				
								15,950 00			
		DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.									
R. Carney	Twelve months' salary as Sheriff						1,400 00				
J. M. Hamilton	do	Clerk of the Peace					800 00				
C. J. Bampton	do	Registrar					800 00				
T. A. P. Towers	do	Clerk, District Court					500 00				
W. D. Lyon	Six do	Stipendiary Magistrate, Western Algoma					642 30				
R. Carney	On account expenditure as Treasurer, December Quarter, 1878						495 92				
do	do	do	March	do	1879		410 82				
do	do	do	June	do	1879		935 81				
do	do	do	September	do	1879		710 23				
do	Accountable warrants						1,000 00				
J. M. Hamilton	Office rent						100 00				
Blake, Kerr & Boyd	Services *re* the Queen *v.* Amer						150 00				
								7,945 08			
		DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.									
R. Laird	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate						1,200 00				
J. Clarke	do	Sheriff					600 00				
C. Kriessman	Four do	Deputy Clerk of District Court					92 50				
J. Cavanagh	Twelve do	Constable					250 00				
R. Laird	On account expenditure as Treasurer, December Quarter, 1878						590 68				
do	do	do	March	do	1879		523 27				
do	do	do	June	do	1879		623 81				
do	do	do	September	do	1879		473 07				
do	Accountable warrant						400 00				
Central Prison Industries	Prison clothing						48 75				
Hennesy & Quin	Bedsteads						57 60				
Copp, Clark & Co	Books for Sheriff's office						103 00				
Hart & Rawlinson	do	office of Deputy Clerk, District Court					12 65				
								4,975 33			
		DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.									
J. Doran	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate						1,400 00				
E. B. Borron	Nine do	do	(Northern Nipissing)				900 00				
J. Doran	On account expenditure as Treasurer, December Quarter, 1878						142 25				
do	do	do	March	do	1879		118 56				
do	do	do	June	do	1879		117 50				
	Carried forward						2,678 31	28,870 41	208,305 67	268,349 82	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	2,678 31	28,870 41	208,305 67	268,349 82
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*				
	DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.—*Continued.*				
J. Doran	On account expenditure as Treasurer, September Quarter, 1879	117 50			
E. B. Borron	Travelling expenses	300 00			
Hart & Rawlinson	Books	21 12			
			3 116 93		
	DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.				
P. McCurry	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00			
do	On account expenditure as Treasurer, December Quarter, 1878	122 16			
do	do do March do 1879	114 80			
do	do do June do 1879	134 35			
do	do do September do 1879	161 76			
Hart & Rawlinson	Blank forms, etc.	21 50			
			2,355 17		
	DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.				
C. W. Lount	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00			
do	On account expenditure as Treasurer, September Quarter, 1878	549 07			
do	do do December do 1878	100 00			
do	do do March do 1879	200 00			
do	do do June and September Quarters 1879	295 49			
F. L. Howland	Medical evidence at inquests	22 60			
			2,967 16		
	PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.				
S. S. Peck	Four months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	450 00			
A. Niven	Six do do	656 66			
			1,106 66		

	PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE AT CLIFTON AND FORT ERIE.					
A. G. Hill	Twelve months' salary as Police Magistrate			1,000 00		
M. McDougall	do do Chief of Police			821 25		
Thos. H. Young	do do Police Constable			730 00		
R. Harrison	do do do			511 50		
Thos. K. Wynn	do do do			547 50		
Anderson & Logan	Clothing			262 00		
Pierce, Howard & Co.	Office rent			250 00		
J. J. Sidey	Printing			21 00		
J. Cuthbert	Police Court Record			14 50		
R. Harrison	Travelling expenses			19 00		
T. H. Young	do			20 95		
T. K. Wynn	do			76 35		
M. McDougall	do			22 52		
A. G. Hill	Office expenses express, etc.			209 88		
					4,506 45	
	SHERIFFS' FEES, ETC.					
J. Smith	Attendance at Court as Sheriff, County of		Brant	44 50		
W. Sutton	do		Bruce	122 70		
W. F. Powell	do		Carleton	353 30		
J. McEwen	do		Essex	103 80		
W. Ferguson	do		Frontenac	206 00		
C. H. Moore	do		Grey	45 00		
R. Martin	do		Haldimand	28 00		
G. Taylor	do		Hastings	176 50		
R. Gibbons	do		Huron	97 20		
J. Mercer	do		Kent	157 50		
J. Flintoft	do		Lambton	49 00		
J. Thompson	do		Lanark	16 00		
W. Patrick	do		Leeds and Grenville	20 10		
J. A. Woodruff	do		Lincoln	113 10		
W. Glass	do		Middlesex	411 40		
E. Deedes	do		Norfolk	74 80		
R. W. Waddell	do		Northumberland & Durham	74 00		
N. G. Reynolds	do		Ontario	180 40		
C. Perry	do		Oxford	67 10		
R. Brodie	do		Peel	8 00		
J. Hossie	do		Perth	109 40		
J. A. Hall	do		Peterborough	110 60		
J. Gillespie	do		Prince Edward	4 50		
J. P. Wells	do		Prescott and Russell	8 50		
J. Morris	do		Renfrew	41 00		
T. D. McConkey	do		Simcoe	83 00		
D. E. McIntyre	do		Stormont, Dundas, etc.	90 00		
G. Kempt	do		Victoria	114 50		
R. Hobson	do		Welland	8 00		
	Carried forward			2,917 90	42,922 78	208,305 67	268,349 82

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		2,917 90	42,922 78	208,305 67	268,349 82
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*					
	SHERIFFS' FEES, ETC.—*Continued.*					
Hon. P. Gow	Attendance at Court as Sheriff, County of	Wellington	148 50			
Hon. A. McKellar	do	Wentworth	211 00			
F. W. Jarvis	do	York	965 99			
W. Rubidge	do as D.C.C. & P. County of	Brant	28 45			
W. Gunn	do	Bruce	36 65			
J. J. McCracken	do	Carleton	36 43			
J. Stanton	do act'g	Elgin	20 48			
D. McLaws	do	do	20 63			
F. E. Marcon	do	Essex	36 87			
W. H. Fuller	do	Frontenac	64 79			
G. Inglis	do	Grey	60 75			
W. Armstrong	do act'g	do	8 00			
J. Mitchell	do	Haldimand	20 55			
W. L. P. Eager	do	Halton	12 66			
A. G. Northrup	do	Hastings	21 00			
D. McDonald	do	Huron	44 25			
W. A. Campbell	do	Kent	46 50			
J. R. Gemmill	do	Lambton	32 00			
C. Rice	do	Lanark	32 68			
S. Reynolds	do	Leeds and Grenville	40 53			
J. B. McGuin	do	Lennox and Addington	32 34			
F. A. B. Clench	do	Lincoln	25 25			
J. McBeth	do	Middlesex	116 75			
C. C. Rapeljie	do	Norfolk	33 06			
R. D. Chatterton	do	Northumberland & Durham	73 00			
J. V. Ham	do	Ontario	40 66			
J. Canfield	do	Oxford	73 08			
J. A. Austin	do	Peel	41 36			
J. McFadden	do	Perth	45 21			
C. T. Leonard	do	Peterborough	52 53			
J. Twigg	do	Prince Edward	20 70			
J. W. Marston	do	Prescott and Russell	12 28			
A. Thompson	do	Renfrew	40 56			
R. McDonald	do	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	34 00			

J. Stevenson	do	Simcoe	69 25			
W. Grace	do	Victoria	45 00			
J. McDougall	do	Waterloo	36 62			
I. P. Willson	do	Welland	32 68			
J. Hough	do	Wellington	52 53			
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth	112 75			
R. G. Dalton	do	Clerk of the Crown, Toronto	88 00			
				5,883 42		
	SEALS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.					
Rolph Smith & Co	Division Court Seals		41 85			
J. E. Ellis & Co	do		7 00			
M. Tellar	do		6 25			
Hart & Rawlinson	do		8 00			
D. Watson	do		7 30			
				70 40		
	REGISTRATION BOOKS.					
Jno. Notman	Registration Books, Parry Sound		72 80			
do	do	Muskoka	36 00			
J. Huber	do	do	247 25			
				356 05		
	MAINTENANCE, OSGOODE HALL.					
Law Society	Allowance for gas, fuel and water		4,250 00			
do	Arrears *re* water supply, etc		317 00			
do	do	do (see Estimates, 1878)	3,000 00			
S. J. Samo	Furniture		291 50			
M. O'Connor	Glazing		85 35			
Goddard & Callister	Repairing furniture		11 00			
W. Alexander	do clocks		10 00			
T. Lalor, Jr	Locksmithing		4 20			
G. Duthie	Clearing snow		30 00			
J. Alexander	Office cleaning, etc		63 80			
D. W. Sutherland	do		18 65			
				8,083 50		
	SHORTHAND REPORTING.					
A. J. Henderson	Twelve months' salary as reporter,	Court of Chancery	1,500 00			
Robt. Tyson	do	do Queen's Bench	1,500 00			
A. H. Crawford	do	do Common Pleas	1,500 00			
E. E. Horton	do	do Court of Appeal	1,500 00			
R. G. Dalton	To pay sundries		750 00			
G. S. Holmested	do		250 00			
				7,000 00		
	TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES IN GROUPED COUNTIES.					
His Honour Judge Davis	Travelling expenses		176 25			
	Carried forward		176 25	64,316 15	208,305 67	268,349 32

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	176 25	64,316 15	208,305 67	268,349 82
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*				
	TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES IN GROUPED COUNTIES.—*Continued.*				
His Honour—					
Judge Daniell	Travelling Expenses	356 15			
do Deacon	do	34 40			
do Dennistoun	do	33 00			
do Dean	do	106 20			
do Elliot	do	165 10			
do Lyon	do	137 00			
do Robinson	do	76 95			
do Ross	do	197 00			
do Senkler	do	109 35			
			1,391 40		
				65,707 55	
	Total Administration of Justice				274,013 22
	EDUCATION.				
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.				
The Treasurer, County of—					
Brant	Allowance *re* Public Schools	2,357 00			
Bruce	do	6,302 00			
Carleton	do	3,986 00			
Elgin	do	4,065 00			
Essex	do	3,575 00			
Frontenac	do	3,066 00			
Grey	do	7,884 00			
Haldimand	do	2,833 00			
Halton	do	2,219 00			

Hastings	do		4,718 00			
Huron	do		7,245 00			
Haliburton	do		711 00			
Kent	do		4,199 00			
Lambton	do		4,228 00			
Lanark	do		3,167 00			
Leeds and Grenville	do		5,757 00			
Lennox and Addington	do		2,637 00			
Lincoln	do		2,394 00			
Middlesex	do		6,891 00			
Norfolk	do		3,693 00			
Northumberland and Durham	do		7,868 00			
Ontario	do		4,938 00			
Oxford	do		4,608 00			
Peel	do		2,845 00			
Peterborough	do		2,631 00			
Perth	do		4,723 00			
Prescott and Russell	do		3,339 00			
Prince Edward	do		2,278 00			
Renfrew	do		3,780 00			
Simcoe	do		7,827 00			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do		6,299 00			
Victoria	do		3,700 00			
Waterloo	do		3,367 00			
Welland	do		2,612 00			
Wellington	do		6,144 00			
Wentworth	do		3,407 00			
York	do		6,732 00			
Hon. A. Crooks for Parry Sound District	do		324 00			
Hon. A. Crooks for Thunder Bay District	do		139 60			
City of—						
Brantford	do		1,342 00			
Belleville	do		1,045 00			
Guelph	do		1,124 00			
Hamilton	do		3,874 00			
Kingston	do		1,370 00			
London	do		2,281 00			
Ottawa	do		1,768 00			
St. Catharines	do		1,153 00			
Toronto	do		8,178 00			
Town of—						
Amherstburg	do		174 00			
Barrie	do		539 00			
Berlin	do		480 00			
Bothwell	do		142 00			
		Carried forward	183,158 60			542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	183,158 60			542,363 04
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer, Town of—					
Bowmanville	Allowance *re* Public Schools	457 00			
Brockville	do	814 00			
Brampton	do	424 00			
Chatham	do	839 00			
Clifton	do	200 00			
Cobourg	do	599 00			
Collingwood	do	577 00			
Cornwall	do	534 00			
Clinton	do	365 00			
Dundas	do	392 00			
Durham	do	135 00			
Galt	do	564 00			
Goderich	do	599 00			
Ingersoll	do	632 00			
Kincardine	do	493 00			
Lindsay	do	465 00			
Listowel	do	370 00			
Milton	do	179 00			
Meaford	do	255 00			
Mitchell	do	334 00			
Mount Forest	do	248 00			
Napanee	do	428 00			
Niagara	do	223 00			
Oakville	do	216 00			
Orillia	do	360 00			
Owen Sound	do	593 00			
Orangeville	do	482 00			
Oshawa	do	155 00			
Paris	do	3 2 00			
Palmerston	do	226 00			
Pembroke	do	235 00			
Perth	do	317 00			
Peterborough	do	685 00			
Petrolia	do	466 00			
Picton	do	344 00			

Port Hope	do	778 00			
Prescott	do	241 60			
Seaforth	do	312 60			
Sandwich	do	172 00			
Sarnia	do	447 00			
Simcoe	do	4 3 00			
St. Mary's	do	607 00			
St. Thomas	do	823 60			
Stratford	do	1,003 00			
Strathroy	do	482 00			
Thorold	do	272 00			
Tilsonburg	do	2 6 60			
Walkerton	do	358 00			
Waterloo	do	2 8 00			
Whitby	do	361 00			
Welland	do	307 00			
Windsor	do	848 00			
Woodstock	do	715 00			
Village of—					
Arnprior	do	169 00			
Ashburnham	do	176 00			
Aurora	do	162 00			
Arthur	do	108 00			
Arkona	do	111 00			
Aylmer	do	207 00			
Acton	do	104 00			
Almonte	do	279 00			
Ailsa Craig	do	123 00			
Alliston	do	151 00			
Bath	do	83 00			
Bayfield	do	102 00			
Belle River	do	102 00			
Beamsville	do	141 00			
Blenheim	do	176 00			
Blyth	do	162 00			
Bolton	do	117 00			
Bracebridge	do	127 00			
Bradford	do	190 00			
Brighton	do	218 00			
Brussels	do	170 00			
Burlington	do	140 00			
Bobcaygeon	do	126 00			
Caledonia	do	182 00			
Campbellford	do	162 00			
Cannington	do	137 00			
Carleton Place	do	261 00			
Cayuga	do	119 00			
Chippawa	do	135 00			
Clifford	do	126 00			
Carried forward		211,194 60			542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	211,194 60			542,363 04
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*				
Village of—					
Colborne	Allowance *re* Public Schools	146 00			
Drayton	do	118 00			
Dresden	do	177 00			
Dunnville	do	236 00			
Elora	do	179 00			
Embro	do	76 00			
Exeter	do	217 00			
Fenelon Falls	do	176 00			
Fergus	do	208 00			
Forest	do	230 00			
Fort Erie	do	129 00			
Fort William	do	29 10			
Gananoque	do	396 00			
Garden Island	do	109 00			
Georgetown	do	228 00			
Glencoe	do	115 00			
Gore Bay	do	67 30			
Grimsby	do	141 00			
Gravenhurst	do	124 00			
Harriston	do	191 00			
Hastings	do	129 00			
Hawkesbury	do	243 00			
Hespeler	do	115 00			
Hilly Grove	do	41 60			
Holland Landing	do	96 00			
Iroquois	do	133 00			
Kagawong	do	24 70			
Kemptville	do	159 00			
Killarney	do	48 65			
Kingsville	do	112 00			
Lakefield	do	125 00			
Lanark	do	102 00			
Leamington	do	136 00			
Little Current	do	27 60			
London East	do	469 00			
L'Orignal	do	90 00			

Lucknow	do							
Lucan	do							
Manitowaning	do							
Markham	do							
Marksville	do							
Merrickville	do							
Madoc	do							
Merriton	do							
Michael's Bay	do							
Mill Point	do							
Midland	do							
Morrisburg	do							
Newboro'	do							
Newburgh	do							
Newbury	do							
Newcastle	do							
New Edinburgh	do							
New Hamburg	do							
Newmarket	do							
Norwich	do							
Norwood	do							
Oilsprings	do							
Onenmee	do							
Paisley	do							
Parkhill	do							
Pelee Island	do							
Penetanguishene	do							
Petersville	do							
Point Edward	do							
Port Colborne	do							
Port Dalhousie	do							
Port Dover	do							
Port Elgin	do							
Port Perry	do							
Port Stanley	do							
Portsmouth	do							
Preston	do							
Providence Bay	do							
Renfrew	do							
Richmond	do							
Richmond Hill	do							
Ridgetown	do							
Smith's Falls	do							
Southampton	do							
Springfield	do							
Stayner	do							
Stirling	do							
Stouffville	do							
Streetsville	do							
Carried forward		223,183 55	143 60					
			155 00					
			88 65					
			126 00					
			21 45					
			130 00					
			106 00					
			185 00					
			13 00					
			148 00					
			134 00					
			216 00					
			60 00					
			121 00					
			117 00					
			163 00					
			125 00					
			181 00					
			214 00					
			133 00					
			116 00					
			75 00					
			117 00					
			175 00					
			192 00					
			37 00					
			76 00					
			162 00					
			118 00					
			138 00					
			154 00					
			152 00					
			362 00					
			275 00					
			108 00					
			136 00					
			202 00					
			15 90					
			110 00					
			71 00					
			116 00					
			143 00					
			254 00					
			124 00					
			116 00					
			188 00					
			112 00					
			127 00					
			87 00					
		542,363 04						

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	223,183 55			542,363 04
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer, Village of—					
Teeswater	Allowance *re* Public Schools	103 00			
Trenton	do	207 00			
Tiverton	do	117 00			
Thamesville	do	114 00			
Thedford	do	70 00			
Uxbridge	do	233 00			
Vienna	do	85 00			
Wallaceburg	do	103 00			
Wardsville	do	76 00			
Waterford	do	153 00			
Watford	do	128 00			
Wellington	do	73 00			
Wingham	do	185 00			
Wyoming	do	112 00			
Wroxeter	do	112 00			
Yorkville	do	616 00			
The Trustees School Section—					
1, Bruce Mines	do	132 05			
1, Sault Ste. Marie	do	112 05			
Sheguindah	do	14 55			
2, St. Joseph's Island	do	14 40			
1, Tehkummah	do	25 10			
2, Tehkummah	do	19 30			
1, Thessalon River	do	13 00			
			225,981 00		
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
The Trustees, City of—					
Belleville	Allowance *re* Separate Schools	273 50			
Brantford	do	160 00			
Guelph	do	215 59			
Hamilton	do	796 50			
Kingston	do	595 00			
London	do	469 00			
Ottawa	do	1,525 50			

St. Catharines	do		363 00					
Toronto	do		1,692 00					
Town of—								
Amherstburg	do		141 50					
Barrie	do		69 00					
Berlin	do		64 50					
Brockville	do		204 50					
Chatham	do		184 00					
Clifton	do		85 50					
Cobourg	do		129 50					
Cornwall	do		144 00					
Dundas	do		118 00					
Galt	do		66 50					
Goderich	do		54 00					
Ingersoll	do		76 00					
Lindsay	do		285 00					
Oakville	do		45 50					
Owen Sound	do		40 50					
Oshawa	do		79 50					
Paris	do		58 50					
Pembroke	do		109 50					
Perth	do		66 00					
Peterborough	do		210 50					
Picton	do		55 50					
Prescott	do		157 00					
Sarnia	do		99 00					
St. Mary's	do		88 50					
St. Thomas	do		63 50					
Stratford	do		167 00					
Thorold	do		113 50					
Whitby	do		45 00					
Village of—								
Almonte	do		84 50					
Amprior	do		80 50					
Arthur	do		53 50					
Elora	do		41 50					
Fergus	do		30 50					
Merritton	do		64 50					
Mount Forest	do		15 50					
Newmarket	do		50 00					
Parkhill	do		36 00					
Port Colborne	do		74 50					
Port Dalhousie	do		57 00					
Portsmouth	do		70 50					
Renfrew	do		41 00					
Trenton	do		86 50					
Wallaceburg	do		53 00					
Carried forward			9,890 00	225,981 00	.....	542,363 04		

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	9,890 00	225,981 00	.....	542,363 04
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*				
School Section—					
3 Alfred	Allowance *re* Separate Schools.....	8 50			
3 & 4 Anderdon	do	45 50			
2 Alice	do	9 00			
6 Artemesia and					
7 Glenelg	do	26 00			
6 Arthur	do	45 50			
4 Asphodel	do	13 00			
10 Asphodel and					
17 Percy	do	38 50			
6 Biddulph	do	24 50			
9 Biddulph and					
1 McGillivray	do	19 50			
15 Brighton	do	20 00			
3 Bromley	do	15 50			
Brudenell	do	11 00			
1 Carrick	do				
2 Carrick	do	28 50			
7 Colchester	do	39 00			
1 Cornwall.....	do	21 50			
9 Downie	do	33 00			
2 Edwardsburgh	do	28 50			
7 Ellice	do	16 00			
2 Flamboro', W.....	do	16 00			
5 Finch	do	52 50			
2 Glenelg	do	25 00			
5 do	do	47 50			
14 Gloucester.....	do	49 00			
3 Gratham	do	43 00			
1 Gratham	do	77 00			
1 Hagarty & 5 Brudnell.	do	62 50			
21 Haldimand.....	do	24 50			
9 Harwick	do	14 00			
15 Hawkesbury, E.....	do	36 00			
16 do	do	11 00			
2 do	do	40 50			
4 do	do	49 50			

7	do	do	98 00			
3	Holland	do	12 50			
2	Hullett	do	35 50			
12	Innisfil and Town of Barrie	do	70 50			
8	Kingston	do	20 00			
13	Lancaster	do	18 50			
14	do	do	48 50			
10	Lochiel	do	158 50			
12	do	do	8 00			
4	Maidstone	do	46 50			
3	Malden	do	27 00			
3	March	do	41 50			
3, 4, 5	Moore	do	43 00			
4	Mornington	do	29 50			
7	Nepean	do	30 00			
15	Nepean	do	86 50			
1	Nichol	do	27 00			
10	Normanby	do	37 00			
6	Oneida	do	2 00			
1	Orillia	do	62 00			
1	Osgoode	do	35 50			
15	do	do	26 50			
10	Otonabee	do	16 50			
6	Oxford	do	7 50			
8	Plantagenet, N.	do	49 50			
9	do	do	50 50			
8	Peel	do	19 50			
12	do	do	46 00			
5	Percy	do	30 00			
12	do and Seymour	do	19 00			
6	Proton	do	43 00			
4	Raleigh	do	31 50			
5	Raleigh	do	32 50			
6	do	do	44 00			
10, 17	Richmond	do	16 50			
5	Sheffield	do	64 00			
5	Sombra	do	45 50			
2	Stafford	do	10 50			
6	Stephen	do	64 50			
7	Sydenham	do	42 50			
14	do	do	22 50			
6	Toronto Gore	do	31 50			
7	Vespra	do	18 50			
17	Walpole	do	5 00			
1	Wawanosh W.	do	19 50			
9 and 10	Wellesley	do	41 50			
11	Wellesley	do	67 00			
	Carried forward		12,683 50	225,981 00	....	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	12,683 50	225,981 00		542,363 04
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*				
School Section—					
12 Wellesley	Allowance *re* Separate Schools	21 50			
13 Westminster	do	17 00			
10 Williams W	do	14 50			
11 do	do	30 00			
15½ Wilmot	do	22 50			
15 do	do	29 00			
8 Windham	do	40 00			
1 Wolfe Island	do	22 00			
4 do	do	52 50			
4 Yonge & Escott Rear	do	6 50			
1 York	do	40 00			
6 do	do	28 00			
21 do	do	28 00			
22 do	do	65 00			
			13,100 00		
				239,081 00	
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.				
Agnew, John	Salary as Inspector		600 00		
Alexander, Wm	do		442 50		
Ball, J. H.	do		458 75		
Barnes, C. A	do		420 00		
Bigg, W. R.	do		437 50		
Blair, Rev. George M. A	do		457 50		
Brebner, Jno	do		401 25		
Brown, Arthur	do		422 50		
Brown, J. C	do		585 00		
Buchan, J. M.	do		36 57		
Burrows, Fred	do		600 00		
Butler, A. F	do		595 00		
Campbell, Alex	do		450 00		
Carlisle, Wm	do		602 50		
Carson, J. S	do		566 25		
Clapp, D. P	do		497 50		
Clendenning, W. S	do		500 00		
Curry, Chas. D	do		226 25		

Dearness, John Jas	do		560 00		
Dewar, Arch	do		542 50		
Ferguson, Wm	do		547 50		
Fotheringham, D	do		517 50		
Garrett, Rev. J	do		341 25		
Girardot, F	do		325 00		
Grier, Andrew	do		285 00		
Gordon, Thos	do		510 00		
Harrison, E. B	do		403 75		
Hodgson, Jas	do		573 75		
Johnston, Jno	do		506 25		
Kelly, M. J	do		350 00		
Kinney, R	do		395 00		
Knight, J. L	do		301 25		
Little, R	do		524 50		
May, Rev. T	do		750 00		
Mackintosh, W	do		445 00		
Maxwell, D. A	do		252 50		
Miller, J. R	do		592 50		
Morgan, J. C	do		626 25		
Moran, J. M	do		265 00		
Moses Clark	do		475 00		
McBrien, Jas	do		602 50		
McDarmid, D	do		421 25		
McKee, Rev. Thos	do		108 35		
McKinnon, D. J	do		463 75		
McNaughton, Alex	do		390 00		
McKee, Wm	do		552 50		
Nichols, W. N	do		301 25		
Pearce, Thos	do		600 00		
Platt, G. D	do		426 25		
Reazin, L	do		608 50		
Scarlet, E	do		600 00		
Scott, R. G	do		600 00		
Slack, H. S	do		600 00		
Smith, Jos. H	do		460 00		
Somerset, T. B	do		411 25		
Somerville, G. S	do		427 50		
Steele, T. O	do		356 25		
Switzer, P. A	do		183 00		
Tilley, Jno. J	do		581 25		
Wadsworth, T. J	do		600 00		
Brown, A	School registers		3 20		
Dixon, H. C	Postage		78 88		
Educational Depository	Paper for examinations, Parry Sound, etc		17 45		
Express and Telegraph Co	Charges		2 25		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		182 40		
Miller, J. R	Services and expenses Algoma, Parry Sound, etc.		220 04		
	Carried forward		28,286 39	239,081 00	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		28,286 39	239,081 00	542,363 04
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.—*Continued.*				
Meehan, N	Cartage		0 75		
McCurry, P	Expenses attending school appeals		18 80		
McLellan, Dr. J. A	Travelling expenses		48 00		
McKee, Rev. Thos	do		15 00		
Notman, Jno	Stationery		135 69		
Robinson, C. B.	Printing		408 62		
Switzer, R. A,	Services and expenses, Algoma		453 52		
Warwick, W	Binding		17 31		
Wilkinson, H. M.	Postage stamps		123 62		
Do	do express, etc				
Hodgins, J. G.	To pay expenses *re* inspection Algoma and Parry Sound		250 00		
				29,657 70	
	POOR SCHOOLS.				
The Treasurer County of—					
Bruce	Allowance *re* Poor Schools		238 00		
Carleton	do		198 00		
Elgin	do		50 00		
Frontenac	do		780 00		
Grey	do		59 00		
Haliburton	do		2,389 80		
Hastings	do		1,126 00		
Kent	do		50 00		
Lanark	do		254 00		
Leeds and Grenville	do		510 00		
Lennox and Addington	do		746 00		
Northumberland and Durham	do		70 00		
Norfolk	do		150 00		
Ontario	do		290 00		
Perth	do		40 00		
Peterborough	do		321 00		
Renfrew	do		1,771 00		
Simcoe	do		661 00		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do		466 00		

Victoria	do			1,226 00	
Wentworth	do			50 00	
The Trustees, School Section—					
1 Chapman and Croft	do			50 00	
2 Chapman	do			50 00	
1 Carling and Furguson	do			70 00	
1 Christie	do			152 00	
4 Ferguson and McDougall	do			75 00	
1 Foley	do			140 00	
2 do	do			70 00	
3 do	do			130 08	
1 Franklin and Sinclair	do			40 00	
1 Hagerman and Croft	do			60 00	
2 Hagerman	do			100 00	
3 McDougall	do			70 00	
2 do and McKellar	do			75 00	
1 McKellar	do			150 00	
4 do	do			155 87	
5 do	do			100 00	
1 Ryerson	do			70 00	
2 do	do			70 00	
1 Spence and Ryerson	do			90 00	
2 Spence	do			70 00	
2 St. Josephs	do			50 00	
					13,283 75
		HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.			
The Treasurer, County of—					
Brant	Allowance *re* High Schools and Collegiate Institutes			549 12	
Bruce	do			1,225 62	
Essex	do			728 36	
Elgin	do			2,101 99	
Frontenac	do			665 87	
Grey	do			929 62	
Haldimand	do			1,612 48	
Halton	do			504 75	
Hastings	do			829 12	
Huron	do			2,021 37	
Kent	do			679 00	
Lambton	do			625 62	
Lanark	do			2,991 87	
Leeds and Grenville	do			2,431 58	
Lennox and Addington	do			1,157 86	
Lincoln	do			2,084 98	
Middlesex	do			1,887 25	
Northumberland and Durham	do			5,242 50	
	Carried forward			28,268 96	282,022 45	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		28,268 96	282,022 45	542,363 04
	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer, County of—					
Norfolk	Allowance *re* High Schools and Collegiate Institutes		1,698 00		
Ontario	do		3,246 73		
Oxford	do		1,251 87		
Peel	do		1,256 00		
Perth	do		3,049 23		
Peterborough	do		2,303 73		
Prescott and Russell	do		1,099 00		
Prince Edward	do		614 36		
Renfrew	do		1,691 37		
Simcoe	do		3,721 98		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do		2,671 36		
Victoria	do		1,566 85		
Waterloo	do		2,562 11		
Welland	do		1,619 75		
Wellington	do		2,877 61		
Wentworth	do		1,338 37		
York	do		2,405 36		
City of Belleville	do		329 50		
do Brantford	do		2,349 50		
do Guelph	do		369 12		
do Hamilton	do		2,599 75		
do Kingston	do		1,485 50		
do London	do		1,009 25		
do Ottawa	do		1,760 36		
do St. Catharines	do		2,043 36		
do Toronto	do		2,056 50		
Town of Prescott	do		308 62		
				77,554 10	
	INSPECTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.				
J. A. McLellan	Twelve months' salary and travelling expenses		2,570 20		
J. M. Buchan	do do		2,553 77		
S. A. Marling	do do		2,538 76		

Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		31 56		
C. B. Robinson	do		83 26		
Jno. Notman	Stationery		39 50		
H. M. Wilkinson	Postage Stamps		111 69		
W. Warwick	Binding		43		
				7,929 17	
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.				
Rev. G. P. Young	Services as Chairman of Central Committee of Examiners	650 00			
J. A. McLellan	do Examiner	300 00			
J. M. Buchan	do do	300 00			
J. A. Marling	do do	300 00			
J. C. Glashan	do do	300 00			
J. J. Tilley	do do	300 00			
G. W Ross	do do	300 00			
S. Hughes	do do	300 00			
Jas. Greene	do Printer	850 00			
			3,600 00		
Alfred Baker, M.A	Service as Sub-Examiner	175 53			
Jas. Brown, M.A	do	182 53			
G. B. Sparling, M.A	do	199 41			
A. M. Lafferty, M.A	do	175 32			
Prof. A. R. Bain, M.A	do	196 47			
Chas. Clarkson, B.A	do	76 56			
W. McBride	do	200 20			
Wm. Dale, M.A	do	164 75			
Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A	do	170 80			
Prof. S. C. Smoke	do	175 56			
J. A. Culham	do	106 06			
D. B. McTavish, M.A	do	202 78			
Peter H. Bryce, M.A	do	201 74			
C. J. Logan, M.A	do	141 29			
T. H. Reditt	do	25 04			
Fred. E. Seymour, M.A	do	160 73			
Rev'd C. H. Mockridge, B.D	do	181 52			
W. A. Donald, B.A	do	199 94			
Rev. Francis H. Wallace, B.D	do	138 66			
Prof. A. R. Reynar, B.A	do	193 41			
Jas. H. Panton, B.A	do	159 30			
F. Hayter, B. A	do	150 66			
Jno. A. Paterson, M. A	do	162 00			
	Carried forward	3,740 26	3,600 00	367,505 72	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,740 26	3,600 00	367,505 72	542,363 04
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—*Continued.*				
J. H. Johnson, M.A	Services as Sub-Examiner	78 31			
Rev'd G. M. Milligan, M.A	do	149 43			
A. Johnston, M.A	do	84 40			
J. H. Long, M.A.	do	72 56			
Dr. Mills.	do	88 28			
J. D. Cameron, B.A	do	93 87			
Rev'd D. L. Munro, M.A	do	85 08			
E. Bowes, M.A	do	84 78			
A. Hay	do	98 60			
J. L. Davison	do	97 94			
			4,673 51		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	30 45			
C. B. Robinson	do	274 06			
			304 51		
Adam Miller & Co	Advertising in "School Journal"		7 50		
Dominion Type Founding Co	Gordon press, type, &c	668 24			
G. Furnival	Stereotyping	1 00			
			669 24		
Robt. Fleming	Services as Assistant Printer	90 00			
W. L. Montais	do do	20 00			
			110 00		
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps		106 25		
Express Co'y	Charges	12 25			
H. M. Wilkinson	Express, etc	5 80			
			18 05		
R. A. Wood	Oil, &c	1 90			
G. & J. Murray	do lamp shades, &c	28 35			
W. H. Sparrow	do &c	9 90			
			40 15		
F. P. G. Taylor	Repairing clocks	2 50			
Kent Bros	do	2 00			
			4 50		
Perry & Grand	Stationery	85 85			
J. Notman	do	140 45			

Buntin Bros	Paper	17 00			
Depository	Examination papers, books, &c.	254 99			
W. Warwick	Binding	4 46			
			502 75		
N. Dyment	Carpenter's work	8 00			
M. Henderson	do	78 19			
W. Elliott	Glazing	31 66			
Brimstin Bros	Locksmithing	1 35			
			119 20		
Rice, Lewis & Son	Hardware, &c	11 24			
J. P. Wagner & Co	Lumber	40 40			
J. O'Malley	Window blinds, &c	13 00			
			64 64		
Water Works	Water	41 86			
Consumers Gas Co.	Gas	12 80			
W. Burns & Co	Ice	3 03			
			57 69		
J. A. McLellan	Travelling expenses	51 00			
J. M. Buchan	do	150 66			
J. J. Tilley	do	250 80			
J. C. Glashan	do	109 00			
G. W. Ross	do	67 50			
J. G. Hodgins	do	20 00			
J. T. R. Stinson	do	4 09			
			652 96		
T. Burrowes	Services and expenses	25 00			
W. McIntosh	do *re* Smith's Falls investigation	28 30			
M. J. Kelly	do *re* Waterdown investigation	8 00			
			61 30		
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.			10,992 25	
President of Teachers' Association County of—					
Brant	Allowance *re* Training of Teachers	50 00			
Bruce E	do	50 00			
Bruce W	do	50 00			
Carleton	do				
Durham	do	50 00			
Dundas	do	50 00			
Essex N	do	50 00			
Essex S	do	50 00			
Elgin	do	25 00			
Frontenac	do	50 00			
Grenville	do	50 00			
Grey E	do	50 00			
Grey S	do	50 00			
Glengarry	do	50 00			
Haldimand	do	50 00			
Halton	do	50 00			
Hastings N	do	50 00			
	Carried forward	775 00		378,497 97	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	775 00		378,497 97	542,363 04
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—*Continued.*				
President of Teachers' Association County of—					
Hastings S	Allowances re Training of Teachers	50 00			
Huron E	do	50 00			
Huron W	do	50 00			
Kent W	do	50 00			
Kent E	do	50 00			
Lincoln	do	50 00			
Lambton E	do	50 00			
Lambton W	do	50 00			
Leeds S	do	50 00			
Leeds N	do	50 00			
Lennox & Addington	do	50 00			
Lanark	do	50 00			
Middlesex E	do	50 00			
Middlesex W	do	50 00			
Muskoka Dist	do	50 00			
Norfolk	do	50 00			
Ontario	do	50 00			
Oxford	do	50 00			
Perth S	do	50 00			
Parry Sound	do	50 00			
Prince Edward	do	50 00			
Peterborough	do	50 00			
Peel	do	50 00			
Prescott	do	50 00			
Renfrew	do	50 00			
Russell	do	50 00			
Simcoe, S	do	50 00			
Stormont	do	50 00			
Victoria, N	do	50 00			
Victoria, S	do	50 00			
Welland	do	25 00			
Wellington, N	do	50 00			
Wellington, S	do	50 00			
Wentworth	do	50 00			
Waterloo	do	50 00			
York	do	50 00			
City of London	do	50 00			

Toronto	do		50 00			
Ottawa	do		50 00			
Town of St. Thomas	do		25 00			
Do Stratford	do		25 00			
				2750 00		
Trustees of County Model Schools—						
County of Simcoe	do		100 00			
Do Hastings	do		100 00			
				200 00		
Alexander, Prissilla	Allowance on account of Expenses as Normal School Student		26 50			
Armstrong, Mary E	do	do	29 45			
Adair, Jno. E	do	do	31 66			
Anderson, Jas	do	do	29 96			
[illegible] W. R.	do	do	33 75			
Abbs, Helen E	do	do	24 76			
Andrews, Annie	do	do	26 46			
Aldous, Robt	do	do	51 00			
Atkins, Saml. Jas	do	do	46 00			
Applebee, Elizabeth	do	do	44 02			
Balfour, Jas	do	do	60 00			
Brown, Sarah A	do	do	42 00			
Barclay, Jessie R.	do	do	28 80			
Baxter, Jessie	do	do	27 50			
Blair, Maggie	do	do	20 00			
Blair, Maggie S	do	do	36 25			
Brown, Annie L	do	do	24 65			
Burrows, Bella	do	do	26 90			
Butler, Jean A	do	do	29 70			
Baskin, Edward	do	do	30 60			
Beathe, Robt	do	do	30 44			
Brice, Hector	do	do	32 84			
Ballard Annie	do	do	26 86			
Banks, Elizabeth	do	do	26 66			
Bartlett, Mary	do	do	36 66			
Birnie, Jessie	do	do	29 16			
Brown, J	do	do	30 25			
Boggs, Geo. B	do	do	46 90			
Bowerman, Judah, P	do	do	40 20			
Brown, B. H	do	do	49 00			
Brunton, Wm	do	do	29 00			
Burgess, Herbert	do	do	58 35			
Belliss, Evelyn	do	do	45 85			
Bowerman, Delia	do	do	52 00			
Britton, Margaret	do	do	42 05			
Browne, Clara E	do	do	37 24			
Brown, Mary	do	do	24 00			
Budd, Eliza	do	do	38 85			
Ballard, Emma	do	do	31 50			
Carried forward			1,387 77	2,950 00	378,497 97	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,387 77	2,950 00	378,497 97	542,363 04
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—*Continued.*				
Ballard, Evelyn	Allowance on account of expenses as Normal School Student	31 50			
Blachford, Geo. C.	do do	31 20			
Beal, Arthur W.	do do	42 00			
Coldbeck, Mary	do do	23 66			
Connell, Charlotte	do do	31 96			
Christian, Emma	do do	27 06			
Cleghorn, Maggie	do do	26 26			
Clement, Mary S	do do	25 06			
Copeland, Sarah S	do do	30 82			
Cusack, Annie	do do	26 56			
Cooley, Jennie	do do	27 50			
Clark, Donald	do do	44 65			
Coveney, Ellen	do do	46 90			
Calder, Catharine	do do	26 90			
Cameron, Kate	do do	33 70			
Campbell, Jno	do do	33 20			
Callighan, Thos. T.	do do	29 70			
Clubine, Jas	do do	25 40			
Cosgrove, Hy.	do do	32 50			
Campbell, Malcolm	do do	29 86			
Chute, Jas. E.	do do	31 66			
Clemmed, A. H.	do do	27 56			
Connolly, Jno	do do	33 00			
Crassweller, Chris.	do do	31 29			
Crewoon, Jos. W	do do	31 85			
Davidson, Annie	do do	25 00			
Dick, Mary	do do	33 35			
Dickie, Noble	do do	32 20			
Douglas, M. Delars	do do	36 66			
Dible, Ruth	do do	33 66			
Drummond, Agnes	do do	26 66			
Davidson, Hugh	do do	56 20			
Dunbar, Donald	do do	41 60			
Duncan, Jas	do do	47 50			
Day, Jennie	do do	37 70			
Dunlop, Jas. G	do do	36 60			

Ellis, Emily	do		30	70				
Elliott, Jno	do		34	00				
Eckhardt, Tobias	do		27	66				
Ego, Angus	do		28	46				
Eastcott, W. J.	do		26	00				
Fan, Carrie	do		41	40				
Foley, Mary C	do		45	05				
Fortune, Jacquline L	do		47	30				
Frazer, Colin	do		31	50				
Farquharson, Alex	do		34	86				
Finch, Alex H	do		33	86				
Foster, Sidney	do		42	16				
Fusant, Marianne	do		31	96				
Fairlee, John H	do		53	66				
Foster, W. J	do		52	70				
Fisher, Sarah	do		41	87				
Fulton, Margaret	do		30	50				
Gibson, Saml	do		31	95				
Girardot, Joseph	do		38	66				
Graham, Robt	do		34	66				
Garrett, Elwood	do		43	00				
Griffin, Arthur Kent	do		46	50				
Gevolany, Charlotte	do		46	00				
Haight, Jas	do		49	20				
Holman, Geo, W	do		53	70				
Hutchinson, Jas	do		51	60				
Haggart Elizabeth	do		29	10				
Hetherington, Edith	do		41	40				
Hoskins, Wilhelmina	do		33	70				
Holmes, Geo. W	do		34	00				
Hunt, Jno. D	do		32	70				
Harding, P. E.	do		32	16				
Hicks, Fred. W.	do		31	96				
Hopple, Wm. H	do		27	45				
Hooper, S. L	do		30	36				
Hall, Julia A	do		31	16				
Hutchinson, Maggie M	do		31	90				
Harper, John R	do		41	95				
Harper, Philip	do		50	60				
Hart, Robt Drury	do		43	00				
Hastings, Andrew O	do		41	20				
Henderson, Wm. R.	do		50	15				
Hodgins, Jas. W	do		56	40				
Hambly, Charlotte	do		38	00				
Hornbrooke, Lydia	do		43	85				
Hover, Lizzie	do		42	80				
Ivey, W. H	do		30	16				
Isaac, Lizzie	do		31	22				
Jacques, Marcus	do		46	55				
Carried forward			4,476	73	2,950	00	378,497 97	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	4,476 73	2,950 00	378,497 97	542,363 07
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—*Continued.*				
Jenkins, A. H. N	Allowance on account of expenses as Normal School Student	36 00			
Johnston, A	do do	33 14			
Jones, Wm	do do	55 70			
Kniewassen, Andrew	do do	48 90			
Kilman, Alva L	do do	30 70			
Kilpatrick, J	do do	32 26			
Knox, Jno	do do	53 00			
King, Emma	do do	29 66			
King, Lizzie	do do	28 16			
Kayler, Wm. B	do do	36 00			
Karley, Martha	do do	31 50			
Langford, W. E	do do	52 60			
Lawson, Eliza	do do	25 00			
Lang, Kate H	do do	28 00			
Lammin, John N	do do	27 75			
Laycock, Mark	do do	36 10			
Lees, Robt	do do	33 86			
Lynch, Francis	do do	30 56			
Lee, Eva B	do do	25 00			
Logan, Jessie	do do	26 56			
Leyes, Geo	do do	45 00			
Morphy, Seale A	do do	45 05			
Main, Jeannie	do do	26 50			
Munro, Daniel J	do do	34 15			
Markle, J. H	do do	30 74			
Marshall, Jas	do do	35 56			
Martin, Stephen	do do	27 63			
Middleton, Geo	do do	32 96			
Morrison, Jas	do do	30 85			
Mullock, L	do do	25 76			
Morton, Chas. B	do do	33 50			
McCaw, Marion	do do	31 84			
Mepacar, Marana	do do	26 66			
Minsdale, Mrs. Patience	do do	33 84			
Mitchell, K	do do	34 16			
Mounsey, Mary L	do do	28 36			

Martin, Henry	do	do		51 20			
Miller, Geo. H.	do	do		30 00			
Moir, Wm	do	do		45 35			
Morrison, Geo. F	do	do		47 95			
Mott, Thos. M	do	do		32 50			
Moffatt, Maud	do	do		37 90			
Moore, Mary L.	do	do		31 00			
Mackay, Mary	do	do		32 90			
McKean, Sara	do	do		42 00			
McKee, Arabella	do	do		30 25			
McKee, Francis	do	do		30 25			
McKinnon, Mary	do	do		51 60			
McCool, Pauline	do	do		29 50			
McPhail, Alex	do	do		35 16			
McBrien, Isabella	do	do		29 14			
McFarlane, Maggie	do	do		29 06			
McKenzie, Grace	do	do		29 66			
McDarmid, Catharine	do	do		33 60			
McKenzie, Annie	do	do		40 20			
McKinlay, James	do	do		33 20			
McCutcheon, John W	do	do		24 00			
McKay, Andrew	do	do		46 95			
McNabb, Finlay	do	do		46 00			
McArthur, Sarah	do	do		41 70			
McMurchie, Mary	do	do		41 42			
McCoy, Wm	do	do		36 35			
McRary, Wilson	do	do		37 00			
Norman, Jas	do	do		36 65			
Northcott, Rose	do	do		36 90			
Nichol, Geo. A	do	do		56 10			
Odell, Albert	do	do		41 00			
Oliver, Geo. A	do	do		31 04			
O'Neil, Mary	do	do		34 76			
Ovens, Jennie	do	do		28 16			
Ptolemy, H. M	do	do		52 20			
Phillips, Pheby	do	do		51 90			
Porter, Thos	do	do		30 16			
Palmer, Ada	do	do		26 16			
Peer, Geo. N	do	do		44 65			
Pickering, Joseph	do	do		44 50			
Poole, Mary A	do	do		29 60			
Ross, Geo.	do	do		45 30			
Ross, J	do	do		42 50			
Rodgers, Thos. H	do	do		35 05			
Reid, Marianne	do	do		26 16			
Richards, Margaret	do	do		34 76			
Robertson, Anna	do	do		33 76			
Robinson, Catharine A	do	do		26 96			
Ross, Bella	do	do		27 66			
Carried forward				7,511 51	2,950 00	378,497 97	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	7,511 51	2,950 00	378,497 97	542,363 04
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—*Continued.*				
Ross, Helen	Allowance on account of expenses as Normal School Student	27 66			
Rodgers, Hugh	do do do	50 00			
Ross, Catherine	do do do	50 25			
Smith, Allen C	do do do	34 00			
Spafford, Thos. F.	do do do	39 40			
Sang, Isabella	do do do	53 05			
Sang, Mary Jane	do do do	53 00			
Shannon, Kate T	do do do	49 40			
Smith, Amelia	do do do	25 30			
Strong, J	do do do	30 90			
Skene, Jas. D	do do do	30 90			
Sharp, W. Jas	do do do	32 50			
Shaw, W. Henry	do do do	31 37			
Sherk, Marcus	do do do	33 06			
Sproule, Caspar S.	do do do	29 46			
Stock, Valentine	do do do	30 20			
Slater, John C	do dd do	28 50			
Slee, Mary H	do do do	27 86			
Smith, Frances	do do do	35 16			
Spencer, Emily	do do do	27 86			
Spencer, Mary	do do do	28 66			
Shaubel, Ida V	do do do	32 16			
Stubbs, Ada Maria	do do do	28 16			
Sutherland, Kate	do do do	30 30			
Sample, Samuel	do do do	53 05			
Sandison, Edward	do do do	44 75			
Sayers, John	do do do	45 50			
Shaver, Alex	do do do	55 40			
Sugman, Louis P.	do do do	51 80			
Simpson, Hugh	do do do	42 65			
Sissprell, Ezekiel	do do do	52 00			
Standing, John H	do do do	47 65			
Stewart, Geo.	do do do	50 05			
Sawyer, Flora A	do od do	37 24			
Shaw, Augusta J	do do do	49 05			
Simpson, Sarah E	do do do	36 90			

Stacy, Gertrude A	do	do		24 00			
Straith, Wm. King	do	do		56 10			
Sing, Rebecca	do	do		54 00			
Turner, Jas. B	do	do		32 90			
Thompson John	do	do		35 50			
Treadgold, Chas.	do	do		30 66			
Thornhill, Gertrude	do	do		28 66			
Thomas, Fred. W.	do	do		49 00			
Thompson, Thos. E	do	do		48 50			
Thornton, John	do	do		31 40			
Townsend, Harland W	do	do		35 00			
Teetzell, Elvira J	do	do		48 75			
Thompson, Libbie	do	do		47 60			
Turnbull, Annie	do	do		47 30			
Turney, Ettie	do	do		37 70			
VanAmburg, L. E.	do	do		52 05			
Vanderlip, Catherine	do	do		28 65			
Waugh, D. H.	do	do		53 00			
Watson, R. B.	do	do		41 60			
Weeks, Henry A	do	do		40 00			
Watt, Jas. S	do	do		31 50			
Whyte, John	do	do		30 50			
Whitehead, Geo.	do	do		25 80			
Wilson, Ferdinand C	do	do		30 56			
Weekes, Wm. Jas.	do	do		32 60			
Weir, Geo. S.	do	do		30 00			
Watt, Mary Agnes	do	do		30 70			
Webster, Thos. O	do	do		34 25			
Weir, Samuel	do	do		50 35			
White, Byron	do	do		38 60			
Webster, Lucy A	do	do		30 50			
Widmer, Lizzie	do	do		46 10			
Wilson, Christina	do	do		30 30			
Wray, Mary Jane	do	do		43 40			
Yeandle, Wm.	do	do		31 66			
Young, Geo.	do	do		32 66			
Young, David	do	do		49 90			
Yearman, Sarah E	do	do		33 90			
					10 372 31		
G. W. Ross	Services Inspecting County Model Schools			573 00			
J. J. Tilley	do			301 19			
S. C. Glashan	do			91 52			
James Hughes	do			74 00			
J. G. Hodgins	Travelling Expenses			12 00			
					1,051 71		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing			2 60			
C. B. Robinson	do			26 31			
	Carried forward			28 91	14,374 02	378,497 97	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Carried forward	28 91	14,374 02	378,497 97	542,363 04
	TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—*Continued.*				
John Notman	Stationery	20 25			
H. C. Dixon	Postage Stamps	55 00			
			104 16		
				14,478 18	
	Less Refund of amount paid to Model School, Guelph, in 1878			50 00	
				14,428 18	
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.				
Hon. S. C. Wood	Payment to Superannuated Teachers		43,619 26		
C. B. Robinson	Printing		20 34		
John Notman	Stationery		18 90		
J. G. Hodgins	To pay Medical Certificates		116 00		
				43,774 50	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.				
	SALARIES				
Rev. H. W. Davies	Twelve months' salary as Principal		2,000 00		
T. Kirkland	do Science Master		1,800 00		
James Carlyle	do Mathematical Master		1,500 00		
S. Clare	do Writing and Book-keeping Master		1,000 00		
W. Armstrong	do Drawing Master		600 00		
H. F. Sefton	do Music Master		500 00		
Mrs. F. T. Graham	do Teacher of Elocution		300 00		
C. Dearnaly	do Gymnastic Master		300 00		
W. Scott	do Head Master, Boys' Model School		1,200 00		
J. L. Davison	do First Assistant do		1,000 00		
S. M. Dorland	do Second do do		900 00		
P. N. Davey	do Third do do		800 00		
M. Cullen	do Head Mistress, Girls' Model School		1,000 00		
K. Hagarty	do First Assistant do		800 00		
E. Carter	do Second do do		700 00		
M. E. Hunt	do Third do do		650 00		
E. W. D. Butler	do Clerk of Normal and Model Schools		600 00		

James Forsyth	do	Head Gardener, &c.		410 00		
R. McCallum	do	First Engineer		410 00		
J. Abraham	do	Second do		400 00		
H. Beesley	do	Third do		359 00		
C. Armstrong	do	Janitor, Normal and Model School		450 00		
John Moore	do	do Boys' Model School		420 00		
Henry Blunt	do	do Girls' do		400 00		
R. Gilpin	do	Assistant Gardener		400 00		
					18,899 00	
		EXPENSES.				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		10 05			
C. B. Robinson	do		36 07			
W. Warwick	Binding		2 85			
				48 97		
Hart & Rawlinson	Books, Magazines, &c		137 90			
H. B. Bigney & Co	do		8 75			
W. R. Conolly	do		5 00			
J. B. Magurn	do		1 00			
Appelton & Co	do		4 00			
Hunter & Co	Photos		4 00			
				160 65		
C. Potter	Mechanical Apparatus		264 50			
D. Montgomery	Gymnastic Clubs		20 50			
				285 00		
W. H. Sparrow	Furnishings		32 82			
J. Farthing	do		3 30			
R. S. Williams	Piano cover, etc		10 00			
F. P. G. Taylor	Clocks		34 00			
Rubber Co	Rubber hose		11 50			
H. Graham & Co	Matting		15 98			
				107 60		
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps		20 00			
Educational Depository	do and stationery		194 95			
Telegraph Co	Telegrams		1 97			
				216 92		
Express Co	Charges		1 10			
Grand Trunk Railway	Freight		1 25			
W. H. Muckle	Cartage		1 50			
H. M. Wilkinson	Sundries		7 98			
				11 83		
Kent Bros	Repairing clocks		26 00			
J. B. Carter	Repairing blackboards		30 40			
A. & S. Nordheimer	Rent of piano		1 50			
				57 90		
G. Harding	Plumbing		103 76			
C. Shipway	Locksmithing		14 15			
W. Elliott	Painting		297 39			
M. Henderson	Carpentering		268 97			
				684 27		
	Carried forward			1,573 14	455,599 65	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,573 14	455,599 65	542,363 04
	MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
J. P. Wagner & Co	Lumber	185 40			
T. Carroll	Lumber	30 37			
J. Montgomery	Cedar posts	8 65			
Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware	7 00			
Rice Lewis & Son	do	99 50			
			330 92		
W. Rennie	Garden implements	43 26			
Rabjohn, Olmsted & Co	Flower vases	50 00			
N. L. Steiner	do	33 00			
R. Campbell	Flower pots	12 63			
J. Simmers	Seeds	6 85			
G. Leslie & Son	Trees	10 00			
R. Pollock	Garden sundries	7 20			
J. Fleming	do	49 35			
J. Davis	do	74 50			
J. Forsyth	do and repairing greenhouse	229 79			
			516 58		
Lyman Bros	Chemicals	56 10			
Elliott & Co	do	21 11			
R. A. Wood	do	17 00			
			94 21		
Water Works	Water	137 48			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	87 50			
P. Burns	Fuel	793 40			
			1,018 38		
G. Duthie	Cleaning snow	15 00			
C. Armstrong	Office cleaning	13 80			
R. Gilpin	do	8 40			
J. Abraham	do	8 40			
			45 60		
Mrs. F. T. Graham	Services as teacher of elocution		100 00		
J. Mossman	Rent of gardener's room		30 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		32 62		
Prof. Willis	Services		12 20		
				3,753 65	

NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

Salaries.

J. A. McCabe	Twelve months' salary as		Principal		2,000 00	
W. R. Riddell	do	do	Mathematical Master		1,500 00	
Geo. Baptie	do	do	Science Master		1,500 00	
D. McArthur	do	do	Writing and Book-keeping Master		300 00	
M. Sparrow	do	do	Drawing Master		200 00	
W. G. Workman	do	do	Music Master		200 00	
Miss M. E. Mosher	do	do	Teacher of Elocution		330 00	
E. B. Cope	do	do	Clerk and Accountant		800 00	
do	do	do	Drill Instructor		250 00	
Wm. Brethour	do	do	First Engineer and Gardener		600 00	
Luke Williams	do	do	Second Engineer and Assistant Gardener		360 00	
R. McCann	do	do	Janitor		510 00	
Thos. Mooney	Labour on grounds				125 00	
Luke Williams	Extra labour on grounds				25 00	
						8,700 00

Expenses.

Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	3 15		
C. B. Robinson	do	17 62		
			20 77	
H. C. Dixon	Postage stamps	87 00		
Educational Depository	do stationery, etc	73 32		
A. Smith	P.O. box	6 00		
			166 32	
J. Durie & Son	Stationery	32 51		
J. Hope & Co	do	50 32		
J. Notman	do	41 65		
Copp, Clarke & Co	do	14 12		
			138 60	
H. P. Bigney & Co	Books	17 50		
Hart & Rawlinson	Magazines	140 38		
			157 88	
Blyth & Kerr	Furnishings	115 85		
C. Kavanagh	do	4 85		
R. Mills	do	3 10		
J. Farthing	do	4 10		
Harris & Campbell	Furniture	60 00		
Hunter & Co	Frames, etc	40 55		
Rolph Smith & Co	Seal	5 00		
Russell & Allen	Towelling	10 08		
J. Griffin & Co	Apparatus	216 67		
G. May	Bag	7 00		
Shoolbred & Co	Matting	83 50		
			550 70	
	Carried forward		1 034 27	468,053 30	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,034 27	468,053 30	542,363 05
	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Wm. Black	Carpentering	136 13			
Do	Locksmithing	24 12			
M. Henderson	Carpentering	3 32			
J. O'Connor	Fencing	21 42			
S. Pen	Packing cases	23 00			
W. Black	Glazing	2 80			
J. Mercer	Repairing flag	3 00			
T. Mooney	Sundry repairs	49 00			
			262 79		
Water Works	Water	268 01			
J. Heney	Fuel	77 00			
W. McCulloch	do	430 25			
Gas Co.	Gas	8 00			
			783 26		
W. Rennie	Seeds	16 35			
J. Smith	Plants and seeds	6 50			
J. King	do	16 10			
J. Fleming	do	12 75			
J. A. Simmers	Garden implements, etc	3 50			
M. McGregor	do	8 00			
G. Ringham	Labels for trees	15 00			
T. Emett	Manure	8 00			
			86 20		
J. G. Hodgins	Travelling expenses	62 00			
J. M. Buchan	do	11 71			
J. Hughes	do	30 00			
Miss M. E. Mosher	do	16 00			
			119 71		
J. A. McCabe	To pay telegrams, etc	3 77			
Do	To pay express freight, etc	56 70			
			60 47		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising		20 23		
				2,366 93	

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

C. B. Robinson	Printing, etc.	32 62			
C. McIntosh	do	2 00			
W. Warwick	Binding	25 12			
			59 74		
Notman & Fraser	Photographs	59 00			
W. Notman	do	10 00			
J. Bruce & Co	do	12 00			
A. Topley	do	56 00			
Hunter & Co.	Frames, mats, etc	313 75			
V. Casci	Casts	5 00			
			455 75		
Rose, Belford & Co.	Books	3 00			
E. J. Potter	do	64 07			
Appleton & Co.	do	1 50			
J. B. Magurn	do	1 00			
J. J. Alworth	do	28 00			
H. R. Page	do	5 50			
A. Piddington	do	8 25			
W. B. VanHeyingen	do	30 75			
Hart & Rawlinson	do	53 75			
G. Virtue	do	12 00			
J. Rose	do	16 62			
Rowsell & Hutchinson	do	2 00			
Willing & Williamson	do	4 05			
F. W. Coate & Co.	do	37 80			
W. H. Leavitt	do	3 50			
National Education Assoc'n.	do	5 50			
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	12 98			
Newspapers	Subscriptions	18 70			
			308 97		
J. Notman	Stationery	3 00			
Walker & Miles	Maps	12 00			
			15 00		
G. Harding	Plumbing	8 29			
R. M. Williams	Painting	45 75			
W. Elliott	Glazing	24 32			
Brimstin Bros.	Locksmithing	1 95			
C. Shipway	Bellhanging	90			
S. Penn	Carpentering	115 00			
J. B. Carter	do	211 50			
M. Henderson	do	24 84			
			432 55		
J. P. Wagner	Lumber	15 70			
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	3 75			
			19 45		
C. Potter	Apparatus repairs	83 00			
Kent Bros.	Repairing clocks	8 00			
			91 00		
	Carried forward		1,382 46	470,420 23	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,382 46	470,420 23	542,363 04
	MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.– *Continued.*				
Elliott & Co	Chemicals	36 85			
R. A. Wood	do	2 40			
W. H. Sparrow	Oils, soap, etc.	3 30			
			42 55		
P. Burns	Fuel		325 00		
G. T. Railway	Freight	14 76			
H. M. Wilkinson	Sundries	8 53			
			23 29		
W. J. Graham	Office cleaning	14 00			
do	Services as caretaker	100 00			
			114 00		
B. A. Insurance Co	Insurance		30 00		
				1,917 30	
	LIBRARIES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.				
Allworth, J. J	Supplies—Books, Maps or Apparatus	35 00			
Adam, J. M	do do	36 50			
Blackwood, W. & Sons	do do	4 16			
Brown Bros.	do do	490 80			
Black, A. & Co	do do	69 37			
Browning, J	do do	88 36			
Barber & Ellis	do do	8 65			
Campbell, J. & Son	do do	629 01			
Cameron & Ferguson	do do	49 04			
Canada School Apparatus Co	do do	800 00			
Canada Plumbago Co.	do do	126 60			
Cassel, Petter & Galpin	do do	147 79			
Coleman, J.	do do	168 50			
Collins, W. J.	do do	9 28			
Copp, Clark & Co	do do	1494 60			
Culver T. L.	do do	9 94			
Darling, J. H	do do	5 05			
Davis & Henderson	do do	82 95			
Foster J	do do	75 25			
Fulton Manufacturing Co	do do	1 00			

Gage, W. J. & Co.	do	do		20	66		
Gall & Inglis	do	do		2	88		
Griffin, J. J. & Sons	do	do		1983	58		
Groombridge & Sons	do	do		22	76		
Hamlyn, J. H	do	do		275	55		
Harper Bros.	do	do		24	90		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	do		4	66		
Hatchette & Co.	do	do		18	83		
Hunter, Rose & Co	do	do		113	95		
Johnston, W. & A. K.	do	do		122	78		
Kennedy, S.	do	do		11	03		
Lee, W. S.	do	do		23	04		
Lemmon, W. L.	do	do		61	25		
Leslie, T. E	do	do		32	50		
Longmans, Green & Co	do	do		38	97		
Miles & Co.	do	do		1	50		
Miller, A. & Co.	do	do		1394	35		
McDonald, J.	do	do		9	99		
McGillivray, W. L	do	do		33	41		
McIntosh, J.	do	do		18	03		
McKinley, A. & W.	do	do		3	90		
McPherson, Ross & Co	do	do		154	19		
Murray, H.	do	do		100	47		
Murray, J	do	do		128	82		
Myers, A. N & Co	do	do		75	57		
Notman, J.	do	do		10	50		
Penn, E.	do	do		50	00		
Penn, S	do	do		124	50		
Piddington, A	do	do		1	60		
Piper, N. L. & Son	do	do		17	50		
Potter, C.	do	do		300	42		
Potter, E. J	do	do		143	96		
Prang, L. & Co.	do	do		6	11		
Prazmowski, A.	do	do		119	00		
Proctor G. R.	do	do		14	60		
Ritchie, J	do	do		35	00		
Rivington & Co.	do	do		70	22		
Robinson, J. J.	do	do		20	52		
Robinson, C. B	do	do		1	33		
Rogers, S.	do	do		80	00		
Rolph, Smith & Co	do	do		202	75		
Rose, Belford & Co.	do	do		81	93		
Routledge, G. & Sons.	do	do		992	85		
Sullivan Bros.	do	do		51	98		
Townson & Mercer	do	do		152	00		
Vannevar, J	do	do		27	04		
Ward, Lock & Tyler	do	do		21	06		
Ward, M. & Co.	do	do		256	87		
Warne, F. & Co.	do	do		171	40		
Carried forward				11,962	56	472,337 53	542,363 04

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	11,962 56		472,337 53	542,363 04
	LIBRARIES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.—*Continued.*				
Warwick, W.	Supplies—Books, Maps or Apparatus	228 27			
Winsor & Woodley	do do	25 00			
Willing & Williamson	do do	1 16			
Witte, J. G. & Bro	do do	628 13			
Young, J.	do do	25 62			
			12,870 68		
J. B. Carter	Map Mounting	3,500 86			
H. Hock	Colouring Maps	144 68			
F. Hodgins	do	137 00			
S. P. May	do	647 75			
J. G. Hodgins	Revising Maps.	62 50			
R. A. Wood	Chemicals	7 80			
Lyman Bros	do	12 66			
Elliott & Co	do	30 90			
Collector of Customs	Duties	338 41			
H. M. Wilkinson	Sundries	1 75			
Grand Trunk Railway	Freight	175 35			
Express Co	Charges	27 25			
N. Meehan	Cartage and Freight	67 48			
Provincial Treasurer	Sundry payments to School Trustees, *re* purchase of books	3,990 26			
			9,144 65		
				22,015 33	
	DEPOSITORY.				
	SALARIES.				
S. P. May	Eleven months' salary as Superintendent		1,285 00		
Sundry persons	Services during absence of do		115 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	Twelve months' salary as Cashier		1,000 00		
S. A. May	do do Despatch Clerk		520 00		
R. J. Bryce	do do Clerk, Senior		500 00		
W. N. Sweeten	do do do do		448 75		
R. L. Cathron	do do do do		450 00		
Fred H. Evans	do do do do		350 00		
S. W. Lobb	Eight do do Junior		233 34		
W. H. Canniff	Three do do do		87 50		

do	Nine do do do			225 00	
Jno. Davison	Three do do do			75 00	
do	Nine do do			187 50	
W. S. Dickey	Three do do			62 50	
W. Lemon	Twelve do Messenger and postman			365 00	
					5,904 59
	EXPENSES.				
P. C. Patteson	Postage stamps		247 83		
H. C. Dixon	do		65 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	do		154 88		
				467 71	
J. Campbell & Son	Books			199 98	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding		349 43		
C. B. Robinson	do		48 13		
Davis & Henderson	do		3 50		
W. Warwick	Binding		51 44		
				452 50	
J. Notman	Stationery		721 23		
T. Taylor & Bros	Paper		22 99		
Brown Bros	Twine, etc		15 35		
J. Farthing	Ink		1 20		
				760 77	
G. Harding	Lamp-shades, plumbing		6 08		
W. H. Sparrow	Furnishings		10 15		
McMurray & Fuller	do		8 50		
W. J. Graham	do		4 50		
H. Graham & Co	do		3 00		
C. T. Whatmough	do		2 30		
R. A. Wood	Soap		1 50		
Woodward, Grant & Co	Medals		5 00		
				41 03	
W. Elliot	Painting and glazing		52 90		
C. Shipway	Locksmithing		4 20		
T. Lalor & Sons	do		2 50		
Brimstin Bros	Bell-hanging		8 35		
J. B. Carter	Carpentering		149 45		
M. Henderson	do		32 93		
Kent Bros	Repairing clocks		6 00		
				256 33	
J. P. Wagner	Lumber		12 80		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware		8 45		
				21 25	
Consumers Gas Co	Gas		3 80		
G. & J Murray	Coal oil		1 75		
P. Burns	Fuel		280 00		
W. Burns & Co	Ice		3 03		
				288 58	
	Carried forward			2,488 15	500,257 45	542,363 04

EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	2,488 15	500,257 45	542,363 04
	DEPOSITORY.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Publishers' Weekly	Subscription	.....	3 50		
H. M. Wilkinson	Sundries, express, etc	15 55			
Express Co	Charges	7 55			
Sundry persons	Cartage	1 30			
			24 40	2,516 05	
	EDUCATION OFFICE.				
	SALARIES.				
Hon. Adam Crooks	Twelve months' salary as Minister of Education		4,000 00		
J. G. Hodgins	do do Deputy do		3,000 00		
Alex. Marling	do do Secretary		2,000 00		
F. J. Taylor	do do Chief Clerk and Accountant		1,200 00		
J. T. R. Stinson	do do Clerk		1,000 00		
W. H. Atkinson	do do do		900 00		
H. Alley	do do do		1,100 00		
A. C. Paull	do do do		600 00		
F. T. Griffin	do do do		700 00		
S. H. J. Kerr	do do do		575 00		
F. N. Nudel	do do do		550 00		
S. B. Sykes	do do do		550 00		
S. H. Sykes	do do do		550 00		
C. J. Townsend	do do do Junior		400 00		
H. P. Davies	do do do do		350 00		
B. Hock	do do do do		300 00		
W. J. Graham	do do do Caretaker		500 00		
				18,275 00	
	EXPENSES.				
T. C. Patteson	Postage stamps	237 48			
H. C. Dixon	do	264 40			
Telegraph Co	Telegrams	37 86			
			539 74		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding	66 37			

Barber & Ellis	do	29 75		
Rolph, Smith & Co	do	30 00		
C. B. Robinson	Printing	580 39		
W. Warwick	Binding	278 80		
			985 31	
Jno. Notman	Stationery	413 51		
Copp, Clark & Co	do	30 81		
Brown Bros	do	22 32		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	20 73		
W. L. McGillivray	do	8 40		
			495 77	
Rowsell & Hutchinson	Books	90 47		
H. P. Bigney & Co	do	8 75		
J. Lovell	do	8 00		
Dawson Bros	do	2 11		
Depository	do	26 86		
			136 19	
E. J. Potter	Magazines &c	30 17		
Might & Taylor	Directories	10 00		
Miles & Co	Atlas	10 00		
Newspapers	Subscription	154 67		
			204 84	
do	Advertising		217 48	
Hy. Graham & Co	Carpets	82 74		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	15 25		
W. H. Sparrow	Furnishings	51 25		
C. T. Whatmough	do	15 80		
H. E. Clarke	do	13 50		
R. A. Wood & Co	do	8 10		
J. Farthing	do	4 50		
G. Harrison	do	3 70		
J. Sinclair	do	2 50		
Perry & Grand	do	2 25		
G. Crammond	Lithogram	6 00		
Copp, Clark & Co	Telephone	6 35		
W. J. Graham	Baize	1 50		
G. & J. Murray	Oil	1 95		
Notman & Fraser	Phtographs	6 00		
Hunter & Co.	do	13 00		
			234 19	
P. Burns	Fuel	225 00		
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	29 20		
Water Co	Water	41 86		
W. Burns & Co	Ice	3 06		
			299 12	
J. P. Wagner & Co	Lumber	21 76		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	20 93		
			42 69	
Geo. Harding	Plumbing, &c	37 58		
	Carried forward	37 58	3,155 33	521,048 50	542,363 04

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	37 58	3,155 33	521,048 50	542,363 04
	EDUCATION OFFICE.—*Continued.*				
	EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
M. Henderson	Carpenter work	59 61			
W. Elliott	Painting and glazing	45 77			
T. Lalor & Sons	Locksmithing	22 25			
Brimstin Bros	do	8 70			
Moir & McCall	do	5 00			
D. S. Keith & Co	Repairing pipes	10 00			
			188 91		
Kent Bros	do clocks		12 00		
Grand Trunk Ry. Co	Freight	31 85			
Express Co.	Charges	24 15			
Collector Customs	Duties	3 95			
R. King	Cartage	1 70			
			61 65		
G. Duthie	Clearing snow		15 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	Sundry small payments	37 82			
Treasurer Co. York	Return	4 00			
Edgar, Ritchie & Malone	Law costs	43 20			
Trustees S. S.: 5 Goderich	*Re* Law appeal cases	42 80			
			127 82		
T. H. Gibson	Reporting				
E. A. LeMontais	Services as writer	59 25			
		10 00			
			69 25		
Sundry persons	Cab-hire		12 50		
Dr. Hodgins	Travelling expenses		13 60		
				3,656 06	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing Annual Report and School Registers			2,392 68	
	Total Education				527,097 24

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Clark, D. M.D	Twelve months' salary as	Medical Superintendent	2,000 00		
Lett Stephen, M.D	do	Assistant do	1,000 00		
Clark, C. K., M.D	do	do Physician	766 66		
Pyne, R. A	Two do	Clinical Assistant	33 32		
Tracy, T. J	Twelve do	Bursar	1,400 00		
Tracy, W	do	Bursar's Clerk	500 00		
Blair, Robert	do	Steward	700 00		
Gibbs, Chas	do	Store-keeper	600 00		
Trowen, P	do	Engineer	740 00		
Parkes, M. A.	do	Matron	400 00		
Parkes, E	do	Assistant Matron	192 00		
Anthony, J	do	Carpenter	525 00		
Hughes, T	do	do	525 00		
Marvyn, J	Eight do	Bricklayer and Mason	366 66		
Sundry persons	Wages of Attendants—Farm hands, maids, and all other services		14,111 84		
				23,860 48	
Adamson. Wm & Co	Groceries		1,319 28		
Baby, T. & R	Straw and fruit		40 31		
Bain, Jas & Son	Subscription		9 50		
Barber Bros	Clothing		428 98		
Barber, John	Tea		316 67		
Bengough Bros	Advertising		5 00		
Bilton, Mrs. W	Fruit		105 38		
Blackhall, Jos	Stationery		9 85		
Bowery, Geo	Painting, glazing and repairs		341 25		
Bramhall, Dean & Co.	Urns		191 70		
Briggs, Wm	Bibles		6 00		
Brown Bros	Stationery		55 00		
Brown & Love	Drain pipes		49 05		
Bryce, McMurrrich & Co	Clothing		1,854 60		
Bulmer, Mrs	Bricks		15 00		
Bunting, C. W	Advertising		30 00		
Burns, P	Coal		4,537 32		
Carroll, J. B	Printing		9 00		
Caston, E. A. & Co	Shoe goods		66 87		
Central Prison Industries	Lumber, clothing, boots		848 10		
City of Toronto	Water supply and making connections		2,080 35		
Clark, Daniel, M.D	Postage, telegrams, car tickets		205 21		
Clark, J. & A	Oatmeal and bran		813 19		
Claxton, T	Amusements		9 00		
	Carried forward		13,346 61	23,860 48	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	13,346 61	23,860 48		1,069,460 28
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.				
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	1,882 78			
Copp, Clark & Co	Stationery	48 75			
Cosgrove & Sons	Hops and malt	31 25			
Craig, Alex	Blacksmithing	107 28			
Crystal Palace Lumber Yard.	Lumber	48 59			
Carwen, Stoddart & Bro	Rubber blankets	24 00			
Dawson, G. D. & Co	Wines and spirits	682 38			
District Telegraph Co	Rent of instrument	12 00			
Dixon, John	Repairs to carriages, etc	32 60			
Doyle, Michael	Fish	421 12			
Duthie, G	Slating	5 25			
Eby & Co., Jos. F	Sugar	827 31			
Essery & Reid	Lumber	223 22			
Fitch, J. C	Groceries	743 75			
Fleming, Jas	Seeds and plants	46 36			
"Globe" Printing Co	Advertising	51 50			
Gorrell, A. H. & Co	Printing	20 00			
Graham, Hy. & Co	Mats	10 00			
Gray, John	Trees	11 00			
Gurney, E. & C	Piping and traps	130 26			
Hart & Rawlinson	Stationery	4 30			
Harrison, Glover	Crockery	7 00			
Hawley Bros	Vegetables	930 47			
Hay, R. & Co	Furniture	434 25			
Hughes Bros	Clothing	1,971 84			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	33 90			
Keith, D. S. & Co	Plumbing and steam-fitting	494 40			
King, S	Furniture	30 00			
Knowlton, W. H. & S	Bran	30 14			
Laird & Roberts	Furniture	10 23			
Lalor, T., Jr	Bell-hanging	23 76			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Hardware	44 40			
Lockhart, A	Flour	6,035 50			
Langmuir, W. J	Travelling expenses	4 00			
London & Paris House	Spectacles and glasses	33 00			
Mallon, John	Meat	9,837 37			

May, Samuel	Amusements	12 00			
May, Thos. & Co	Hats	15 00			
Mayo & Co	Chowder	109 50			
Mead, Owen	Painting	287 51			
Michie, Geo. & Co	Groceries	1,512 20			
Miller, H & Co	Medicines, chemicals	1,137 39			
Monetary Times	Advertising	16 00			
Morrison, John	Groceries	2,125 68			
Morrison, James	Steam Gauge Cocks	7 04			
Morse, G. D. & Co	Soap	468 92			
McCabe, M	Funerals	7 00			
McCrosson, Thomas	Printing	4 70			
McDowell, Geo	Butter	201 06			
McGill, Wm. and Co	Wood for fuel	934 65			
McMaster, A. R. & Bro	Clothing	51 85			
McMaster, W. J. McClung & Co	Do	112 82			
Neill, J. & Sons	Castings	70 12			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, Brushes, Matches	239 20			
Newspapers	Advertising	100 00			
Nolan, Michael	Funerals	14 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	58 70			
Northern Railway	Ice	99 00			
Park, Jas	Butter, fowls, fish	3,236 99			
Park & Evans	Boiler compound	20 00			
Paterson, P. & Son	Cutlery, hardware	488 01			
Petley & Dineen	Clothing	42 18			
Piper, N. L. & Son	Hardware	5 87			
Reid, James	Furniture	111 30			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds	66 18			
Reynolds, C. T. & Co	Paints, Oils	98 82			
Rice, W. H	Wire cloth	24 48			
Riddell, J. A	Vegetables	128 00			
Ritchie, John & Son	Steam-fitting	22 51			
Robinson, C. B	Advertising and Printing	283 48			
Ross, John	Flowers	4 00			
Russell, John	Bricks	52 00			
Ryan, Wm	Potatoes	383 57			
Scott, Sutherland & Co	Shirting	199 90			
Shields, James & Co	Groceries	19 85			
Silliman, J. R	Lumber	144 01			
Somerville, J	Advertising	6 00			
Small & Sheriff	Eggs and salt	1,186 37			
Smith & Wilby	Furniture	25 91			
Smith, Andrew	Harness and repairs	54 18			
Smith, W. J	Groceries	291 00			
Stuart, J. C	Paper hanging	40 60			
Taylor, Wm	Fruit and vegetables	66 55			
	Carried forward	53,216 67	23,860 46		1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	53,216 27	23,860 48		1,069,460 28
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*				
Thomsom, Wm & Co	Crockery and glassware	514 13			
Toronto Brewing and Malting Co	Beer	313 50			
Toronto Lime Co	Lime	57 35			
Turner & Leaman	Funerals	73 00			
Wagner, J. P. & Co	Lumber and saw-dust	134 56			
Wallis, G	Plumbing	45 83			
Watson, C	Apples	256 70			
Way, John	Repairs to furniture	22 50			
Westman, A	Bellows	18 00			
Wheeler & Bain	Tin and table-ware hardware	208 34			
Willing & Williamson	Magazines	35 00			
Tracy, T. J., Bursar	Express freight cartage	39 03			
Do do	Postage, telegrams, car fares	108 16			
Do do	Sundry persons for manure	97 00			
Do do	Sundry payments	281 61			
			55,421 38		
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.			79,281 86	
Bucke, R. M., M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000 00			
Metcalfe, W. G., M.D	Three do First Assistant Physician	250 00			
Burgess, T. J. W., M.D	Twelve do Second do	900 00			
Beemer, N. H., M.D	do do Third do	700 00			
Millman, T., M.D	Nine do do do	450 00			
Short, Thos	Twelve do Bursar	1,400 00			
Hardy, R	do do Steward and Storekeeper	800 00			
Pope, M. A	do do Matron	400 00			
Cope, Stephen	do do Engineer	740 00			
Ross, Geo	Nine do Assistant Engineer	300 00			
Stewart, J. A	Twelve do First Carpenter	550 00			
Chapman, A	do do Second do	500 00			
Penny, E	do do Gardener	400 00			
O'Meara, M	Three do Farmer	100 00			
Canniff, P. F	Nine do do	300 00			
Hardy, Jas	Twelve do Bricklayer	550 00			

Sundry Persons	Wages of Attendants—Farm hands, maids and other services	16,272 19			
			26,612 19		
Anderson, J. J. & Co	Stationery	14 15			
Authors, Jas	Medical and surgical appliances	12 00			
Band 7th Battalion	Amusement of patients	111 00			
Booth, W. J	Fruit	53 10			
Bowman & Co	Coal	6,412 91			
Bramhall, Deane & Co	Fire bricks	28 00			
Broadbent, N	Lumber and materials for repairs	85 21			
Brock, T	Fish	445 20			
Bruce, John A. & Co	Seeds and plants	82 96			
Bryan, T	Brushes	71 62			
Bryce, Wm	Stationery and books	170 29			
Burrows, Stewart & Milne	Hardware	9 80			
Burrows, A	Ice	7 50			
Cameron, A. D	Plaster, lime and manure	139 90			
Cameron, J. & Co	Advertising	369 85			
Campbell, John	Repairs to carriages and sleighs	219 75			
Canadian Agricultural Emporium	Seeds and plants	90 40			
Camiff, P. F	Travelling expenses	97 80			
Cattamore, Dr. J	Medical attendance	10 00			
Central Prison Industries	Boots and shoes	521 55			
City Gas Company	Gas	2,674 32			
Coombs, Hy	Flour and meal	7,696 51			
Darvill, D	Knife for reaper	6 50			
Davis, H. & Son	Repairs to clock	6 50			
Dennis, Rowland	Blacksmithing	159 58			
Eddy, E. B	Matches	12 00			
Elliott Bros	Groceries	5,639 67			
Evans, Eph	Bibles and testaments	16 20			
Fallon, P	Gravel	123 19			
Ferguson, J	Interments	247 00			
Fixture, T	Straw for beds	41 37			
Flory, S	Drain pipes, trap	32 86			
Fraser & Stevenson, Drs	Medical examinations	60 00			
Free Press Printing Co	Advertising	21 00			
Green, H. C	Lumber	823 65			
Green, John & Co	Clothing and bedding	3,441 05			
Guest & Martin	Repairs to harness, &c	109 60			
Guest, Geo	do	37 90			
Hamilton, A. M	Beans	26 25			
Harkness & Co	Medicines	56 18			
Haskett, E. H	Painting	6 88			
Hinton, W	Interments	144 00			
Hobbs, John	Hay	104 33			
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	Socks, mitts, baskets	237 95			
Jarvis, R	Beans	17 62			
	Carried forward	30,695 10	26,612 19	79,281 86	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	30,695 10	26,612 19	79,281 86	1,069,460 28
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—*Continued.*				
Joliffe, L. G	Repairs	33 67			
Johnston, Alex	Clothing	9 50			
Labatt, J	Horse	100 00			
Lacey, M. J	Blacksmithing	29 60			
Laing, Sutherland & Co	Clothing, bedding and furnishings	3,002 41			
Laing, J. B. & Co	do do	87 75			
Leonard, E. & Sons	Repairs	7 00			
Lewis, John	Stabling	15 40			
Lewis, Robert	Wall paper, paints, oils	355 33			
London District Telephone Co	Rent of Instruments	25 00			
Langmuir, J. W	Travelling expenses	4 00			
London Street Railway	Fares	36 00			
Masuret, M. & C	Groceries, soap, brushes	2,351 77			
Maylark, P. F	Wood	771 37			
Micheltree, Jos	Meat	10,567 44			
Millar, J	Tinware and ironware	155 98			
Mitchell, Jas	Fruit and vegetables	390 86			
Morse, G. D. & Co	Soap	12 88			
Mountjoy, R	Fruit and vegetables	85 17			
Murray, A. S. & Co	Spectacles	8 50			
McClary Manufacturing Co	Heating apparatus	134 57			
McClinegan, Thos	Furniture	79 15			
McCormick Man'facturing Co	Biscuits	42 90			
McDowell, Geo	Butter, eggs, fowls	3,041 76			
MacFee, Lind & Co	Clothing, hats	145 85			
McLean, Alex	Wood	758 43			
Nairn, A. & S	Coal	1,256 55			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, brushes	111 38			
Noble, Alex	Stovepiping	30 14			
Notman, J	Stationery	20 90			
Nordheimer, A. & S	Music and musical instruments	29 55			
North Branch Cheese Factory Co	Cheese	16 08			
O'Callaghan, T. E	Coffee	164 80			
O'Meara, M	Cab-hire	74 00			
Ontario Car Co	Lumber	300 51			

Ottoman, Calvey & Co.	Coffee	468 07			
Payne, Dr. S	Medical examination	5 00			
Peel, Thos	Clothing	175 24			
Pierson, Thos	Fruit	44 97			
Plewes & Peer	Flour and meal	694 59			
Plummer & Son	Repairs to waggon, &c	51 34			
Pratt, Chas	Flower pots	11 70			
Quait, Taylor	Wood	1,400 00			
Reid, Bros. & Co	Stationery	135 30			
Reid, Jas. & Co	Glassware, hardware	1,050 59			
Reid, W. J. & Co	Crockery	33 63			
Reynolds, C. T. & Co	Paints and oils	229 50			
Rice, E. P	Soap	137 23			
Riddle, Geo	Repairs to building	14 40			
Robinson, Little & Co	Clothing	1,530 09			
Rowland, A	Crockery and glassware	344 07			
Robinson, C. B	Printing	12 60			
Rowland, Fred	Pork and bacon	455 63			
Rudd, C. B. & Tennant	Veterinary attendance and medicines	36 25			
Saunders, W	Medicines	361 40			
Somerville, J	Advertising	6 00			
Scandrett, J	Dried Fruit	16 10			
Scatcherd, E	Wood	192 28			
Shuff, Geo. & Co	Lard	17 00			
Smallman, T. H. & Co	Piping	35 52			
Smith, Frank & Co	Wines, spirits	22 38			
Smith, James	Wooden ware	36 50			
Smith, J. B	Fowls	107 50			
Smith, J. W	Rubbing stones	16 40			
Spicknell, Samuel	Clothing	16 00			
Stephens, Turner & Burns	Plumbing	311 00			
Stevenson, Samuel	Straw for beds	84 91			
Stewart & Co'y	Blacksmithing	32 93			
Stewart, Samuel	Tinware	136 68			
Strong, W. T	Medicines and Drugs	266 52			
Union Oil Co'y	Soap grease	87 78			
Voute, C. H	Manure	164 40			
Waterman Bros	Coal oil	42 98			
Whitter, Francis	Hay	252 06			
Willson, James H	Veterinary attendance	24 25			
Willson, W. A	Salary	94 00			
Wilson, W. & J.	Soap	577 70			
Winnett, Edward	Repairs to boiler	95 83			
Wood, J. F. & Co	Fruit and vegetables	297 47			
Short, Thos., Bursar	Express, freight, cartage	57 09			
Do	Postage and telegrams	113 93			
Do	Wages and travelling expenses	389 70			
Do	Straw for beds	282 31			
Do	Tolls	58 29			
	Carried forward	65,978 41	2,612 19	79,281 86	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	65,978 41	26,612 19	79,281 86	1,069,460 28
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—*Continued.*				
Short, Thomas, Bursar	Hay, fodder, etc.	148 21			
Do	Recovering elopers	62 50			
Do	Sundry payments	709 12			
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	100 00			
			66,998 24		
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.			93,610 43	
Metcalf, W. J., M.D	Twelve months salary as Medical Superintendent	1,300 00			
Montgomery, J. W., M.D	do Assistant do	1,000 00			
Anglin, Wm	do Bursar	1,200 00			
McLean, Allan	do Steward	499 97			
McManus, John	do Storekeeper	499 97			
Aiken, M. B	do Matron	499 97			
Milne, A. R	do Engineer	700 00			
Donnelly, D	do Assistant Engineer	400 00			
Little, Joseph	do Carpenter	450 00			
Scott, Hy	do Baker	400 00			
Redmond, John	do Gardener	400 00			
Sundry Persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants	9,642 15			
			16,992 06		
Adams, A. H	Coffee	143 08			
Adams, R. C. & Co	Coal	27 00			
Anglin, W. B. & S	Lumber for repairs	253 53			
Bailey, B. & Co	Brooms and brushes	17 60			
Brady, J. A	Hay	58 65			
Brown, Stewart	Horse	105 00			
Carson, R	Butter and meat	2,035 97			
Cataragui Cemetery Co	Funerals	60 00			
Central Prison Industries	Boots, slippers	302 40			
Chown, S. & Son	Hardware, paints, oils	177 94			
Chown, W. W	Farm implements	28 90			
Comstock, D	Flour	3,526 25			
Crawford, R	Wood	322 24			
Cunningham, D	Plastering and repairs	62 75			
Davidson Doran & Co	Repairing boilers, pipes, etc	293 26			

Dougherty, P.	Blacksmithing	14 10			
Drennan, S. T.	Repairing mirrors	9 15			
Ewing Bros.	Seeds	32 25			
Ferris, B. A.	Milk	1,073 05			
Fraser & Mowat	Hardware	749 59			
Gowdy, James	Meat and fowls	6,553 97			
Graham, Thos	Files	25 81			
Hacket, J	Clothing	27 79			
Henderson, J.	Books and stationery	71 87			
Hobart, G. S	Bibles and Testaments	21 60			
Hogan, Wm	Blacksmithing	14 50			
Kavanagh, John	Oats	10 65			
Kingston Gas Light Co	Coal	13 68			
Kingston Penetentiary	Lime and stone flagging	64 59			
Langmuir, J. W.	Travelling expenses	49 55			
Metcalf, W. J., M.D	Travelling and moving expenses	100 70			
McAdam, Thos	Coal oil, salt	40 60			
McAuley, Thos.	Stationery	126 60			
McCulloch, Alex	Straw	44 30			
McKay, John, Jr.	Leather and shoe goods	306 33			
McKelvey & Birch	Plumbing	250 27			
McLean, A.	Poultry	42 04			
McMillan, J.	Coal oil	56 31			
Machee & Minnes	Dry goods, bedding, clothing and furnishings	3,014 80			
McRae W. R., & Co	Groceries	1,678 92			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms	29 70			
Newspapers	Advertising	68 50			
Noon & Tyner	Lumber	31 94			
Ockley, V	Crockery and glassware	22 15			
Ontario Institution for the Blind, Brantford	Mitts and socks	26 88			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	57 50			
Pense, E. J. B	Advertising	126 07			
Rankin, H	Straw	35 90			
Rathbun, H. B. & Son	Coal	6,317 73			
Redden, Jas.	Groceries, vegetables	2,673 74			
Rice, Edward P	Soap	342 89			
Reid, Jas.	Settee	7 00			
Richmond & Boyden	Oil cloth, matting	66 41			
Rigney, T	Manure	60 00			
Robertson Bros	Crockery, glassware, furnishings	218 40			
Robinson, S. W	Repairing sleighs and buggies	45 15			
Sexton, Geo	Fish	17 50			
Skinner, Henry	Paints, oils, turpentine	93 47			
Spangenburg, G	Glassware and lamp goods	76 15			
Spencer, L. B	Repairing letter-press	9 03			
Swift, Jas.	Coal	349 41			
Toronto *Advertiser*	Advertising	4 00			
	Carried forward	$2,487 11	16,992 06	172,892 29	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	32,487 11	16,992 06	172,892 29	1,069,460 25
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*				
Waddington, Wm	Meat	197 65			
Wade, Henry	Medicines	372 22			
Wartman, E. H	Apples	12 50			
Wilkinson, G. M.	Bowls, baskets	23 20			
Woods, Samuel	Stationery and postage	16 15			
Anglin, Wm. Bursar	Freight and express	41 47			
do	Postage and telegrams	87 45			
do	Wages and travelling expenses	96 02			
do	Straw, hay, oats	362 33			
do	Sundry payments	767 42			
			34,463 52		
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.			51,455 58	
Wallace, J. W., M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	1,599 96			
Covernton, T. S	do do Assistant do	799 92			
Way, Bidwell	do do Bursar	799 92			
Shaw, John	do do Store-keeper and Steward	600 00			
Marter, John	do do Engineer	600 00			
Marley, Thomas	do do do Assistant	240 00			
Reece, C	do do Carpenter	499 92			
Goodall, A	do do Farmer and Gate-keeper	459 00			
Fitzgerald, C	do do Matron	300 00			
Sundry Persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants	5,629 57			
			11,519 29		
Anderson, J. B	Milk	340 51			
Barnard, H	Coal	78 75			
Barton Wine Co	Wine	40 00			
Bautz, Clayton & Burton	Stationery	30 70			
Brantford Blind Asylum	Baskets	12 00			
Brierly, R. & Co	Brushes and Brooms	16 60			
Bruce, T. A. & Co	Plants and Flowers	35 35			
Central Prison Industries	Boots	373 25			
Chilman, T. C	Bread	2,418 21			
Clark, Jos. & Co	Coal Oil	8 10			
Cooper, H. G. & Co	Repairs to sleighs	89 85			

Dayfoot, J. B. & Co	Lumber for repairs	185 60			
Dickinson, John	Hay and straw	624 34			
Duncan, A. & Co	Clothing and bedding	1,403 63			
Eastwood, J. & Co	Stationery	214 58			
Farmer, Wm	Gas Fixtures	18 85			
Field & Davidson	Clothing	55 88			
Franz, H	Carpets	30 87			
Gas Company	Gas	1,183 18			
Grossman, P	Musical Instruments	10 00			
Gurney, E. & C	Hardware	11 77			
Hamilton Corporation	Interments	7 50			
Hamilton Water Works	Water	500 00			
Hamilton, A. & Co	Medicines, chemicals	151 09			
Hancock, Jas. A	Wood	48 88			
Hennessy, H	Plumbing	42 30			
Howles, M	Furniture	6 45			
Lawrey, T	Corned beef hams	25 15			
Lewis, B. & Co	Lumber	55 22			
Langmuir, W. J	Travelling expenses	7 50			
Mathews, James	Painting and plastering	62 00			
Moore, D. & Co	Heating apparatus	9 90			
Morrison, T	Bread and fruit	114 50			
Morton & Reid	Fuel	11 00			
WMuirhead,	Butchers' meat	2,700 59			
McDowell' Geo	Butter	936 22			
Myles, T	Coal	3,748 35			
McGrath, E	Repairs to waggon	14 50			
McKay, T	Stabling	22 80			
McKeand & Clark	Oil	7 31			
McPhie, D	Heating fixtures	9 05			
Newspapers	Advertising	48 65			
Osborne, James	Groceries	290 58			
Ottoman Cahvey Co	Coffee	81 77			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	72 75			
Philip, James	Harness repairs	13 73			
Pray, Richard	Interments	59 00			
Rice, Ed. P	Soap	26 20			
Reid & Barr	Repairs, fuel and coal	107 14			
Sewell, H. W	Spirits	48 44			
Skinner, James A. & Co	Crockery and Glassware	46 28			
Somerville, James	Stationery	11 75			
Spectator Printing Co	Printing	19 75			
Strange, G. W	Flour	505 15			
Stuart & McPherson	Flour, meat, etc	2,983 80			
Sutherland, A	Provisions, fowls, eggs	574 03			
Times Printing Co	Advertising and printing	91 98			
Toronto Advertiser	Advertising	3 00			
Young & Bro	Fibre washers	11 16			
Young, Hugh	Repairs to heating apparatus	39 85			
	Carried forward	20,688 34	11,519 29	224,347 87	1,069,400 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	20,688 34	11,519 29	224,347 87	1,069,460 28
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*				
Wallace, J. W., M.D	Travelling expenses and medicines	20 53			
Walker, James	Soap	210 77			
Wall, James	Blacksmithing	34 27			
Williams, J. M	Iron and tinware	22 22			
Wilson, A. & Co	Paints and oils	87 98			
Wood & Leggat	Hardware and tinware	826 42			
Way, B., Bursar	Freight, cartage and duties	23 33			
Do	Postage and telegrams	20 93			
Do	Travelling expenses	93 40			
Do	Straw, hay, oats, manure	237 06			
Do	Sundry payments	349 83			
			22,615 08		
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.			34 134 37	
Beaton, A. H., M.D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	1,599 96			
Kennedy, A	do do Bursar	1,100 04			
Duke, Sarah	Six do Matron	150 00			
Elliott, M	do do do	150 00			
Clark, B	Twelve do Chief Female Attendant	225 00			
Kenny, J	do do Chief Male Attendant	300 00			
Paterson, J	do do Engineer	600 00			
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants and all other servants	4,093 92			
			8,218 92		
Abbott, Thomas J	Whitewashing	30 00			
Association of institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Persons	Subscription	6 86			
Barrie Examiner	Advertising	16 96			
Bertram, P. & Co	Hardware, oil	200 00			
Bingham, W. & W. G	Glassware and stove fixings	79 82			
Boeckh, Chas. E. & Sons	Brushes	10 62			
Bolster, G. J	Groceries, butter	37 89			
Bond, Mrs. W. G	Fish, cheese	5 35			
Brandon, Wm	Vegetables	5 50			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Clothing	704 68			

Buckley, C	Storing ice	12 00			
Cassidy, M	Straw	2 00			
Central Prison Industries	Boots and Shoes	388 40			
Clark, J. & A	Vegetables, meat, beans	95 01			
Cook, H & Co	Stationery and medicines	37 21			
Connelly, P	Labour	2 00			
Cotton, D	Wood	80 00			
Crow, M	Potatoes	48 98			
Davis, M	Tea	187 70			
Drinkwater, Thomas	Straw and hay	19 52			
Duffy, Mrs. J	Mits	17 50			
Dunlop, A	Hay	9 00			
Dunn, John	Bread	67 60			
Elliot, M	Travelling expenses	5 65			
Foster, R	Labour	1 75			
Garry, Miss C	Clothing	15 50			
Gilchrist, F	Plastering and repairs	31 50			
Gilmour, P	Vegetables	22 43			
Goffatt, Thos	Postage	39 35			
Gorrell, A. H. & Co	Printing	15 00			
Gray, Wm	Labour	5 00			
Gunn, D. & Co	Hams	8 14			
Harris, C	Fish	1 00			
Harvie, C	Fruit and meat	94 51			
Harvie, John R	Wood	360 00			
Harvie, Jas	Work of Team	68 75			
Harvie, Wm	Straw	7 50			
Habley, J. J	Fowls	65 42			
Herion, Jas	Hams, brawn, butter	85 70			
Hill, McIntosh & Innes	Groceries	151 71			
Hind, J. J	Crockery	31 70			
Hoy, R	Whip	2 00			
Hunter & Tudhope	Medicines and stationery	75 65			
Jackson, Jas	Lime	2 25			
Janes, R. A	Flour and feed	66 86			
Kean, Frank	Clothing	47 94			
Kelly, Jas	Repairs to clock	2 00			
Laidlaw, Nicol & Co.	Fruit	5 75			
Lailey, T. & Co	Clothing	18 75			
Long & Bro.	Bran	11 00			
Langmuir, J. W.	Travelling expenses	7 50			
Mahony, Thos	Potatoes	53 27			
Mainet, Robert	Tinware and stove piping	64 85			
Martin, T	Labour	27 75			
Maundrell, T	Fish	26 09			
Michie, Geo. & Co	Candles	44 99			
Minthorn, J. W	Fruit	5 40			
Mitchell, T. B	Interments, furniture, carpets	153 95			
Moe, H., N.R.C	Freight and duties	102 80			
	Carried forward	3,794 01	8,218 92	258 482 24	1,069,460 28

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,794 01	8,218 92	258,482 24	1,069,4 0 28
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.—*Continued*				
Moffatt, C	Milk	58 64			
Moffatt, T	Fruit and vegetables	9 75			
Moore, C	Vegetables and hay	94 21			
Morse, G. D. & Co	Soap	286 00			
Mulcahy, J	Groceries	148 07			
Murphy, J	Work of team	114 95			
Murray & Beaton	Printing	44 00			
McAllister, A	Interments	25 00			
McDonald, A	Labour	5 25			
McDougall, J	Oatmeal	11 10			
McGuire, W. J. & Co	Plumbing	27 41			
McKinnon, J. W	Labour	12 75			
McLeod, Jas	Blacksmithing	25 60			
McMullen, A. W. B	Interments	1 50			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, brushes	22 15			
Ontario Institution for Blind	Socks, mits	112 90			
Overend, Hy	Hay	40 35			
Overend, Wm	Vegetables	7 20			
Pace & Main	Clothing and groceries	231 78			
Parsons, C	Storing ice	12 75			
Passmore, J	Fowls	1,964 33			
Perry, John	Groceries and fish	165 48			
Perryman, Wm	Wood	380 00			
Phillips, L	Tinware	3 25			
Potter, C	Lamp chimneys and wicks	1 10			
Powley, S. P	Posts	2 00			
Quinn, Jas	Rent	150 00			
Ramsay, Wm. & Co	Groceries	503 38			
Regair, Michael	Repairs	7 50			
Rennie, Wm	Seeds and plants	5 14			
Robinson, E	Hay	5 00			
Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel	Clothing	9 09			
Sanitary Journal	Subscription	2 00			
Saunders, Wm	Stationery	6 10			
Scadding, H. S	Vegetables	38 99			
Slaven, J. W	Stationery and drugs	81 89			

Smith, And	Clothing	27 00			
Smith, J. J	Work on premises	7 50			
Strathern, D	Straw	16 00			
Stratton, R	Work	56 25			
Symes, F	Vegetables	36 26			
Smith, S	Repairs	5 00			
Tait, A	Lumber for repairs	41 15			
Thomson & Dunn	Feed	15 00			
Toronto Advertiser	Advertising	1 00			
Tite, Geo	Fruit and confectionery	27 69			
Tudhope, W. R. & Co	Medicines and soap	18 60			
Fulton & Trill	Lamp goods	35 72			
Vick, Geo	Bread and biscuits	1,206 64			
Warner, S. C. & Co	Hats	17 20			
Willing & Williamson	Books	2 00			
Williams, J. E	Fish	4 92			
Williamson, J	Bran	12 95			
Wilson, L	Eggs	4 50			
Woodward & Megarvey	Oil	58 17			
Kennedy, A., Bursar	Sundry payments	394 14			
			10,401 31		
	CENTRAL PRISON MAINTENANCE.			18,620 23	
Prince, Capt. W. S.	Twelve months' salary as Warden	1,999 92			
Logan, M	do Deputy Warden	1,199 96			
Mathison, R	Two months' salary as Bursar	125 00			
Aikins, Dr. W. T	Twelve months' salary as Physician	999 96			
Featherstonhaugh, Wm.	do Bursar and Accountant	1,200 00			
English, John	One month's salary as Bailiff	66 66			
McCarthy, D	Twelve months' salary as Stewart and Storekeeper	750 00			
Clarkson, J	do Engineer	739 92			
Sundry persons	Wages of Guards and other Officers	9,773 50			
			16,854 92		
Baby, F. & R	Hay and Straw	84 08			
Baxter, John	Tea	48 91			
Brown Bros	Stationery	205 43			
Brown, Jas	Milk	21 27			
Burns, P	Coal and Wood	3,299 91			
Central Prison Industries	Shoes, Coats, Caps, Buckets, etc	1,404 61			
Clark, J. & A	Barley and Meat	300 00			
Clark, Geo	Cab Hire	70 50			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	702 25			
Davis, V	Ice	13 50			
Doyle, M	Fish	134 15			
F. Eby, Jos. & Co	Groceries	362 40			
Elliot & Co	Medicines, Paints, Oils	467 41			
Evans, G. & E	Charcoal	37 90			
Gillespie, Mead & Co	Straw Hats	14 38			
	Carried forward	7,166 70	16,854 92	277,102 47	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	7,166 70	16,854 92	277,102 47	1,069,460 28
	CENTRAL PRISON MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*				
Gillmor, Col. C. T.	Blankets	52 50			
Graney, Jas	Coal	98 00			
Hallam, John	Leather Shoe Goods	340 50			
Hughes Bros.	Clothing and Bedding	1,407 88			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Stationery and Printing	81 48			
Johnston, Benj.	Milk	148 98			
Gorman, Thos. J	Cab Hire	78 00			
Knowlton, W. H	Bran Feed	114 60			
Lauder & Thornton	Painting	39 73			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Hardware	80 38			
Lockhart, A	Flour	4,322 50			
Logan, Geo.	Potatoes	112 88			
Lyman Bros. & Co.	Medicines, Drugs	158 09			
Langmuir, J. W	Travelling Expenses	3 00			
Mallon, J	Meat	5,448 38			
Michie, Geo. & Co	Groceries	1,927 08			
Monetary Times	Advertising	9 40			
Morison, J	Groceries	838 31			
Morse, G. D. & Co	Soap	72 90			
McCarthy, D.	Rent	168 00			
McConvey, Jas.	Cab Hire R. C. Clergy and Teachers	164 00			
McCrosson, T	Advertising	5 00			
McEachren, N.	Clothing	26 92			
McGill, W. & Co	Wood	206 85			
McGuire, W. J. & Co	Plumbing and Steam Fitting	68 85			
McMaster, A. R. & Bro.	Bedding and Clothing	2,167 46			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, Brushes	125 95			
Newspapers	Advertising	46 35			
O'Connor, D.	Caps	32 75			
Ontario Institution, for the Blind	Socks, Mits	493 76			
Park, Jas	Bacon, Hams, Butter, Vegetables, Hay	654 46			
Parker & Sons	Boiler Compound	36 00			
Paterson, P. & Son	Tin and Iron-Ware	145 84			
Robertson, J. R.	Advertising	30 00			

Robinson, C. B	do	11 00			
Robinson, C. B	Printing	44 46			
Rogerson, Edward	Clothing	19 55			
Ryan, Wm	Hams and Bacon, Vegetables	1,141 13			
Silliman, J. R	Lumber	21 81			
Simmers, J. A	Garden Seeds	37 35			
Stothers, Mrs. J	Teaming on grounds and Manure	223 95			
Stuart, J. C	Papering	19 30			
Toronto Lime Co	Lime	32 21			
Toronto Water Works	Water and making connexions	1,072 66			
Union Oil Company	Soap Grease	87 64			
Verral, Geo	Cab Hire, Protestant Teachers	445 51			
Wagner, Dr. W	Medical Attendance	26 00			
Waterman Bros	Candles	151 62			
Way, W. J	Hams and Bacon	18 28			
Williams, J. M. & Co	Tinware	14 75			
Wilson, Jas	Brushes	71 19			
Warwick, W	Paper and Binding	30 48			
Winchester Repeating Arms Co	Rifles and Cartridges	59 80			
		67 19			
Mathison, R., Bursar	Freight, Cartage, Duties	163 87			
do	Postage, Telegrams and Car Fare	34 50			
do	Wages	415 93			
do	Sundry Payments	2 82			
Featherstonhaugh, W., Brs'r.	Freight, Cartage and Duties	43 01			
do	Postage and Telegrams	120 39			
do	Sundry Payments		31,249 89		
				48,104 80	

CENTRAL PRISON, INDUSTRIES.

Mathison, R	Nine months salary as Manager	1,374 95			
Mullin, B	Twelve do Accountant	999 96			
Lundie, Wm	Three do Foreman in Yard	150 00			
McGregor, Joseph	Twelve do do Tailor-shop	600 00			
White, John	do do do Shoe-shop	549 96			
Foremen and Instructors	Services	2,886 77			
			6,561 64		
Bengough Bros	Advertising	9 00			
Brown Bros	Stationery	64 00			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Cloth	54 60			
Burns, P	Coal	81 75			
Brandon, C. T	Broom-handles	82 74			
Carroll, F. A	Board	53 50			
Denison, C. L	Sand	30 00			
Dorrien Plating Co	Castings	8 55			
Electric Hardware Mfg. Co	Castings	96 92			
	Carried forward	481 06	6,561 64	325,207 27	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	481 06	6,561 64	325,207 27	1,069,460 28
	CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.—*Continued.*				
Elliot & Co	Soap, varnish	22 43			
Eyer, L. F	Claim re-labour contract	700 00			
Fairbrother, H. L. & Co	Leather belting	11 25			
Fisken, John & Co	Oil	78 83			
Globe Printing Co	Advertising	81 66			
Goldie, McCulloch & Co	Knives	15 36			
Graham, H. & Co	Shoe goods	17 50			
Gurney, E. & C	Castings	32 37			
Hallam, John	Leather and shoe goods	2,139 33			
Hennessy, H	Bedstead	6 50			
Hughes Bros	Cloth	57 85			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	7 00			
Lewis, Rice & Son	Hardware	536 60			
Loring, S	Rivets	10 94			
Lyman Bros. & Co	Paints, oils, dyes	217 21			
Monetary Times	Advertising	1 50			
Mullin, B	Board	50 00			
McCrosson, T	Advertising	10 75			
McGill, W. & Co	Pine wood	2,175 65			
McLean, D	Leather and shoe goods	1,140 25			
McMaster, A. R. & Bro	Cloth	757 60			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Broom-handles	100 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	79 73			
Park, Jas	Straw	16 83			
Robertson, J. Ross	Advertising	17 50			
Robinson, C. B	Printing	3 29			
Samuel, M. & L	Hardware, tools	291 84			
Silliman, J. R	Lumber	162 24			
Snarr, Robt	Hauling brick	1,047 22			
Stevens & Co	Metal stamps	15 00			
Stothers, Mrs. M. J	Hauling brick	141 96			
Sellway & Wood	Lasts	10 20			
Toronto Lumber Co	Broom-handles	143 10			
West, Richard	Hauling brick	70 58			
Waterman Bros	Benzine	35 91			
Zeiss & Co	Varnish	59 94			

Mathison, R., Bursar	Sundry payments	78 86		
Do	Freight and Cartage	40 41		
Do	Postage and telegrams	23 59		
Do	Duties	11 33		
Do	Salaries and wages	168 75		
Featherstonhaugh, W., Bursar	Sundry payments	30 04		
Do	Freight and Cartage	3 35		
Do	Machines, Presses, etc., for broom department	1,302 00		
			12,405 31	
				18,966 95

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

Kelly, Wm. M	Seven months salary as Warden	933 35		
McCrosson, T	Six do do	800 02		
Stedman, R	Five do Deputy Warden	280 00		
Band, Wm. P	Thirteen do Bursar	920 87		
Spohn, Dr. P. H	do do Surgeon	541 74		
Anderson, Rev. G. A	do do Protestant Chaplain	433 37		
Laboureau., Rev. T. F	Two do R. C. do	66 70		
Kiernan, Rev. E. J	Eleven do do do	366 67		
Murphy, E. W	Thirteen do Protestant School Teacher	541 74		
Skelly, T. J	do do R. C. do	541 74		
McLaughlin, S	Eight do Ch. Guard and Steward	434 00		
Craig, Wm	Thirteen do Superintendent of New Industries	595 87		
Smith, W. H	do do Carpenter	541 74		
Clark, H	do do Cabinet-maker	541 74		
Sundry persons	Wages of guards and other officers	7,833 83		
			15,373 38	
Allan, W. H	Wood	150 00		
Anderson, Rev. G. A	Chapel expenses	2 49		
Barber Bros	Clothing	759 51		
Bailey, W. H	Harness repairs	35 68		
Barton, E. W	Brooms	11 48		
Beck, C. & Co	Lumber	60 50		
Blondin, C	Potatoes	77 12		
Boeckh, C	Brushes	14 00		
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Clothing and bedding	707 92		
Cant, Gourlay & Co	Tools	3 00		
Carpenter, C. R	Rye	4 65		
Chew, Geo. & Co	Bran	12 00		
Copeland, Geo	Flour and meal	440 55		
Crossman, P	Music	11 00		
Darling, James S	Postage and telegrams	203 27		
Davidson, D	Lumber	314 60		
Dubeau, N	Horse hire	45 00		
Earl & Hoag	Coal	179 88		
Educational Depository	Books and Stationery	177 42		
Ellis, W. E	Medicines and Stationery	108 05		
	Carried forward	3,318 03	15,373 38	344,174 22	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,318 03	15,373 38	344,174 22	1,069,460 28
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.—*Continued.*				
Fulton, Michie & Co	Groceries	84 60			
Gendron, C. J	Shoe goods	155 85			
Goethier, A	Wood	276 41			
Hart & Rawlinson	Stationery	66 93			
Hewitt, Wm. & Co	Lamps	32 45			
Hughes Bros	Clothing and Bedding	315 86			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and Stationery	58 16			
Jeffrey, H. E	Groceries, Paints, Oils, Fuel, Wood	913 60			
Johnston, J. S	Lime	20 95			
Kelly, Wm. M., Warden	Wages and travelling expenses of officers	87 80			
Rev. E. J. Kiernan	Chapel expenses	84 32			
Langmuir, J. W	Travelling expenses	10 90			
Lawson, W	Hay	104 00			
Lewis, Rice & Sons	Tools	72 80			
Lummis, Wm	Corn-meal	20 00			
McCrosson, Thos	Travelling expenses	172 20			
Meron, Isaac	Cutting and piling wood	255 05			
Miller, H. & Co	Oil	9 92			
Monkman, Geo	Medicine	38 10			
Morrison, John	Groceries	215 09			
Morrison, Jas	Tools	32 16			
Morse, G. D. & Co	Soap	19 20			
Mundy & Shannahan	Blacksmithing	191 51			
Murray & Beaton	Advertising	5 50			
McGrath, M. L	Wall-paper	8 85			
McLean, Daniel	Leather and Shoe goods	522 07			
McMaster, A. R. & Bro	Clothing	164 02			
McLaughlin, S	Vegetables	6 00			
McRae, Nelson	Flour	1,691 18			
Newspapers	Advertising	1 00			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brooms, Matches	73 90			
Nordheimer, A. & S	Music	7 20			
Notman, John	Stationery	32 33			
O'Keefe & Co	Hops	7 75			
Ontario Institution for the Blind	Mits, Socks	309 90			

Pearson, R	Repairs	107 36			
Piper, N. L. & Son	Lamp Goods, Oil	126 79			
Prentice, H. & Co	Hardware	1 50			
Reynolds, T. M	Repairs	8 40			
Robinson, C. B	Printing and Stationery	115 80			
Rogers, Samuel	Oil	41 57			
Shields, Jas. & Co	Groceries	72 52			
Simmers, J. A	Seeds	13 40			
Singer Manufacturing Co.	Tools	1 25			
Smith, Jas	Freight	82 46			
Smith, W. H	Food and Cooking	14 00			
Squires, J. & Son	Clothing	32 40			
Steamer "Mystic"	Freight	10 92			
Stedman, R. H	Provisions	25 58			
Tate, Jas. G	Repairs	17 17			
Thompson, A. A	Hay	78 63			
Thompson, H. H	Clothing	728 92			
Toner, W. T. & Co	Coal	143 15			
Waterman Bros	Oil	14 85			
Wright, Geo. H	Crockery and Stove-piping	153 95			
Wright, Jas	Meat	2,124 98			
Band, W. P., Bursar	Freight and Cartage	102 91			
Do	Travelling expenses and Wages	656 87			
Do	Sundry payments	769 99			
			14,830 96		
				30,204 34	

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE.

Palmer, W. J	Nine months' salary as	Principal	1,350 00		
Mathison, R	Three do	Superintendent	399 99		
Coleman, D. R	Twelve do	Teachers	1,099 92		
Watson, Jas	do do	do	999 98		
Denys, Paul	do do	do	900 00		
Greene, S. T	do do	do	849 96		
Terrill, Mrs. E	do do	do	600 00		
Johnson, Miss M	do do	do	600 00		
Wallbridge, R. J	do do	do	499 92		
Syness, Miss A	do do	do	300 00		
McKillop, D. K	do do	do	199 92		
Brown, J. H	Ten and one half	do Articulation	612 46		
Hope, Wm., M.D	Twelve do	Physician	499 92		
Christie, A	do do	Bursar	799 92		
Keegan, Mrs. M. A	do do	Matron	300 00		
Middlemoss, J	do do	Engineer	600 00		
Sundry persons	Wages of other officers and servants		5,172 07		
				15,784 06	
Ackrell, D. H	Veterinary attendance		8 25		
Adams, W. H	Coffee		107 62		
Andrews, Wm	Repairs to boat		12 00		
	Carried forward		127 87	15,784 06	374,378 56	1,069,460 28

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	127 87	15,784 06	374,378 56	1,069,460 28
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*				
Baker, Pratt & Co	School Books	85 60			
Bartley & Owens	Eggs	17 64			
Beardmore & Co	Leather	188 94			
Belleville Gas Co	Gas	1,207 82			
Bowell, M	Printing and Advertising	9 00			
Britton, E	Meat, Sausages and Fowls	3,515 23			
Brown, G. & J	Repairs to Boiler	4 00			
Brown, J. H	Travelling expenses and Stationery	51 10			
Butterfield, L. A	School Books	20 00			
Carley, W. E	Fruit	38 90			
Carman, T. S	Printing and Advertising	330 51			
Carson, R	Butter, Eggs, Meal	1,020 88			
Central Prison Industries	Mats	9 99			
Conger Bros	Fruit	66 81			
Cook, John	Hams, Bacon, Eggs	411 71			
Cooby, H., Jr	Flour, Meal	2,053 68			
Comstock, D	Flour	146 25			
Creber, H	Potatoes	17 13			
Carlysle, J	Services	40 00			
Cronk, H. C	Manure	2 75			
Dempsey, S	Fruit	15 98			
Dickens, Wm. & Son	Confectionery	6 00			
Drewry, S. B	Coal	527 65			
Educational Depository	Books	52 93			
Fay, E. A	do	49 75			
Ferguson, D. C	do	4 00			
Flint & Holton	Lumber	77 69			
Frederick, A	Manure	4 75			
Frost, J. J	Shoe goods and tools	128 74			
Gardiner, Thos	Repairs to plastering	14 00			
Grafton, F. E	Books and stationery	43 95			
Graham, D	Soap	115 45			
Henry, Wm	Fish	15 00			
Hicks, Jacob	Fowls	13 00			
Holton, Bros. & Co	Clothing	84 67			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Books	3 00			

Institution for the Blind	Baskets	10 50			
Intelligencer Printing Co	Advertising	11 50			
Jones, Nathan	Clothing and bedding	159 49			
Keep, J. R	Books	42 93			
Lang, Chas	Whitewashing and repairs	309 00			
Lazier, S. A	Wood	675 00			
Leavens, H. H	Fish	3 52			
Lewis, John	Hardware	235 70			
Lingham, Wm	Bran meal	21 01			
Lovell, John	School books	6 24			
Luke & Jenkins	Cab-hire	23 85			
Langmuir, J. W	Travelling expenses	11 87			
Mathison, R	Travelling expenses	39 95			
Merchant's Bank	Lumber	21 74			
Muir & Lawrence	Buffalo robes and repairs	66 75			
Munroe, J	Vegetables and fruit	23 65			
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	37 78			
McArthur, N	Harness and repairs	51 70			
McCarmon, N	Manure	24 00			
McCormack, G. L	Repairs to sewing machine	6 25			
McFee, Angus	Clock repairs	20 50			
McGuire, W. J. & Co	Plumbing	24 66			
McGurn, John	Meat	221 32			
McIntrich, H. A	Repairs to carriages and sleighs	210 47			
McMahon, M	Manure	4 50			
McRae, W. R	Groceries	1,884 82			
Nicholson, John	Manure, horse and harness	149 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	13 46			
O'Brien, P	do	29 00			
O'Meara, M	Travelling and moving expenses	102 25			
Newspapers	Advertising	40 15			
Overell, J. C	Magazines	27 52			
Palmer, W. J	Sewing machine	45 00			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	18 00			
Ponton, W. H	Rent	35 00			
Price & Co	Wooden and Tinware	188 70			
Pringle, A. N	Furniture	41 57			
Purdy, L. A	Butter	250 11			
Rankins & Stephenson	Blacksmithing	69 55			
Rathbun, H. B. & Son	Coal	2,853 99			
Ritchie, G. & Co	Bedding and clothing	273 51			
Robinson, A	Stationery and school books	410 14			
Robinson, C. B	Printing	4 92			
Rolph, Smith & Co	Printing	15 00			
Ross & Davies	Fish and vegetables	280 02			
Ross, F. H. & Co	Cutlery and crockery	169 71			
St. Charles, Jas	Repairs to sleighs	70 92			
Shoe Shop Department	Boots and shoes	120 45			
Simpson, M	Amusements	20 60			
	Carried forward	19,899 04	15,784 06	374,378 56	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	19,899 04	15,784 06	374,378 56	1,069,460 28
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*				
Smith, C. F	Tin and ironware piping	188 70			
Sutherland, J. & W.	Clothing	195 96			
Templeton, R	Medicines and drugs	331 37			
Tickell, G. S	Interments	88 60			
Union Oil Co	Soap grease	104 64			
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.	Books	5 04			
Vanmorman, C. R	Stationery and books	95 81			
Vantassel, W. H	Fruit	87 54			
Wallace, J. G. A	Lard, eggs, &c	295 59			
Walker, J. M. & Co	Repairs to machines	35 36			
Walker, Mrs	Illuminating address	8 00			
Wallbridge & Clark	Groceries	40 13			
Ward, M. D	Dental services	4 25			
Wensley, Wm	Graining and paperhanging	19 40			
Wilkes, Robt	Amusements	10 46			
Warwick, W	Binding	0 45			
Worth, W. H	Repairs to boiler	32 00			
Young, Geo	Advertising	6 60			
Palmer, W. J., Principal	Sundry payments	71 98			
Do	Travelling expenses	90 75			
Christie, A., Bursar	Sundry payments	118 48			
Do	Postage and telegrams	52 64			
Do	Express and freight duties	75 74			
Do	Wages and travelling expenses	418 48			
Do	Rent of house	200 00			
			22,477 01		
				38,261 07	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.				
Hunter, J. H	Twelve months salary as Principal	1,599 96			
Hossie, W. N	do Bursar	800 04			
Corson, W. C., M.D	do Physician	399 96			
Elliott, M	Six do Housekeeper	150 00			
Spaight, M	Five & one-half do Matron	137 50			
Tyrrell, M. D	Twelve do Teacher	699 96			
Wickens, W	do do do	699 96			

Montgomery, E. E	do	do	do	399 97			
Forster, M	do	do	do	399 97			
Edgar, J	do	do	do	300 00			
Truss, Thos	do	do	Trades' Instructor	999 98			
Mahony, P	do	do	Music Teacher	500 04			
Jones, Elsie	do	do	do	300 00			
Harrison, Thos	do	do	Engineer	600 00			
Sundry persons	Other officers and servants			5,195 26			
					13,182 60		
Agnew, Jas	Fodder			81 43			
A. Aird	Manure			4 00			
American Bible Society	Bibles and testaments			134 10			
American Printing House for the Blind	School books			177 81			
Armstrong, T	Cow			39 50			
Arnold, Geo	Clothing			5 00			
Baldwin, M. D	Fruit			7 50			
Beech, S. & Co	Tools			7 79			
Beemer, L. J	Boots and shoes			66 57			
Bell, A. & N	Books			2 00			
Bennett, A. B	Soap, paints, oils, varnish			16 58			
Bishop, John	Hardware			75 64			
Blackader & Mills	Medicines			23 77			
Blacker, John	Coal			1,834 95			
Bowes, Jos	Eggs, sausages			38 89			
Brethour H. W., & Co	Clothing			317 28			
Britton, C	Fruit			2 00			
Buck, Wm	Repairs to Furniture			29 73			
Cameron, A. S., Estate	Repairs to pump			15 20			
Campbell & Feeny	Meal			23 14			
Central Prison Industries	Ladders and desk			51 50			
Champion, C	Hardware			25 56			
Christie, Jane	Travelling expenses			7 40			
Cleaver, Wm	Hay			14 95			
Clement, A. S	Postage			2 25			
Cockshutt, J	Clothing			22 65			
Corson, W. C	Manure			1 50			
Cox, A	Clock repairs			15 65			
Creelman Bros	Needles			3 22			
Cregk, Jas	Clock repairs			1 00			
Dalrymple, W	Lumber			8 83			
Dana Bickford, R. M. Co	Needles			2 60			
Daniels, J	Harness repairs			13 75			
Dominion Telegraph Co	Telegrams			22 83			
Donaldson, W	Bread			37 00			
Duncan, C	Furnishings			3 37			
Edgar, John & Son	Crockery and glassware			68 83			
Elliott, Thos	Coal			2 35			
Fawcett, John	Apples			44 00			
	Carried forward			3,252 12	13,182 60	412,639 63	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,252 12	13,182 60	412,639 63	1,069,460 28
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*				
Feeny, Jas	Meal	9 50			
Finkle, A. & Co	Gas	1,404 70			
Forster, M	Travelling expenses	3 50			
Foster, Geo	Groceries	2,322 74			
Frange & Pope, R. M. M. Co.	Needles	1 61			
Fraser, Wm	Vegetables	26 50			
Fryer, Jas	Plants	2 50			
Good, Thos A	Hay	76 75			
Goold, E. L	Tinware	76 63			
Grant, Wm	Clothing	30 50			
Grenny, F. J	Magazines	19 40			
Grossman, P	Music	66 69			
Hardy, Geo. & Son	Fruit and poultry	24 86			
Harrington, Wm	Work	10 50			
Hay, J. B	Seeds	44 78			
Hemsworth, M. T	Books and stationery	8 31			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	1 50			
Hunter, J. H	Travelling expenses	2 45			
Ford, Jackson & Son	Groceries	33 57			
Jewitt, A	Board	1 50			
Jex, W. H	Veterinary attendance	5 25			
Johnson, J. T	Advertising	5 88			
Keatchie, A. S	Wheelbarrow	4 00			
Kelley, James	Vegetables	2 00			
Kneas, Jr., N. B	Books and Stationery	58 70			
Lemmon, H	Printing and advertising	17 00			
Langumir, J. W	Travelling expenses	3 00			
Mann, John	Wood and coal	700 49			
Marlett, R	Repairs	9 72			
Mason C. S., & Co	Medicines	122 71			
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	3 42			
Munro, J. R	Tea	30 80			
Morrison, Jas	Steam fitting	5 50			
Morton, J. Y	Hardware	99 82			
Mott, A	Ice	11 50			
McDonald, Geo	Meal	36 26			

McGeary, J	Groceries	366 04			
McHaffie, Wm	Magazines	13 90			
McIntosh, Wm	Bedding and clothing	41 89			
McLean, Thos	Clothing	44 59			
Nelles, A. H	Manure	2 50			
Newspapers	Advertising	28 55			
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Brushes	14 20			
Nicholl, T. F	Manure	6 50			
Notman, J	Stationery	4 25			
Nordheimer, and A. S	Music	6 97			
Ohio Institution for Blind	Patterns	6 70			
Palmer, S	Fowls and fish	85 20			
Parker & Evans	Boiler compound	7 50			
Pattison, J. W	Furniture	29 00			
Peatman, N. T	Tins	1 40			
Peirce, Richard	Straw	4 50			
Plewes, D	Flour and Bran	1,098 14			
Publishing Co. of American Institution for Educaton of Blind	Subscription	16 13			
Richards John	Fruit	17 50			
Robinson, C. B	Printing and advertising	45 00			
Rose-Belford Publishing Co.	Subscription to Magazine	3 00			
Rosebrugh, A. M., M.D	Medical attendance	78 00			
Rothwell, B. H	Stationery	154 90			
Russell Robert	Plumbing	124 32			
Sage, A	Meat	167 55			
Saunders, S	Repairs	5 00			
Schultz, Costin & Co.	Materials for making maps	8 27			
Scott, A. G	Manure	2 50			
Shortridge, D	Lime	9 20			
Shuttleworth, J. R. & Bro	Fowls, fish, etc.	121 12			
Sigman, J	Work	4 00			
Sloan, W	Manure	3 50			
Smith, Jas	Meat	2,259 62			
Smith, F. A	Fruit	7 00			
Spaight, M	Travelling Expenses	7 25			
Spence, A	Repairs to carriages	36 21			
Stapleton & Agnew	Boots	3 75			
Stark, W. G	Disinfectant	19 20			
Stewart, J. G	Blacksmithing	30 95			
Stratford, Jos	Soap	62 13			
Strickland John	Hay	9 32			
Sutherland, J	School Books, Stationery	79 14			
Tainsh John	Varnish, Paints, Oils	34 47			
Thompson, S. J	Veterinary attendance and Medicine	10 00			
Tisdale, B. G., & Son	Ironware	3 00			
Turner, R	Lard, Bacon, Hams	557 63			
Tyrrell, M. D	Travelling Expenses	3 60			
	Carried forward	14,181 75	13,182 60	412,639 63	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	14,181 75	13,182 60	412,639 63	1,069,460 28
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*				
Union Oil Company	Soap grease	50 92			
Vanderlip, E	Manure	2 50			
Vansickle, J	Wood	45 00			
Virginia Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind	Books	33 00			
Walker, G. S	Wood	4 69			
Waterous Engine Works Co.	Steam castings	63 80			
Watt & Sons, Geo	Groceries	21 93			
Watt, Jr., Wm	Printing and stationery	260 11			
Watt, Wm	Desks, chairs, etc	64 05			
Watts, A	Bran	3 00			
Webster, Thos	Newspapers	18 00			
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.	Needles	6 67			
Welding, W. E	Clay	4 00			
Wickham, W. T	Groceries	128 76			
Willing & Williamson	Stationery and books	55 70			
Wood & Leggat	Hardware	8 93			
Work Shop	Furniture	14 05			
Wylie, H	Plants	2 00			
Yeigh, Henry	Magazines	17 25			
Hossie, W. N., Bursar	Freight, cartage, duties	114 61			
do	Postage	122 21			
do	Travelling expenses and visitations	423 03			
do	Sundry payments	299 66			
			15,945 62		
	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.			29,128 22	
Johnston, Wm	Ten and one-half months' salary as President	1,949 96			
Mills, Jas	Two do do	416 67			
Brown, Wm	Twelve months' salary as Professor of Agriculture	2,000 00			
Panton, J. H	do Professor of Chemistry	1,000 00			
Nattrass, Wm	Ten months and eighteen days as English Master and Rector	440 80			
McTavish, A. A	One month and thirteen do do	59 13			
Grange, E. A. A	Twelve months' salary as Veterinary Surgeon	600 00			

Stirton, Jas	Three	do	Farm foreman	150 00			
Mahon, P	Five	do	do	250 00			
Barron, John F	Twelve	do	Gardener	600 00			
McIntosh, Jas	do	do	Carpenter	600 00			
McGuire, E. W	do	do	Physician	300 00			
Angell, J. A	Eight	do	Engineer	266 72			
Johnston, Thos	Twelve	do	Bursar	500 00			
Dunn, Mary B	do	do	Matron	300 00			
Sundry persons	Attendants			547 44			
Allan, Wm	Corn			100 97	9,980 72		
Angell, J. A	Wages—extra time			15 00			
Bond, J. M., & Co	Lamps, oil, ironware			249 48			
Brown, Wm	House rent, fuel travelling expenses			330 09			
Bunting, C. W	Advertising			36 00			
Barr & Skinner	Furniture and repairs			95 00			
Acton, Burrows & Co	Advertising			14 36			
Cameron, J., & Co	do			70 00			
Chadwick & Co	do			21 30			
Chapman, F. J	Stationery			10 75			
Colcock, W. B	Advertising			21 80			
Daniels, Geo. A	Glazing, repairs			60 43			
Davidson, J	Printing and Advertising			36 75			
Day, T. J	Books and Stationery			75 10			
Dougall, John, & Son	Advertising			12 00			
Dundas Tool Works	Repairs to steam pump			24 38			
Educational Depository	Prize books, chemicals			36 35			
Feek, Geo	Plumbing			48 32			
Fitzgerald, J	Work			10 62			
Forster, A M	Repairs to boiler			15 00			
Fraser, G. B	Groceries			2,135 68			
Gilchrist Bros	Fruit			11 34			
Globe Printing Co	Advertising			89 50			
Gurnett, G. F	Advertising			2 75			
Gutherie, Watt & Cutten	Law costs			36 83			
Hales, W	Meat			120 79			
Hallett, J., & Co	Seeds			3 63			
Harris, J	Bread			527 89			
Hegler, J. C	Advertising			5 00			
Hewer, J	Potatoes			36 00			
Hogg, J., & Son	Furnishings			94 42			
Horsman, J	Hardware, blinds			21 56			
Howard, Geo	Tinware			18 22			
Howey, R	Labour			25 00			
Innis & Davidson	Books and Stationery			242 45			
Johnston, Wm	Accountable Warrant			250 00			
Jacomb, W. H	Repairs, paper-hanging			17 07			
Lewis, Rice, & Son	Hardware and stationery			10 09			
Loch & Galbraith	Crockery			45 90			
	Carried forward			4,977 82	9,980 72	441,767 85	1,069,460 28

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	4,977 82	9,980 72	441,767 85	1,069,460 28
	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.—*Continued.*				
Marcon, W. H	Seeds	43 56			
Melvin, H	Bread	60 82			
Mercer, James	Lumber for repairs	23 62			
Millar, J. & R	Meat, fowls	1,931 85			
Mills, W. H	Repairs to stoves, etc	51 69			
Murton, Geo., Sr	Coal	1,108 03			
McNaughton, M	Fruit	18 00			
Naismith, D	Bacon, Hams	118 53			
Nattress, J	Wages	25 00			
Newport, W	Crockery and glassware	36 15			
Nichol, A	Labour on farm	301 00			
Notman, J	Stationery	76 49			
Paterson, R	Stationery	5 75			
Petrie, A. B	Medicines	57 90			
Phim, J	Vegetables	66 66			
Pringle, G. D	Cutlery	3 50			
Robinson, C. B	Printing	9 55			
Rennie, Wm	Vegetables and fertilizers	63 70			
Risk, John	Groceries	144 76			
Secord, Cozzens & Co	Lumber	12 50			
Spencer, H. H	Seed, wheat	3 30			
Squirrell, Wm	Labour	35 37			
Stewart, G. B	Whitewashing	48 50			
Swift, Joseph	Taking sketches	24 00			
Taylor, M. & Co	Books	24 75			
Thomson, John	Fruit	18 00			
Thurber, H. K. & F. B. & Co.	Flour and meal	15 63			
Times Printing Co	Advertising	21 46			
Tooell, Jos. A	Harness	36 00			
Walker, H	Fish and vegetables	51 82			
Wild, Wm	Advertising and printing	34 80			
White, G. B	Attendance in library	33 00			
Willing & Williamson	Prize books	30 00			
Wilson, S. F	Advertising	14 00			
Wismer, L. A	Repairs to roof	12 26			
Wood., J. A	Crockery	25 42			

Sundry persons	Cab-hire, manure, repairs	125 47			
Wm. Johnston, President	Travelling expenses	107 50			
Do	Express, freight, cartage	13 75			
Do	Postage and telegrams	92 21			
Do	Cab-hire	46 00			
Do	Sundry payments	155 76			
Jas. Mills, President	Travelling expenses	10 20			
Thos. Johnston, Bursar	Freight, express	11 94			
Do	Postage and telegrams	30 70			
Do	Sundry payments	84 90			
			11,076 96		
				21,057 68	
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.				
J. Galbraith	Twelve Months' salary as Professor of Engineering	1,800 00			
W. H. Ellis	Eleven and one-quarter months' salary as Assistant in Chemistry	1,410 00			
J. P. McMurrich	Three-quarters month salary as Temporary do do	90 00			
H. Manley	Twelve months' salary as Attendant	450 00			
			3,750 00		
Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware	0 98			
Allen, E. G	Books	208 19			
Buckland, Prof	To pay Freight	9 47			
Burns, P	Fuel—coal	305 50			
Byres, T	Services	46 00			
Campbell & Son, J	Books	10 00			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	57 00			
Coombe, J	Chemicals	28 71			
Farthing, J	Electric Pen, etc	60 00			
Foster, J	Repairing apparatus	9 00			
Freidlander, R. & Son	Books	479 33			
Galbraith, Prof	Expenses—re-purchase of apparatus	56 65			
Hart & Rawlinson	Books	46 80			
Hathaway, J	Carpenter's work	17 50			
Hay R., & Co	Furniture	157 05			
Hitchcock & Wall	Periodicals	11 50			
Hooper, E. & Co	Chemicals	105 70			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	21 92			
Kaiser, Edward	Apparatus	35 86			
Keith, D. S &. Co	Plumbing	29 36			
Manger, W. R	Services and apparatus	8 40			
Newspapers	Advertising	19 20			
Notman, J	Stationery	40 33			
Orson, J. B	Trays	7 25			
Paton, J. W	Paints, oils	5 00			
Pearsall, Geo	Hardware	10 57			
Robinson, C. B	Printing and embossing	12 06			
Robinson, W. S	Alcohol and Chemicals	20 47			
Robinson, B	Custom dues	2 65			
Robertson, J. Ross	Advertising	6 00			
	Carried forward	1,880 00	3,750 00	462,825 53	1,069,460 28

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,880 00	3,750 00	462,825 53	1,069,460 28
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—*Continued.*				
Ross, H. & Co	Envelopes	2 58			
Rohrbeck, W. J	Apparatus and chemicals	32 14			
Samo, S. J	Blackboard	20 50			
Smith, J. B	Lumber	27 15			
Sparrow, W. H	Stove furniture	33 05			
Terry, E	Fire clay	3 00			
Townsend & Mercer	Chemical apparatus	39 39			
Warwick, W	Binding	64 21			
Water Works	Water	40 53			
Willing & Williamson	Books	138 70			
Wright, R. Ramsay	Sundries, duties, etc	305 82			
Wright, J	Plumbing	4 45			
Zeiss, Carl	Apparatus	23 75			
			2,615 27		
				6,365 27	
	Total Public Institutions' Maintenance				469,190 80
	IMMIGRATION.				
	AGENCIES IN EUROPE.				
Hon. Minister of Finance	On account of expenditure, London Agency		5,500 00		
P. Byrne	Services		2,000 00		
do	To pay sundries		455 46		
				7,955 46	
	AGENCIES IN ONTARIO.				
R. M. Persse	Services, forwarding immigrants		1,000 00		
A. Gaunt	do as interpreter, etc		106 70		
G. G. Laird	do do		277 20		
August Lundin	do do		77 50		
J. H. Knifton	do constable		28 05		

J. Sharpe	do agent, Gravenhurst	100 00		
W. E. Hamilton	do do Bracebridge	100 00		
E. Sirrettt	do do Rosseau	100 00		
F. A. Foley	do do Parry Sound	100 00		
R. M. Persse	Travelling expenses, etc	406 27		
			2,295 72	
	FORWARDING IMMIGRANTS TO ONTARIO.			
Hon. Minister of Finance	To cover Ontario's share of expenditure incurred in forwarding immigrants		7,000 00	
	CARRIAGE OF IMMIGRANTS.			
Grand Trunk Railway	Carriage of immigrants	3,162 09		
Great Western do	do	1,571 31		
Northern & North-western do	do	2,157 26		
Hamilton & North-western do	do	129 85		
Toronto & Nipissing do	do	8 52		
Toronto, Grey & Bruce do	do	272 69		
St. Lawrence & Ottawa do	do	135 35		
Welland do	do	5 00		
Canada Southern do	do	153 02		
Canada Central do	do	50 85		
Whitby & Port Perry do	do	15 10		
Port Dover & Lake Huron do	do	90		
Kingston & Pembroke do	do	20 65		
Credit Valley do	do	89 28		
Midland do	do	45 25		
Steamer *Hastings*	do	24 25		
do *Waubuno*	do	184 00		
do *City of Toronto*	do	18 00		
do *Northern Queen*	do	3 00		
do *Chicora*	do	55 00		
Lakes of Muskoka Steamer Line	do	12 00		
Collingwood & Lake Superior Transportation Co	do	198 00		
Northwestern Transportation Co	do	87 00		
John Fleming	do	62 00		
Wilson & Davis	do	25 75		
T. Rigney	do	6 00		
Joseph Reid	do	10 75		
J. Lunnan	do	2 00		
B. Cumberland	do	2 00		
T. J. Harvie	do	17 00		
Lake & Jenkins	do	12 00		
A. P. Cockburn	do	124 00		
	Carried forward	8,659 87	17,251 18	1,538,651 08

IMMIGRATION.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		8,659 87	17,251 18	1,538,651 08
	CARRIAGE OF IMMIGRANTS.—*Continued.*				
C. H. Hatch	Carriage of immigrants		71 75		
J. Fritz	do		16 50		
J. Theodore	do		27 36		
W. Higgins	do		15 00		
S. J. Armstrong	do		5 40		
G. Millan	do		3 00		
C. Thompson	do		4 00		
W. Barnes	do		6 00		
R. MacPherson	To pay for carriage of immigrants		40 75		
J. Smith	do do		8 00		
J. Sharpe	do do		3 50		
E. Sirrett	do do		1 00		
Smith & Keighley	do do		22 50		
D. Spence	do do		59 85		
				8,944 48	
	PROVISIONS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, &c.				
C. Ruse	Provisions	1,716 34			
B. Goodman	do	659 82			
J. Mallon	do	1,368 76			
E. Lundy	do	15 67			
McEachern Bros.	do	44 92			
W. O'Conner	do	13 97			
Mrs. Goldthorp	do	2 20			
S. G. Best	do	23 33			
R. McCammon	do	5 22			
G. Begg	do	2 54			
W. Tofield	do	12 25			
J. Crean	do	32 00			
E. Jordan	do	20 22			
M. A. Kitchen	Meals, lodgings, &c.	293 80	3,917 24		
M. Henderson	do	1,651 60			
C. Fournier	do	228 75			
City Hotel	do	146 80			
R. Marsh	do	9 25			

E. H. Hodgins	do	1,789 00		
Mrs. F. Antiss	do	63 00		
Thos. Carroll	do	923 50		
Mrs. K. Hamilton	do	10 75		
Mrs. E. Sinnott	do	32 65		
Hy. Potter	do	812 50		
J. McKay	do	25 53		
Rees Bros	do	10 00		
Mrs. R. Graham	do	7 00		
Wm McMeal	do	88 25		
A. Sutherland	do	7 00		
D. C. Wilkinson	do	15 50		
Hy. Jukes	do	153 60		
J. Higgins	do	33 75		
			6,302 23	
J. Sharpe	To pay for meals supplied immigrants	41 65		
E. Sirret	do do	10 20		
W. E. Hamilton	do do	9 25		
D. Spence	do do	8 39		
			69 49	
G. & E. Evans	Furnishings	166 78		
F. W. Coate & Co	Refrigerator	11 50		
J. H. Hutty	Chemicals	2 28		
Parry Sound Lumber Co	Supplies	22 00		
			202 56	
W. Knifton	Services at Immigration shed, Toronto	300 00		
do	To pay assistants do	194 00		
A. M. Dalton	Services do	12 00		
F. W. Brown	do do	12 00		
Carrie & Greaves	Repairing boilers do	10 75		
			528 75	
P. Burns	Fuel	387 25		
Newspapers	Advertising fuel	5 00		
			392 25	
J. H. Richardson, M.D	Medical attendance	300 00		
— Walton, M.D	do	8 05		
			308 05	
				11,720 57
	INCIDENTALS.			
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	106 51		
Dominion do	do	47 04		
J. Sharpe	Postage, telegrams, etc	4 48		
E. Sirrett	do	10 27		
W. E. Hamilton	do	12 50		
J. Ritchie	do	80 44		
			261 24	
C. B. Robinson	Printing	14 80		
W. Warwick	Binding	10 42		
	Carried forward	25 22	261 24	37,916 23	1,538,651 08

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	25 22	261 24	37,916 23	1,538,651 08
	INCIDENTALS.—*Continued.*				
Rolph, Smith & Co	Circulars	2 50			
C. L. Kenyon	Brass die	7 00			
			34 72		
H. R. Page & Co	Atlas	10 00			
Penson & Rogers	Maps	3 00			
			13 00		
G. T. Railway	Freight	10 08			
D. Spence	Express, freight, etc	39 32			
			49 40		
J. Notman	Stationery	11 45			
Dawson & Co	do	11 14			
			22 59		
J. B. Carroll	Advertising	7 50			
J. T. Foote	do	5 00			
T. McCrosson	do	17 00			
Globe Printing Co	do	2 00			
			31 50		
J. H. Knifton	Travelling Expenses	2 00			
J. A. Donaldson	do	241 00			
Alex. Robertson	do	50 00			
E. Carswell	To pay travelling expenses, *re* visit of British delegates	146 25			
J. S. Beley	do do	15 00			
			454 25		
A. H. Dymond	Special services	200 00			
Alex. Somerville	do and travelling expenses	200 00			
R. M. Willson	Statistics	5 00			
Robert Anderson	do	5 00			
			410 00		
F. O. Vallerland	Lamps, etc	9 50			
A. Laine	Painting	37 61			
			47 11		
R. M. Persse	Sundry payments	.....	66 96		
James Smith	Investigation *re* lands in Muskoka	.....	50 00		
C. P. Raymond	Services, Quebec officer	.....	36 00		
H. Braine	Interments	.....	4 50		

P. Byrne	To pay sundry persons assistance to immigrants		222 62		
tone & Wellington	Grape vines, Swiss settlers		30 00		
				1,733 89	
	Total Immigration				39,650 12

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Treasurer, Agricu Society,—					
Algoma	Legislative Grant	700 00			
Addington	do	700 00			
Bruce, North	do	700 00			
Brant, South	do	700 00			
Brockville	do	700 00			
Bruce, South	do	700 00			
Brant, North	do	700 00			
Cardwell	do	700 00			
Cornwall	do	350 00			
Carleton	do	700 00			
Dufferin	do	700 00			
Durham, East	do	700 00			
Dundas	do	700 00			
Durham, West	do	700 00			
Dysart	do	150 00			
Essex, North	do	700 00			
Essex, South	do	700 00			
Elgin, East	do	700 00			
Elgin, West	do	700 00			
Frontenac	do	700 00			
Grey, North	do	700 00			
Grenville, South	do	700 00			
Grey, East	do	700 00			
Grey, South	do	700 00			
Glengarry	do	631 50			
Huron, West	do	700 00			
Halton	do	700 00			
Hamilton	do	350 00			
Hastings, West	do	699 00			
Hastings, North	do	700 00			
Haldimand	do	700 00			
	Carried forward	20,380 50			1,578,301 20

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	20,380 50	.....	.....	1,578,301 20
	AGRICULTURE.—*Continued.*				
Huron, East	Legislative Grant	700 00			
Huron, South	do	700 00			
Hastings, East	do	700 00			
Kent, East	do	700 00			
Kent, West	do	700 00			
Kingston	do	350 00			
London	do	350 00			
Lanark, North	do	700 00			
do South	do	700 00			
Lambton, West	do	700 00			
do East	do	700 00			
Lincoln	do	700 00			
Lennox	do	700 00			
Leeds, South	do	700 00			
Leeds, North, and Grenville	do	700 00			
Middlesex, North	do	700 00			
do West	do	700 00			
Monck	do	700 00			
Muskoka	do	700 00			
Middlesex, East	do	700 00			
Minden	do	150 00			
Norfolk, North	do	700 00			
do South	do	700 00			
Northumberland, West	do	700 00			
do East	do	700 00			
Niagara	do	350 00			
Ontario, North	do	700 00			
do South	do	700 00			
Oxford, South	do	700 00			
do North	do	700 00			
Ottawa	do	250 00			
Peterborough, East	do	700 00			
do West	do	696 00			
Peel	do	700 00			
Perth, North	do	700 00			
do South	do	700 00			

Prescott	do		700 00			
Prince Edward	do		700 00			
Renfrew, South	do		700 00			
do North	do		700 00			
Russell	do		700 00			
Simcoe, South	do		700 00			
do East	do		700 00			
do West	do		700 00			
Stormont	do		700 00			
Six Nation Indians	do		100 00			
Toronto	do		550 00			
Victoria, North	do		700 00			
do South	do		700 00			
Wellington, Centre	do		700 00			
do West	do		700 00			
do South	do		700 00			
Wentworth, North	do		700 00			
do South	do		700 00			
Welland	do		700 00			
Waterloo, North	do		700 00			
do South	do		700 00			
York, East	do		591 00			
do North	do		700 00			
do West	do		700 00			
The Treasurer—				59,567 50		
Western Dairymen's Assoc'n.	do			1,500 00		
Eastern do	do			1,500 00		
Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario	do			10,000 00		
Entomological Society	do			750 00		
Fruit Growers' Association	do			1,300 00		
Poultry Association	do			700 00		
					75,317 50	
		MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.				
The Treasurer, Mechanics' Institute—						
Ailsa Craig	Legislative Grant					
Alliston	do		400 00			
Alexandria	do		220 00			
Arkona	do		324 00			
Arthur	do		277 00			
Aylmer	do		300 00			
Barrie	do		400 00			
Belleville	do		400 00			
Berlin	do		400 00			
Bolton	do		210 00			
Bradford	do		400 00			
Brighton	do		120 00			
Brussels	do		50 00			
		Carried forward	3,501 00		75,317 50	1,578,301 20

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	3,501 00		75,317 50	1,578,301 20
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer, Mechanics' Institute					
Brantford	Legislative Grant	400 00			
Blyth	do	132 00			
Clinton	do	400 00			
Claude	do	116 00			
Collingwood	do	200 00			
Clarksburg	do	245 70			
Chatham	do	460 00			
Dundas	do	400 00			
Elora	do	400 00			
Ennotville	do	40 00			
Exeter	do	400 00			
Fergus	do	400 00			
Fenelon Falls	do	400 00			
Galt	do	400 00			
Garden Island	do	400 00			
Grimsby	do	168 00			
Guelph	do	400 00			
Hamilton	do	400 00			
Harriston	do	200 00			
Hespeler	do	200 00			
Kingston	do	400 00			
London	do	400 00			
Lucan	do	64 30			
Meaford	do	100 00			
Mitchell	do	400 00			
Markham	do	400 00			
Mount Forest	do	400 00			
Milton	do	400 00			
Niagara	do	100 00			
Niagara Falls	do	400 00			
Norwich	do				
Napanee	do	400 00			
Newmarket	do	51 00			
Oakville	do	400 00			
Orangeville	do	400 00			
Paris	do	400 00			

Preston	do		400 00			
Peterborough	do		400 00			
Port Colborne	do		100 00			
Port Hope	do		400 00			
Penetanguishene	do		400 00			
Picton	do		400 00			
Prescott	do		400 00			
Richmond Hill	do		50 00			
Seaforth	do		400 00			
Sarnia	do		400 00			
Simcoe	do		400 00			
Strathroy	do		400 00			
Stratford	do		400 00			
Smith's Falls	do		150 00			
St. Catharines	do		400 00			
Streetsville	do		400 00			
Stouffville	do		216 76			
Scarborough	do		400 00			
Thorold	do		400 00			
Toronto	do		400 00			
Uxbridge	do		400 00			
Waterdown	do		80 00			
Wardsville	do		200 00			
Waterloo	do		300 00			
Welland	do		100 00			
Woodstock	do		400 00			
Woodbridge	do		170 50			
				22,885 26		
		INSPECTION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.				
Agnew, John	Fees as Inspector		10 00			
Alexander, W	do		10 00			
Ball, J. H	do		30 00			
Burrows, Fred	do		10 00			
Brebner, John	do		10 00			
Butler, A. T	do		10 00			
Blair, Geo	do		20 00			
Barnes, C. S.	do		10 00			
Campbell, A.	do		10 00			
Carson, J. S.	do		20 00			
Carlyle, W. S	do		20 00			
Clapp, D. P	do		30 00			
Clendinning, W. S	do		20 00			
Dewar, Arch'd	do		60 00			
Dearness, J	do		20 00			
Fotheringham, D	do		40 00			
Grier, A	do		10 00			
Grey, J. B	do		10 00			
Harcourt, R	do		10 00			
		Carried forward	360 00	22,885 26	75,317 50	1,578,301 20

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	360 00	22,885 26	75,317 50	1,578,301 20
	INSPECTORS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—*Continued.*				
Harrison, E. B.	Fees as Inspector	10 00			
Henderson, Thos	do	10 00			
Herald, James	do	10 00			
Hodgson, Jas	do	30 00			
Hughes, Jas	do	10 00			
Johnson, John	do	10 60			
Kelly, J. M	do	10 00			
Kidd, W. G	do	10 00			
Little, R	do	20 00			
Miller, J. R	do	10 00			
McBrien, Jas	do	40 00			
McKee, W	do	20 00			
McKinnon, D. J	do	40 00			
Moran, J. M	do	20 00			
Pierce, T.	do	50 00			
Rogers, Robert	do	10 00			
Ross, G. W.	do	10 00			
Reasin, H.	do	20 00			
Slack, H. L.	do	10 00			
Switzer, P. Alvan	do	10 60			
Smith, J. A	do	20 00			
Somerset, J. B	do	20 00			
Somerville, G. A.	do	60 00			
Stratton, J	do	10 00			
Scarlett, Ed	do	10 00			
Tilley, J. G	do	20 00			
Torrance, R	do	10 00			
Wadsworth, James	do	20 00			
			890 00		
Treasurer, Art Union, Toronto	Legislative grant		500 00	23,775 26	
School of Art and Design, Toronto	do		2,100 00		
School of Art and Design, London	do		500 00		
				3,100 00	

	LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.				
Canadian Institute, Toronto.	Legislative grant		750 00		
do Ottawa.	do		300 00		
Athenæum, Ottawa	do		300 00		
				1,350 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hon. S. C. Wood	Expenses of Lt.-Governor's party to Agricultural College		40 00		
do	Travelling expenses		95 75		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		1,952 64		
A. Smith, V.S.	Reporting on diseases of pigs		30 00		
W. Johnston	Postage re-distribution of report		45 00		
W. Brown	Travelling expenses		34 25		
C. B. Robinson	Printing report		70 73		
W. Warwick	Binding do		38 67		
Willing & Williamson	For first prize books		20 00		
J. Y. Varcoe	Services transmission Agricultural Report		31 00		
				2,358 04	
	Total Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions				105,900 80
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.				
The Treasurer—					
General Hospital, Toronto	Legislative Grant			17,129 54	
City do Hamilton.	do			4,800 00	
General do Kingston.	do			4,800 00	
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	do			2,152 18	
General Protestant Hospital Ottawa	do			2,458 36	
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	do			3,458 40	
General Hospital, London	do			2,786 50	
General Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	do			1,998 35	
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	do			1,106 92	
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	do			1,152 00	
General Hospital, Guelph	do			1,356 68	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	do			501 90	
House of Industry, Toronto.	do			2,900 00	
	Carried forward			46,600 83	1,684,202 00

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—*Concluded.*—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			46,600 83	1,684,202 00
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—*Continued.*				
The Treasurer—					
House of Providence, Toronto	Legislative Grant			4,598 72	
House of Industry, Kingston.	do			2,200 00	
House of Refuge, Hamilton.	do			1,225 14	
House of Providence, Kingston	do			1,353 87	
House of Providence, Guelph.	do			1,027 46	
Home for Incurables, Toronto	do			482 58	
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	do			580 51	
St. Patrick's House of Refuge Ottawa	do			814 10	
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	do			343 70	
St. Charles' Hospital, Ottawa	do			974 54	
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	do				
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	do			1,762 52	
Girls' Home, Toronto	do			847 82	
Boys' Home, Toronto	do			624 98	
News Boys' Lodgings, Toronto	do			240 00	
The Infants' Home, Toronto.	do			442 14	
Orphans' Home, Toronto	do			761 02	
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	do			308 10	
Protestant Orphans' Home, London	do			343 18	
St. Mary Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	do			863 26	
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	do			640 00	
Boys' Home, Hamilton	do			640 00	
Girls' do	do			516 24	
Industrial School, Hamilton.	do				
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Ottawa	do			354 42	

Orphans' Home, Ottawa	do			480 00	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	do			493 66	
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	do			185 12	
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston	do			262 40	
St. Catharines Home, St. Catharines	do			229 33	
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London	do			949 67	
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	do			480 00	
Home for the Friendless, Hamilton	do			122 80	
Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa	do			900 32	
St. Nicholas Home, Toronto	do			197 76	
Refuge for Fallen Women, Ottawa	do				
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas	do			108 57	
Orphans' Home, Kingston	do			640 00	
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto	do			125 68	
		Total Hospital Charities			

MISCELLANEOUS.

LICENSE LAW.

Bank of Montreal	One-third of expenses—Prince Edward		605 52		
Alison & Alcorn	Law costs do		203 58		
R. A. Norman	do do		46 35		
A. Grant	Copy Judgment		1 50		
				856 95	

EXPENSES RE LAW STAMPS AND LICENSES.

Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and Binding *re* Licenses	88 20			
C. B. Robinson	Printing do	259 38			
W. Warwick	Binding do	602 88			
		950 46			
	Less Refunds by License Districts *re* Printing and Binding	916 92			
			33 54		
W. Thompson	Services and expenses Inspecting *re* Licenses	396 00			
T. W. Casey	do	264 00			
	Carried forward	660 00	33 54	856 95	1,757,922 44

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	660 00	33 54	856 95	1,757,922 41
	EXPENSES RE LAW STAMPS AND LICENSES.—*Continued.*				
R. H. Stedman	Services and expenses Inspecting *re* Licenses	47 50			
H. Totten	Travelling expenses *re* Licenses	49 80			
			757 30		
C. H. Sproule	do *re* Law Stamps	50 00			
B. A. Bank Note Co	Printing do	22 50			
Express Co	Charges do	5 00			
			77 50		
				868 34	
	MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER FUNDS.				
Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving Railway Certificates		645 50		
H. C. Dixon	Postage Stamps *re* Municipalities Fund	75 00			
C. B. Robinson	Printing do	16 67			
R. V. Lauder	Services as Clerk do	84 00			
			175 67		
				821 17	
	MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.				
J. McCraken	Services as Clerk		184 00		
L. W. Ord	Travelling expenses		150 00		
Express Co	Charges		30		
				334 30	
	NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.				
Copp, Clark & Co	Engraving, Printing, &c	532 00			
Hunter, Rose & Co	do	308 70			
Rolph, Smith & Co	do	192 50			
S. J. Dawson		20 00			
			1,053 20		
Hon. O. Mowat	Travelling expenses	56 90			
Thomas Hodgins	do	31 00			
			87 90		
				1,141 10	

	MARRIAGE LICENSES.				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing		81 67		
C. B. Robinson	do		28 40		
W. Warwick	Binding		221 88		
				331 95	
	ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.				
Treasurer Ontario Rifle Ass'n	Grant			600 00	
	INSURANCE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
Ætna Insurance Co	Premium on Insurance Policies	1,173 77			
British America Insurance Co.	do	736 55			
Commercial Union do	do	898 64			
Citizen do	do	997 42			
Canada Fire & Marine do	do	501 94			
Canadian Steam Users' do	do	569 38			
Hartford do	do	1,479 53			
Isolated Risk do	do	646 83			
London do	do	1,505 81			
London, Liverpool & Globe	do	1,084 46			
Lancashire do	do	1,441 97			
North British & Mercantile	do	1,126 43			
Phœnix do	do	1,379 35			
Queen's do	do	1,550 33			
Queen City do	do	58 82			
Royal Canadian do	do	1,576 88			
Royal do	do	197 50			
Scottish Commercial do	do	1,131 47			
Sovereign do	do	90 41			
Standard do	do	65 28			
Scottish Imperial do	do	47 25			
Union do	do	547 79			
Western do	do	1,008 16			
Waterloo Mercantile do	do	547 86			
			20,363 83		
J. H. Samo	Services as Valuator	200 00			
N. Dickey	do	30 00			
R. Purdom	Travelling expenses	30 00			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	47 22			
			307 22		
				20,671 05	
	CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTE LAW.				
W. Barber & Bros	Paper		2,528 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Stereotyping	738 18			
Rolph Smith & Co	Engraving medal	1 00			
			739 18		
				3,267 18	
	Carried forward			28,892 04	1,757,922 44

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MISCELLANEOUS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			28,892 04	1,757,922 44
	EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.				
R. M. Rose	Expenses of Election, Addington	555 96			
R. Carury	do Algoma	885 72			
C. J. Bampton	do Algoma	87 75			
E. Biggins	do Algoma	3 00			
J. Smith	do Brant, North	304 29			
T. S. Shenston	do Brant, South	525 55			
W. Sutton	do Bruce, North	663 62			
J. McLay	do Bruce, South	870 41			
A. Turner	do Brockville	449 91			
D. E. McIntyre	do Cornwall	40 00			
A. McLaren	do Cardwell	417 34			
W. Powell	do Carleton	544 25			
J. P. Crysler	do Dundas	535 59			
R. Armour	do Durham, West	474 86			
G. C. Ward	do Durham, East	511 06			
F. G. Dunbar	do Dufferin	534 83			
A. McLaughlin	do Elgin, West	372 32			
J. McEwin	do Essex, North	623 96			
J. W. Askin	do Essex, South	540 03			
W. Ferguson	do Frontenac	362 53			
P. McRea	do Grenville, South	355 06			
T. Landen	do Grey, South	400 69			
R. McKnight	do Grey, North	687 79			
A. McDonald	do Glengarry	429 79			
C. H. Moore	do Grey, East	721 07			
Hon. A. McKellar	do Hamilton	565 72			
G. C. McKindsey	do Halton	514 04			
W. H. Ponton	do Hastings, West	407 19			
J. Dickson	do Huron, East	703 66			
R. Gibbons	do Huron, West	686 39			
G. Taylor	do Hastings, North	620 18			
J. Beattie	do Huron, South	596 20			
T. Deasy	do Hastings, East	413 84			
A. Farrell	do Haldimand	455 64			
P. D. McKellar	do Kent, East	696 05			
J. Mercer	do Kent, West	707 85			

C. J. Barber	do	Kingston	344 68			
W. Patrick	do	Leeds, South	471 63			
O. Jones	do	Leeds, North	407 16			
J. Thompson	do	Lanark, South	388 06			
J. Menzies	do	Lanark, North	439 47			
J. D. Eccles	do	Lambton, East	651 72			
J. Flintoft	do	Lambton, West	648 53			
J. A. Woodruff	do	Lincoln	657 87			
O. T. Pruyn	do	Lennox	429 12			
W. Glass	do	London	454 29			
R. H. Davis	do	Monck	890 34			
E. Blackburn	do	Middlesex, West	550 28			
J. Ferguson	do	Middlesex, East	639 41			
A. Smith	do	Middlesex, North	604 28			
F. A. Foley	do	Muskoka and Parry Sound	1 435 76			
E. Deedes	do	Norfolk, North	507 61			
J. H. McColl	do	Norfolk, South	474 80			
R. N. Waddell	do	Northumberland, East	672 14			
W. H. Eyre	do	Northumberland, West	479 26			
J. Ingersoll	do	Oxford, South	599 80			
G. Perry	do	Oxford, North	631 56			
J. H. Perry	do	Ontario, North	931 55			
N. G. Reynolds	do	Ontario, South	553 90			
A. Burritt	do	Ottawa	551 26			
J. P. Wells	do	Prescott	455 42			
F. W. Haultain	do	Peterborough, East	542 02			
J. A. Hall	do	Peterborough, West	520 89			
P. Whilihan	do	Perth, South	593 33			
J. Hossie	do	Perth, North	869 23			
R. Broddy	do	Peel	433 32			
J. Gillespie	do	Prince Edward	561 74			
A. Irving	do	Renfrew, South	435 94			
J. Morris	do	Renfrew, North	449 23			
W. H. Waller	do	Russell	779 94			
T. D. McConkey	do	Simcoe, South	478 61			
do	do	Simcoe, West	560 80			
G. Tudhope	do	Simcoe, East	492 76			
J. Copeland	do	Stormont	381 23			
F. W. Jarvis	do	Toronto, East	1,603 76			
C. Lindsay	do	Toronto, West	1,050 28			
George Kempt	do	Victoria, South	595 81			
H. Dunsford	do	Victoria, North	756 19			
J. D. Suter	do	Wentworth, North	375 78			
T. Beesley	do	Wentworth, South	383 32			
J. Anderson	do	Wellington, West	790 26			
J. Ross	do	Wellington, Centre	509 59			
Hon. P. Gow	do	Wellington, South	419 99			
G. Davidson	do	Waterloo, North	446 03			
D. McDougall	do	Waterloo South	576 43			
		Carried forward	47,620 52		28,892 04	1,757,922 44

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	47,620 52		28,892 04	1,757,922 44
	EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.—*Continued.*				
R. Hobson	Expenses of Election Welland	571 88			
J. J. Pearson	do York, North	591 72			
E. Bull	do York, West	492 01			
J. Jackes	do York, East	682 23			
			50,058 36		
C. B. Robinson	Printing	1,116 01			
W. Warwick	Binding	1,878 71			
J. Notman	Stationery	217 17			
T. C. Patteson	Postage	100 00			
Express Co	Charges	71 00			
C. H. Thompson	Services *re* Election Papers	47 50			
W. Wells	do do	20 00			
Col. Gillmor	Travelling expenses	7 85			
J. M. Delamere	do	9 10			
			3,467 34		
				53,525 70	
	EXPENSES OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.				
Hon. S. H. Blake	Services—Stormont		100 00		
Do	do Norfolk S.		100 00		
J. W. Hector	Services as Registrar—Wentworth S.		47 60		
do	do Hastings W.		55 52		
do	do Dufferin		41 50		
C. C. Robinson	do Norfolk, S.		86 10		
Sheriff Powell	Services—Russell		22 85		
Do McIntyre	do Stormont		29 50		
				483 07	
	REVISION OF VOTERS' LISTS.				
His Honour—					
Judge Jones	Travelling expenses—Brant		110 00		
Do Kingsmill	do Bruce		92 72		
Do Hughes	do Elgin		30 25		
Do Price	do Frontenac		25 00		
Do Macpherson	do Grey		24 00		
Do Toms	do Huron		147 77		
Do Squier	do do		98 20		
Do Stevenson	do Haldimand		17 15		

Do Miller	do	Halton		58 00	
Do Wilkinson	do	Lennox and Addington		80 00	
Do Robinson	do	Lambton		35 60	
Do Senkler	do	Lincoln		65 00	
Do McDonald	do	Leeds and Grenville		34 35	
Do Senkler	do	Lanark		16 93	
Do Elliot	do	Middlesex		29 75	
Do Clark	do	Northumberland and Durham		39 80	
Do McMahon	do	Norfolk		176 00	
Do Dartnell	do	Ontario		56 00	
Do Burnham	do	do		168 00	
Do Jellett	do	Prince Edward		73 50	
Do Lizars	do	Perth		120 00	
Do Daniell	do	Prescott and Russell		23 00	
Do Dennistoun	do	Peterboro'		6 75	
Do Deacon	do	Renfrew		16 74	
Do Pringle	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		41 18	
Do Gowan	do	Simcoe		166 00	
Do Dean	do	Victoria		48 00	
Do McDonald	do	Welland		17 50	
					1,817 19
		GRATUITIES.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Legislative Grant—retiring allowance, 1879			4,000 00	
W. Moore Kelly	Allowance on retiring from position of	Warden, Provincial Reformatory	1,000 00		
S. J. Vankoughnet	do	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	566 66		
T. C. Scoble	do	Clerk, Inspector of Prison's Office	466 66		
Rev. T. F. Laboreau	do	Chaplain, Provincial Reformatory	177 76		
John Weir	do	Master Tailor do	533 28		
John Kenny	do	Gatekeeper do	411 54		
R. Maxwell	do	Assistant Engineer, Asylum for Insane, Toronto	774 00		
John Hassoek	do	Stoker do	495 00		
J. Blakely	do	Baker do	145 80		
M. Galooley	do	Attendant do	136 00		
H. Ruthven	do	do , London do	48 75		
Wm. Johnson	do	Messenger, Legislative Assembly	450 00		
Mrs. T. N. Molesworth	Allowance to family of late T. N. Molesworth, Engineer Public Works' Department		1,783 33		
Mrs. Geo. Donaldson	do	George Donaldson, Engineer, Asylum for Insane, Kingston	58 34		
				7,047 12	
					11,047 12
		GAOL ALTERATIONS.			
		Allowances to Counties, Cap. 224, Sec. 23, Revised Statutes.			
Adam Murray	Allowance—County of Middlesex			2,336 47	
C. Stanton	do	Waterloo		2,612 42	
					4,948 89
		Carried forward			100,714 01	1,757,922 44

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			100,714 01	1757 922 44
	SUNDRY SERVICES.				
Ignatius Korman	Grant in aid of Ontario Manufactures		4,466 61		
John Notman	Stationery do		33 39		
John A. Shibley	Expenses in Queen *v.* Curl, and Queen *v.* McRory		240 00		
Mrs. D. D. VanNorman	Legislative Grant		600 00		
T. Hiscox	do		1,000 00		
				6,340 00	
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS.				
	EXPENSES *re* VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.				
Ritchie & Co	On account, contract *re* Illuminations	1,273 00			
J. Ritchie, Sr	do do	1,200 00			
D. S. Keith & Co	do do	1,250 00			
Law Society	Allowance	250 00			
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas supply	87 85			
C. Potter	Globe arches	112 00			
H. A. Nelson & Sons	Chinese lanterns	23 44			
Hodgson & Boyd	do	20 95			
J. B. Carter	Carpenter work	52 50			
H. M. Wilkinson	Express charges, cartage, etc	20 44			
Express Co	Charges	1 10			
S. P. May	Sundry payments	100 00			
W. F. Grant	do	22 75			
H. Alley	do	81 31			
Wm. Johnston	do	162 30			
Geo. Verral	Cab hire	214 00			
M. Bailey	Sundries	80 00			
Lt.-Col. Alger	To pay Millitary escort	875 55			
McGaw & Winnett	Expenses of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and party, during occupancy of Government House by His Excellency	926 72			
			6,753 91		
	EXPENSES *re* VISIT OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO THE NORTH-WEST, ETC.				
Col. Gillmer	To pay railway fares, hotel bills, supplies, etc	3,021 21			

Thos. Marks & Bro	Supplies	1,417 97		
Jno. Mcadonald & Co	do	108 22		
J. Berwick & Co	do	428 12		
James Adams	do	97 15		
Hughes Bros	do	67 92		
Ontario Rifle Association	do	80 00		
H. A. Nelson & Sons	do	78 90		
Hunter & Co	do	27 25		
Zimmerman, McNaught & Co	do	36 00		
Lugsdin & Barnett	do	15 00		
Willing & Williamson	do	14 00		
Plummer & Marks	do	13 00		
W. H. Cole	do	8 50		
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	8 11		
Dominion do	do	20 42		
Express Co	Charges	5 25		
Northern Railway Co.	do	4 20		
G. Verral	Cab hire	5 00		
W. Forsyth Grant	Expenses of His Honour to Ottawa	115 00		
			5,571 22	
	INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
W. T. O'Reilly	Six month's salary as inspector	999 99		
C. Perry	do clerk	300 00		
C. B. Robinson	Printing	159 00		
W. Warwick	Binding	34 02		
Sundry persons	Postage stamps	60 00		
John Notman	Stationery	142 78		
Clougher Bros	do	60		
C. C. Hine	Books, etc	10 75		
Insurance Herald	Subscription	2 50		
Journal of Commerce	do	2 00		
Monetary Times	do	2 00		
N. Y. Spectator	do	3 20		
Hart & Rawlinson	Lithogram	9 00		
Stephenson & Co	Rubber strips	7 50		
Express Co	Charges	3 30		
W. T. O'Rielly	Travelling expenses	240 00		
			1,976 64	
	AID TO DISTRESSED SETTLERS, ALGOMA DISTRICT.			
J. King	Wheat	177 30		
J. F. Wood & Co	Potatoes	159 95		
T. Whiffen	do	97 50		
W. Ford	*Re* Aid to St. Joseph's Island	500 00		
			934 75	
	Carried forward	....	15,236 52	107,054 01	1757,922 44

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		15,236 52	107,054 01	1,757,922 44
	ALGOMA TAXES.				
A. J. McDonell	Services as clerk	120 00			
R. V. Lauder	do	108 00			
J. Y. Varcoe	do	62 00			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	31 60			
			321 60		
	INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.				
S. P. May	Expenses	167 00			
C. B. Robinson	Printing	18 20			
			185 20		
	SUNDRY ITEMS.				
Brewers' Association	On account of costs *re* the Queen *v.* Taylor & Severn	1,333 05			
T. Babcock	Allowance on account of injuries received at Central Prison	200 00			
C. Hebner	do do do	150 00			
J. Somerville	Advertising *re* sale of Mimico lots	5 40			
Hon. A. S. Hardy	Expenses of Ministers *re* proposed park at Niagara Falls	39 95			
John Notman	Stationery for statements *re* P. B. Societies	14 20	1,742 60		
				17,485 92	
	Total Miscellaneous				124,539 93
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.				
Ridout, Aird & Co	Steam pump, etc	101 70			
Neill & Sons	Steam oven	75 00			
D. S. Keith & Co	Steam kettles	650 00			
Bramhall, Deane & Co	Copper urns	298 30	1,125 00		
P. Paterson & Son	Nails and fire bricks	56 05			
J. R. Silliman	Lumber	568 65			
Owen Meade	Painting	648 05	1,272 75		
Pay Lists	Men employed	944 68			
T. J. Tracy	To pay for masons' work	102 50	1,047 18		
				3,444 93	

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.

D. S. Keith & Co	On account of contract	896 00			
N. Broadbent	do do	2,096 25			
			2,992 25		
E. Rogers & Co	Plumbing	69 63			
L. G. Joliffe	do	27 40			
Assignee, Estate of L. G. Joliffe	do	53 35			
Stevens, Turner & Burns	do	54 66			
Alex. Purdom	Repairing pipes	17 85			
Samuel Stewart	do	50 00			
			272 89		
Flory & Wattam	Drain tiles, etc	535 78			
Wright, Durand & Sons	Fire bricks, etc	216 06			
A. D. Cameron	Clay and brick	41 00			
P. Fallon	Gravel	176 81			
			969 65		
H. C. Green	Lumber	28 75			
N. Broadbent	do etc	119 55			
J. Reid & Co	Hardware	370 55			
			518 85		
A. B. Powell & Co	Carpets, etc	139 98			
R. S. Murray & Co	do	295 31			
John Green & Co	Towelling and blankets	1,040 94			
			1,476 23		
Provincial Reformatory	Furniture	892 25			
Bennett Bros	do	252 74			
Smith & Fitzgerald	do	171 50			
John Ferguson	do	263 44			
R. Hay & Co	do	25 00			
Lauder & Thornton Manf'g Co	Furnishings	100 56			
Bramhall, Deane & Co	do	48 88			
Alf. Rowlands	Crockery	207 09			
W. J. Reid & Co	do	35 30			
John Miller	Refrigerator, stove furnishings, etc	199 85			
Canada Agricult'l Emporium	Rake	16 25			
D. T. Ware	Sewing machine	45 00			
			2,257 80		
W. H. Wilson	Services	94 00			
F. P. O'Callaghan	do and travelling expenses	180 90			
Kivas Tully	do do	30 50			
R. Purdom	do do	43 50			
W. R. Purdom	do do	10 00			
Thos. Short	To pay freight, etc	24 67			
Newspapers	Advertising	7 60			
			391 17		
				8,878 84	
	Carried forward			12,323 77	1,882,462 37

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			12,323 77	1,882,462 37
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.				
A. J. Brown	On account of contract	8,210 00			
Wm. Campbell & Son	do do	228 45			
D. S. Keith & Co	do do	2,270 64			
Treasurer City of Hamilton	do sewerage	10,000 00			
			20,709 09		
J. Norphy	Iron pipes, etc	943 45			
W. Hynman	Iron ladders	12 50			
Hurd & Roberts	Marble mantels, grates, etc	64 20			
Carnahan & McKeown	Oil tanks, etc	34 00			
P. Hennessy	Locks	20 80			
Hamilton Lock Works	do	54 30			
Waterous Engine Works	Journal boxes, etc	23 25			
H. Hennessy	Blacksmiths' tools, etc	26 60			
Copp Bros	Boiler, etc	264 25			
Thos. Cockburn	Window guards	89 80			
			1,633 15		
Ridout, Aird & Co	Castings, piping, etc	427 52			
E. & C. Gurney	do	35 99			
Dr. Wallace	To purchase tile pipes, etc	150 00			
			613 51		
R. Brierly & Co	Plumbing, etc	79 78			
D. S. Keith & Co	do	14 52			
D. McPhie	do	773 67			
Hamilton Gas Light Co	Repairs to pipes	74 55			
Estate of M. Howles	Tinsmithing	989 92			
			1,932 44		
Jas. A. Skinner & Co	Hardware, etc	286 54			
Wood & Leggatt	do	100 56			
			387 10		
Provincial Reformatory	Furniture	502 75			
Jas. Reid & Co	do	763 80			
Jos. Clark & Co	Furnishings	45 96			
W. Hatchard	Repairing furniture	38 00			
Jos. Woodless	Glassware	14 00			
J. M. Williams	Tinware	82 31			
Thos Lees	Clocks	39 25			

Hunter & Co	Chromos and frames	195 00			
Singer Manuf'g Co	Sewing machine	28 80			
			1,709 87		
Hughes Bros	Quilts	137 00			
A. Duncan	Dry goods, etc	451 92			
			588 92		
E. Dickenson & Sons	Masonry work	135 80			
Jas. Howard	do	186 89			
Ross Bros	Painting	180 00			
C. W. North	Carpentering	26 70			
A. J. Brown	Repairs to shops, etc	671 80			
			1,201 19		
S. Burner	Plants	30 50			
W. Rayner	do	6 00			
W. Holton	Trees	46 40			
			82 90		
Hugh Stewart	Expenses, *re* purchase of cattle	145 00			
F. R. Iles	Cow	25 00			
W. Park	Cows	92 00			
			262 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	22 00			
K. Tully	do	40 25			
R. Purdom	do	11 00			
F. P. O'Callaghan	Services, clerk of works, etc	549 50			
			622 75		
Bidwell Way	Cartage, freight, etc		210 24		
John Crerar	Expenses, *re* purchase of property		169 73		
Jas. Somerville	Advertising		6 84	30,129 73	
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.				
Jas. S. & Jno. Cartwright	Land	8,477 96			
J. & M. Watt	do	1,726 25			
P. Redmond	do	1,795 00			
E. Burke	do	750 00			
Bainford & Funnell	do	2,285 00			
B. M. Britton	Costs, *re* purchase of land	76 25			
			15,110 46		
H. Brame	Furniture	136 80			
Provincial Reformatory	do	193 90			
Wm. Thomson	Paints	105 57			
G. W. Robinson	Sleigh	70 00			
W. H. Rice	Window guards	100 50			
W. W. Chown	Farm implements	28 10			
			634 87		
	Carried forward		15,745 33	42,453 50	1,882,462 37

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		15,745 33	42,453 50	1,882,462 37
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*				
Fraser & Mowat	Hardware	150 54			
W. B. & S. Anglin	Lumber	354 91			
W. McRossie	do	74 16			
			579 61		
Davidson, Doran & Co	Plumbing	51 33			
J. Nicholson	Carpenter work	55 00			
W. Anglin	To pay sundry persons for work on grounds	187 65			
			293 98		
G. T. Railway	Freight		64 77		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses		7 50		
J. R. Dickson	Refrigerator, &c		125 00		
				16,816 19	
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, ORILLIA.				
W. J. McGuire & Co	Repairing tank	105 00			
Farquhar Gilchrist	Building furnace	15 00			
C. Sparling	On account contract	606 00			
Robert Stratton	Carpenter work	201 75			
			927 75		
Wm. Calverly	Cattle	80 00			
John Rutherford	do	17 00			
			97 00		
Henry Bugg	Trees	25 80			
Geo. Leslie & Son	do	7 50			
J. B. Ellis	do	24 50			
P. McGrath	do	25 00			
A. Kennedy	Freight on trees	3 75			
			86 55		
T. Martin	Services, work on grounds	12 25			
P. Maugan	do	13 25			
Geo. Barrows	do	7 75			
Wm. Gray	do	12 75			
D. Roach	do	2 00			
M. O'Neil	do	2 00			
Thomas Mulvany	do	21 00			
John Murphy	do	39 75			
			110 75		

R. Purdom	Travelling expenses		19 50		
Murray & Beaton	Advertising		4 00		
				1,245 55	
	PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.				
L. A Morrison	Wood Lathe	45 00			
Ridout, Aird & Co	Machinery	1,721 72			
Inglis & Hunter	do (repairing)	26 10			
James G. Tait	do	534 63			
John Plaxton	Plumbing	63 00			
			2,390 45		
Charles Beck	Lumber	1,369 73			
D. Davidson	do	562 42			
H. E. Jeffery	Pine	54 00			
R. Hay & Co	Walnut	6 36			
J. P. Wagner & Co	Sashes, &c.	49 35			
			2,041 86		
R. Pearson	Bricklaying, &c	300 05			
W. R. Rutledge	Bricks	308 00			
Andrew Rorke	Lime kiln	30 00			
W. H. Thompson	Bricks	120 40			
			758 45		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware, &c.	73 62			
P. Paterson & Son	do	548 80			
Cowan & Co	do	32 80			
Aikenhead & Crombie	do	6 26			
Hamilton Tool Co	Saws	14 63			
J. Robertson & Co	do	5 60			
J. Warnock	do (repairs)	3 00			
A. & E. McGregor	Rope	35 61			
			720 32		
John Kay	Carpets	156 00			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Clothing	22 08			
			178 08		
Charles Potter	Thermometers	7 50			
Elliot & Co	Brushes, Oils, &c.	67 63			
H. Clarke & Co	do	3 75			
W. J. McGuire & Co	Flue Cleaner	19 71			
C. T. Gillmor	Rugs	6 25			
M. Staunton & Co	Spring Rollers	10 00			
			114 84		
D. B. Garton	Pumps	23 50			
Joseph Carley	Boat	60 00			
Mundy & Shanahan	Waggon and window grates	194 15			
			277 65		
James Wright	Cattle	60 00			
John Holmes	do	295 00			
			355 00		
James Smith	Freight		204 16		
	Carried forward		7,040 81	60,515 24	1,882,462 37

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		7,040 81	60,515 24	1,882,462 37
	PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.—*Con.*				
John McIntosh	Services	122 00			
H. Hart	do	209 87			
M. O'Donoghue	do	188 00			
F. Corbeau	do	21 00			
P. McLaughlin	do	18 00			
Wm. Clark	do	32 45			
			591 32		
	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.			7,632 13	
J. Forin	On account, contract	10,968 39			
J. Elliott	do claim *re* contract	7,500 00			
A. H. Campbell	Balance due Canada Car Company *re* purchase of property	11,057 38			
			29,525 77		
H. A. Nelson & Sons	Broom machinery	801 84			
C. D. Dickenson & Son	do	63 60			
George Miles	Machinery	80 00			
J. P. Gross & Co	Tying machine	100 50			
Jamieson & Carroll	Brick machinery	1,138 50			
Ridout, Aird & Co	Belting	39 90			
F. T. Patten	Broom vises	48 00			
			2,272 34		
C. P. Industries	Lumber	2,388 41			
J. R. Silliman	do	154 47			
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	3 20			
H. Clark & Co	Paint	110 50			
Elliot & Co	Oils, &c	3 43			
Toronto Lime Co	Lime	2 00			
C. A. Passmore	Graining combs	12 00			
			2,674 01		
W. J. McGuire & Co	Plumbing		195 21		
Newspapers	Advertising	18 00			
Express Co	Charges	14 55			
			32 55		
W. Featherstonhaugh	Sundry payments		69 25		
Alfred Oakley	Services as Clerk of Works		322 00		
				35,091 13	

	INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.				
John Forin	On account, contract	627 66			
W. J. McGuire & Co	do do	3,135 75			
			3,763 41		
Thos. Maunder	Building oven, etc	121 00			
A. N. Pringle	Carpentering	12 88			
C. F. Smith	Roofing	25 00			
			158 88		
W. Sutherland	Lumber	215 20			
Lewis & Co	Hardware, etc	177 00			
H. C. Green	Lumber	196 80			
			589 00		
K. Tully	Travelling expenses	24 00			
A. Christie	Sundry payments	168 12			
			192 12		
				4,703 41	
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.				
Thos. Large	On account of contract	2,454 94			
Stephen, Saunders & Co	do	599 00			
			3,053 94		
R. Russell	Plumbing	37 18			
Waterous Engine Works	Repairs to engine etc	72 00			
Fred Howe	Tank for fountain	16 00			
Wm. Watt	Carpentering	53 25			
			178 43		
A. Cox	Furniture	13 00			
Chas Whitney	do	526 75			
W. Dalrymple	do	249 00			
Chas. Duncan	Carpets, etc	420 08			
Wm. Grant	do	55 57			
J. Edgar & Son	Crockery and cutlery	145 49			
Thos. McLean	Blankets, etc	99 22			
Singer Manf'g Co	Sewing machines	82 50			
H. W. Brethour	Furnishings	77 94			
A. & S. Nordheimer	Organ	88 00			
S. J. Reed	Stove	6 00			
A. Spence	School furniture	22 50			
Oakley & Keating	Wringer rolls	20 25			
E. L. Gould	Range, etc	148 41			
Wm. Buck	Stoves and castings	410 43			
			2,365 14		
American Printing House for the blind	Books	209 76			
Perkins Institute	do	74 00			
American Bible Society	do	20 55			
New York Institute for the blind	Paper	44 00			
			348 31		
	Carried forward		5,945 82	107,941 91	1,882,462 37

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		5,945 82	107,941 91	1,882,462 37
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—*Continued*				
J. H. Wallace	Teaming	46 87			
W. Harrington	do	51 25			
			98 12		
W. N. Hossie	Travelling expenses	9 95			
K. Tully	do	16 25			
R. Purdom	do	10 50			
			36 70		
Newspapers	Advertising		5 20		
John Turner	Services as clerk of works		542 50		
				6,628 34	
	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.				
Dobbie & Grierson	On account, contract		3,112 29		
J. Newman	Drains	37 70			
Wm. Packer	do	90 00			
Jas. Fitzgerald	Work-improvements	52 00			
Geo. Middleton	do do	8 00			
P. J. Wilkinson	do do	15 00			
Wm. Muller	Trees	7 20			
Wm. Brown	To pay work on building	113 43			
R. Howey	Work on farm	186 25			
J. Moffatt	Painting	44 60			
D. Kennedy	Carpentering	66 65			
			620 83		
J. Horsman	Hardware, etc	160 09			
E. Leonard & Son	Sewing machines	70 00			
W. H. Mills	Stove furnishings	43 60			
			273 69		
J. M. Bond & Co	Agricultural implements, etc	25 17			
Wm. Sallows	do do	28 95			
John Tilt	Tools	116 00			
Tolton Bros. & Co	Plough	16 00			
Wm. Hartley	Horse rake	30 00			
John Watson	Repairs to reaper	41 25			
			257 37		

Caleb Chase	Buggy	80 00			
Dr. Marguis	Carriage horse	150 00			
			230 00		
James Mercer	Lumber	353 74			
P. Mahon	Fence posts	42 50			
Wm. Johnston	Trees	20 92			
Geo. Leslie & Son	do	50 00			
			467 16		
K. Tully	Travelling expenses	19 00			
R. Purdom	do	14 50			
F. P. O'Callaghan	do and services	377 05			
			410 55		
Newspapers	Advertising		10 00		
				5,381 89	
	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS, TORONTO.				
George Ringham	Tinsmithing	68 45			
D. S. Keith & Co.	Plumbing, etc	127 38			
J. & J. Teavin	Repairing furnace	13 00			
Ritchie & Co.	Plumbing	24 10			
			232 93		
Robt. Jones	Brick work, etc.	211 50			
John Rogers	Carpenter work and repairing hot-house	266 16			
G. Duthie	Slating	56 70			
W. Elliott	Painting	269 50			
W. Milligan	do	5 50			
			809 36		
				1,042 29	
	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.				
Lyons & Robillard	On account, contract		9,881 50		
Blyth & Kerr	Repairing pipes, plumbing, etc	248 09			
H. R. McDonald	Furnace repairs	79 19			
			327 28		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	42 00			
Robt. McCallum	Drawing plans	81 00			
			123 00		
Jas. White	Services as Clerk of Works	458 50			
K. Tully	Travelling expenses	75 50			
			534 00		
				10,865 78	
	OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.				
W. J. McGuire & Co.	Plumbing	88 35			
T. Lalor, jr	Locksmithing	3 05			
			91 40		
S. J. Samo	Furniture	51 50			
W. Gordon	Carpeting	68 13			
A. M. Weston & Co.	Corrugated rubber for stairs	52 00			
			171 63		
	Carried forward		263 03	131,860 21	1,882,462 37

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		263 03	131,860 21	1,882,462 37
	OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*				
Geo. Gall	Carpentering	2 25			
Robt. Jones	Bricklaying	53 75			
Jos. Murphy	Plastering	2 60			
M. O'Connor	Painting and glazing	65 90			
F. Kennedy	Making ladder	12 50			
			137 00		
				400 03	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.				
John Ritchie & Son	Plumbing etc	427 40			
John Ritchie	do	280 82			
			708 22		
Robt. Jones	Bricklaying	112 65			
M. O'Connor	Painting, etc	1,212 65			
W. Elliott	Painting and papering	675 35			
			2,000 65		
S. J. Samo	Furniture	24 00			
R. Hay & Co	do etc	321 10			
W. Gordon	Carpets, etc	668 99			
London and Paris House	Furnishings	261 50			
Wheeler & Bain	do	169 91			
W. H. Sparrow	Copper moulds	16 50			
Est. of A. M. Weston & Co.	Hose	72 00			
			1,534 00		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	107 83			
J. Findlay	Loam	17 50			
G. Leslie & Son	Trees	16 80			
Rees' Wharf Co	Gravel	12 75			
J. Ryan, sr.	do	2 25			
J. McBean, jr	Block pavement	185 50			
			342 63		
J. Ryan, jr.	Services on grounds	135 00			
Pay-list	Men employed on grounds	123 49			
J. Ryan, sr.	Cartage	108 00			
			366 49		
				4,951 99	

	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.				
Robt. Jones	Bricklaying, etc		7 75		
Thos. Walls & Son	Matting	50 30			
W. Gordon	do	49 83			
			100 13		
				107 88	
	LOCK-UPS, REGISTRY OFFICE, ALGOMA DISTRICT.				
Law Manuf'g Co	On account, contract Lock-up, Gore Bay	1,775 00			
W. Robertson	Land for site of Lock-up, Gore Bay	30 00			
C. B. Savage	Indian Office, dues on do	10 63			
			1,815 63		
And. Kelly	Digging well, Lock-up, Manitowaning	20 00			
Geo. Bradley	Blacksmithing, do Gore Bay	8 25			
			28 25		
Provincial Reformatory	Furniture and furnishings, Lock-up, Little Current	16 80			
P. Hennessy	do do do	49 60			
W. S. White	do Lock-up, Little Current	5 80			
D. Miller	Furnishings, do do	9 96			
C. P. Industries	Clothing	48 50			
P. Paterson & Son	Furnishings	46 70			
E. J. Mundle	do	7 21			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Blankets, &c	86 09			
J. Wilkin	Making ticks	2 75			
			273 41		
H. Eckert	Service as Clerk of Works		282 50		
Newspapers	Advertising		3 00		
				2,402 79	
	LOCK-UP, THUNDER BAY.				
P. S. Griffin	Water-tanks		40 00		
Thos. Fallowfield	Repairing bolts, gates, etc		88 98		
				128 98	
	LOCK-UP, MUSKOKA.				
P. Paterson & Son	Stoves	19 75			
Provincial Reformatory	Furnishings	8 40			
P. Hennessy	do Bracebridge Lock-up	49 60			
Daniels & May	Furniture, etc.	31 13			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co	Blankets, etc	43 28			
R. H. White	Mattrasses, freight, etc	11 60			
			163 76		
				163 76	
	Carried forward			140,015 64	1,882,462 37

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			140,015 64	1,882,462 37
	LOCK-UP, PARRY SOUND.				
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	7 10			
P. Hennessy	Bedsteads, handcuffs, etc	49 60			
Wm. Beatty	do stoves, etc	4 69			
J. R. Vantassel	Furniture	3 00			
F. J. Silvester	do etc	16 50			
Provincial Reformatory	Furnishings	8 40			
F. Strain	do	9 14			
			98 43		
Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Towelling	1 50			
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.	Blankets, etc	43 08			
C. P. Industries	Clothing, shoes, etc	32 25			
			76 83		
				175 26	
	Total Public Buildings				140,190 90
	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	MUSKOKA RIVER WORKS.				
Jonathan Tasker	On Account of contract		768 57		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware powder, &c	296 82			
Beattie & Bro	do	436 78			
Henry Sewry	Machinery	4 85			
J. Makins	Castings	16 55			
Daniells & May	Axes, &c.	49 88			
J. Ramsay	Hardware	1 00			
			805 88		

G. W. Taylor & Co	Lumber and supplies	907 76			
J. Tasker	Lumber	103 01			
George Dill	do	45 03			
Joseph Cooper	do	61 49			
J. Prunty	do	33 00			
C. W. Moberly	Derrick	75 00			
			1,225 29		
W. Ryan	Provisions	160 34			
D. M. Maundrell	Meat, &c	152 00			
T. Burgess	Provisions	7 81			
R. McMurray	Hay, butter, &c	32 00			
John Thomson	Hay, straw, &c	90 88			
A. Cockburn & Co	do	18 45			
			461 48		
Lakes of Muskoka Steamboat Line	Freight	20 20			
Express Co	Charges	1 30			
			21 50		
A. Irvine	House rent	16 00			
G. F. Cameron	House and stable rent	63 00			
			79 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	61 50			
Allan Gunn	do	251 17			
Pay Lists	Men employed	2,424 02			
			2,736 69		
				6,098 41	
	GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.				
G. H. Bertram	Hardware and dynamite	56 84			
McLennan & Co	do	62 49			
J. Makins	Bolts	40 11			
			159 44		
W. Robinson	Lumber	364 00			
J. H. Delamere	do	474 03			
			838 03		
H. Workman	Lumber, and board for men	228 86			
Dickson Estate	Meals and lodgings for men	27 38			
M. Boyd	Meals for men and services	96 23			
			352 47		
W. Ryan	Provisions, bacon, &c	36 50			
John Chisholm	do groceries	239 35			
C. L. Baker	Bacon	29 97			
John Pearce	Supplies	17 22			
H. Graham	do	28 03			
			351 07		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	19 00			
M. Wilson	do	16 32			
Thomas Walters		39 09			
			74 41		
	Carried forward		1,775 42	6,098 41	2,022,653 27

PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,775 42	6,098 41	2,022,653 27
	GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.—*Continued.*				
Pay Lists	Men employed, etc		4,001 74	5,777 16	
	MARY AND FAIRY LAKES' WORKS.				
B. Mowry	Angle Plates, Bolts, &c	144 44			
Beattie & Bro.	Chains, Iron, &c	21 89	166 33		
George Hunt	Lumber	88 56			
John S. Scarlett	do	115 35			
W. Proudfoot	do	8 81	212 72		
Allan Gunn	Sundry Disbursements	80 20			
W. Edwards	To pay men employed and Sundry Accounts	701 16	781 36	1,160 41	
	SURVEYS, INSPECTIONS, ARBITRATIONS AND AWARDS.				
J. M. Gibson	Services and Expenses *re* Credit Valley Railway Arbitration	186 25			
Col. Henry Taylor	do do	119 75			
Wm. McBurney	do do	133 10			
W. Mulock	Law Costs do	176 73			
N. Maughan	Services as Valuator do	20 00			
Scarth, Cochrane & Co	do do	20 00			
J. W. G. Whitney	do do	20 00			
Lake & Clark	do do	20 00			
H. L. Hime & Co	do do	20 00			
R. H. Matson	do do	20 00			
B. Morton	do do	20 00			
Hope & Temple	do do	20 00			
W. & C. Baines	do do	20 00	795 83		
Sir W. P. Howland	One half of Arbitrator's Fees *re* Exchange of Lands with City of Toronto	302 80			
John Leys	Services and Expenses do	700 00			
A. Harvey	Services as Valuator do	20 00			
E. Galley	do do	20 00			

W. J. McKenzie	do	do	20 00			
John Harper	do	do	20 00			
W. A Law	do	do	20 00			
V. B. Wadsworth	do	do	20 00			
C. Unwin, Jr.	do	do	20 00			
R. Gilmor	do	do	20 00			
F. F. Passmore	do	do	30 00			
W. S. Finch	do	do	10 00			
J. B. Davis			10 00			
D. McKinlay			10 00			
J. H. Clark			2 00			
W. Dunlop			2 00			
				1,226 80		
Needler & Sadler	Award *re* drowned lands		1,500 00			
Do	Costs do		410 27			
D. J. McIntyre	do do		297 55			
Col. H. Taylor	Services and expenses as Arbitrator *re* Drowned Lands		213 25			
Wm. McBurney	do	do	182 30			
J. M. Gibson	do	do	374 50			
				2,977 87		
O'Leary & O'Leary	Searching titles to lands			258 74		
Thomas Walters	Services Inspecting		100 00			
A. Gunn	do		28 00			
				128 00		
W. G. McGeorge	Services			3 00		
J. C. Craig	Boat hire			8 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses		12 25			
W. J. S. Holwell	do		11 30			
W. Edwards	do		29 85			
R. McCallum	do		133 38			
				186 78		
Pay Lists	Men Employed			863 01		
					6,448 03	
	LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.					
	REPAIRS, ETC.					
Wm. Brokenshire	Services as Lock master, Balsam River		240 00			
T. Burgess	do	Lindsay	125 00			
Robert Douglas	do	do	349 90			
R. McCausland	do	do	200 00			
Julius Shay	do	Mary and Fairy Lakes'	242 00			
P. H. O'Beirne	do	Port Carling	240 00			
Patrick Young	do	Young's Point	240 00			
James Prunty	Temporary services, as slide master, Muskoka Falls		75 00			
				1,711 90		
McLennan	Hardware		509 14			
John Makins	do		583 47			
	Carried forward		1,092.61	1,711 90	19,484 01	2,022,653 27

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,092 61	1,711 90	19,484 01	2,022,653 27
	LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.—*Continued.*				
	REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued.*				
William Hamilton	Bolts	80 76			
G. H. Bertram	Hardware and dynamite	103 48			
H. Goodman	do	30 31			
Geo. J. Chalmers	Lumber	323 11			
Needler & Sadler	do	744 01			
J. S. Scarlett	Timber	51 91			
W. Proudfoot	do	22 80			
J. B. Besley	Repairs to lock gates	4 20			
R. Giles	Repairs	3 55			
B. Johnston	do	1 00			
J. L. Tetterly	do	10 68			
W. Power & Co	Use of diver and apparatus	61 25			
J. Chisholm	Provisions	17 08			
Allan Gunn	Disbursements	96 29			
W. Edwards	Men employed, sundry payments	2,297 29			
Pay Lists	Men employed	731 03			
			5,671 36		
				7,383 26	
	Total Public Works				26,867 27
	COLONIZATION ROADS.				
J. A. Carscallen	On account of work done, Addington Road			963 27	
J. Gallagher	do do			776 32	
A. P. Wickware	do do			447 57	
H. Smith	do do			62 12	
J. P. Harnick	do Addington and Bridgewater Road			228 43	
G. Brown	do Admaston Road			543 41	
D. Campbell	do do			399 54	
J. Brady	do Admaston and Bagot Road			118 39	
M. Roach	do Algoma and Hagarty Road			400 50	
J. Sharpe	do Armour Road			832 95	

N. Orchard	do	Bala Road, (Muskosh)			735 19	
J. Holliday	do	Bagot Road			370 60	
J. Quilby	do	do			386 34	
T. Tapping	do	Barrie Road			165 97	
R. Scott	do	do works			384 84	
W. Turner	do	Base Line Road			768 39	
L. Landry	do	do Branch			278 46	
D. Campbell	do	Batchawaning Road			829 18	
J. Boyd	do	Bethune			140 49	
W. Hartle	do	Bobcageon and Deer Lake, Minden and Cameron Roads			3,675 06	
R. Proctor	do	Bruce Mines Road			1,192 39	
F. Crone	do	do Roads near			200 00	
J. Gemmill	do	Bruce Road			7 12	
D. Hogaboam	do	do			339 47	
J. Hillyard	do	Brudenel, 4th and 5th Con. Road			400 00	
J. B. McWilliams	do	Burleigh, Chandos, Methuen, Buckhorn and Bobcaygeon Roads			2,000 00	
J. Richards	do	Campment D'Ours and Tenby Bay			500 00	
W. Hartle	do	Carden Roads			300 00	
Geo. Hamilton	do	Cardwell Road			12 66	
T. Lambier	do	do			4 05	
J. McGregor	do	do			7 24	
Geo. Hallett	do	do			6 18	
J. Armstrong	do	do			4 30	
W. Judd	do	do			11 05	
R. Judd	do	do			5 88	
R. Brooke	do	do			17 55	
S. Colwell	do	do			11 08	
T. Upton	do	do			13 86	
G. Chapman	do	do			13 27	
C. Cook	do	do			2 46	
C. Stephenson	do	do			22 86	
J. Davidson	do	do			22 22	
B. Icelander	do	do			4 65	
J. Allison	do	do			5 39	
M. Christie	do	do			7 99	
J. E. Moodie	do	do			8 90	
John Fair	do	do			9 75	
N. Wiseman	do	do			21 30	
D. Copeland	do	do			4 18	
J. Ackey	do	do			4 61	
M. Blachall	do	do			10 17	
M. Snider	do	do			9 96	
C. Kew	do	do			5 61	
W. Beatty	do	do			224 26	
McEachern Bros	do	do			48 46	
D. M. Card	do	do			23 06	
		Carried forward			17,988 95	2,049,520 54

COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			17,988 95	2,049,520 54
	COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*				
J. Reid	On account of work done, Cardwell Road			148 05	
D. Ferguson	do do			774 60	
W. Clark	do Chaffey Road			103 27	
J. Winters	do Chaffey Town Line			227 19	
W. Downing	do Christie			807 64	
P. Harty	do Cobden and Egansville Road			932 26	
G. Hamilton	do Commanda Road			36 60	
P. Maloney	do Cobden Road			244 00	
C. Gallivan	do Dalton and Washago			300 00	
D. M. Shannon	do Danes and 3 Mile Lake Road			45 94	
S. Lane	do Denbeigh Road			943 57	
M. Gallagher	do Egansville and Foy Road			53 69	
A. Stewart	do Eagle Lake Road			914 62	
T. P. Hornick	do Flinton Road			27 50	
T. Healey	do Foley Road			175 00	
B. Watkins	do Frontenac Road			254 46	
T. Tapping	do do			2 68	
E. R. Jacobi	do do			736 49	
R. McMurray	do Gravenhurst and Baysville Road			850 41	
R. Proctor	do Great Northern Road			1,507 20	
T. Corkery	do Gurd Road			855 37	
J. Fleeker	do do			238 72	
Thomas Call	do Hagarty Road			311 98	
A. Lavalle	do do			328 41	
M. Devine	do do			51 93	
E. Malone	do Hagarty & Brudenel			361 10	
J. O'Grady	do do			148 50	
D. Kerivan	do do			320 53	
D. Kavanagh	do Hastings			1,054 62	
George McCaskill	do Horton & Ross			750 00	
A. Chisholm	do Indian Peninsula Road			800 81	
D. F. Burke	do Junction Road, No. 1			654 54	
D. Ferguson	do do No. 2			175 52	
B. Watkins	do do Olden			350 00	
A. Wright	do Kaministiquia Road			500 00	

J. McLaren	do	do			250 06	
W. P. Kearney	do	Kearney Branch Road			720 00	
Jacob Marr	do	Kearney and Scotia Road			400 00	
do	do	Monteith and Perry Road			350 00	
J. McKenzie	do	Lavant Road			61 50	
S. Armstrong	do	Lorimer Lake Road			15 40	
T. Fluker	do	Lount and Chipman Roads			474 51	
A. Hastings	do	Lutterworth Road			71 19	
W. H. Brown	do	Macaulay Road Works			125 70	
J. Hamilton	do	do			720 35	
A. Hamilton	do	McNabb Road			407 34	
T. McGowan	do	Mills Road			1,714 76	
J. Marks	do	Milford Haven Road			250 00	
G. W. Sweetman	do	Mississippi Road			750 00	
J. R. Dawson	do	do			37 75	
C. Gallivan	do	Monck Road			2,290 22	
H. Elliott	do	Monck Road East			227 50	
E. Hartle	do	Monck and Deer Lake Road			500 00	
A. Mackenzie	do	Monteith and Perry No. 2			497 20	
Jacob Marr	do	do			107 88	
J. A. McDonald	do	Muskoka Road			35 44	
W. T. Haines	do	do			1,530 23	
J. Boyd	do	do South			3,052 80	
D. F. Burke	do	do No. 3			1,098 48	
J. D. Simpson	do	Manitoulin Island Roads			4,592 54	
W. Sharpe	do	Nipissing Extension			221 30	
G. Kelcey	do	Northern Road			61 57	
J. Armstrong	do	do			2,697 98	
J. Millin	do	do No. 2			800 00	
T. Strain	do	North-West Road Works			106 27	
J. Gemmill	do	North-West Road			771 70	
A. Wright	do	Oliver Road			500 00	
W. Margach	do	do			2,042 00	
J. Hall	do	Orange Valley Road			808 90	
T. Healy	do	Otter Lake Road			246 00	
T. McGowan	do	do			108 34	
R. Proctor	do	do			250 00	
F. Richardson	do	Parry Sound Road			1,258 37	
A. G. Judd	do	do			87 75	
J. Burrand	do	Pembroke and Mattawa			1,267 60	
E. Sirett	do	Peninsula Road Works			507 00	
T. Cowley	do	Perault's Settlement			398 49	
J. Hally	do	do			328 61	
T. James	do	do			76 42	
P. Devand	do	Perth Road			414 38	
J. Fitzgerald	do	Peterson Road			966 51	
D. S. Aylesworth	do	do			32 22	
A. Wright	do	Pigeon River Road			500 00	
J. McKellar	do	do			357 70	
		Carried forward			69,066 11	2,049,520 54

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			69,066 11	2,049,520 54
	COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Concluded.*				
J. McLaren	On account of work done, Pigeon River Road			100 00	
J. Hillyard	do Port Sydney			100 00	
D. Hogaboam	do do and Muskoka Junction			300 00	
W. Clark	do Port Vernon Road			591 75	
J. E. Hunter	do Poverty Bay Road			841 93	
F. Crone	do Port Lock Road			849 63	
R. Proctor	do Rose and Lefroy			23 91	
D. F. Burke	do Rosseau and Nipissing			339 95	
A. G. Judd	do do			3,389 12	
W. Sharpe	do do Extension			200 00	
D. McClelland	do Ryde Road Works			134 21	
J. Richards	do St. Joseph's Island Roads			378 59	
L. Londry	do Second Line of Prince			100 00	
M. Harty	do Shamrock Road			701 78	
T. May	do Stephenson Road			764 01	
J. Darling	do Stisted Road			533 12	
J. Grant	do Sydenham and Fernoy Road			463 39	
R. Flynn	do Tamworth Road			795 26	
J. F. Day	do Thessalon Road			428 09	
do	do Tenby Bay Road			393 41	
J. Darling	do Utterson Junction Road			127 43	
J. Boyd	do Victoria			300 00	
J. S. Aylesworth	do L'Amabel Bridge			137 50	
J. Boyd	do Bethune Bridge			409 51	
do	do Burk's Falls and Armour Road Bridge			900 00	
do	do Bala Bridge			50 00	
do	do Cedar Narrows Bridge			1,030 00	
D. Johnston	do Combermere Bridge			150 00	
S. V. Perry	do do			1,676 56	
A. Hamilton	do do			30 76	
Lewis & Co	do do			47 30	
D. Sears	do Devil's Creek Bridge			80 21	
J. Boyd	do Draper and Stevenson Bridge			2 81	
A. Spring	do do do			30 00	
R. L. Cowan	do do do			12 00	
F. R. Caton	do Eagle Lake Bridge			800 00	

J. Boyd	do	Katrine Bridge			850 00	
do	do	Kearney Bridge			250 00	
A. P. Wickware	do	Massawonga Bridge			550 00	
C. Sparling	do	Mattawa Bridge			100 00	
J. A. McDonald	do	Mississippi and Frontenac Bridge			60 00	
F. Richardson	do	Parry Sound Bridge			400 00	
J. Dempster	do	Petewawa Bridge			250 00	
J. Boyd	do	Ryde River Bridge			113 29	
F. R. Caton	do	Saugeen Road Bridge			200 00	
do	do	Sequin River Bridge			1,695 00	
J. Boyd	do	Stephenson Town Line Bridge			523 00	
do	do	Victoria Road Bridge			348 23	
J. S. Aylesworth	do	York River Bridge			800 00	
C. F. Aylesworth	Inspecting, etc				2,197 00	
P. C. Campbell	do				216 25	
D. M. Card	do				2,096 36	
R. L. Cowan	Supplies				9 00	
W. Hewitt & Co	do				1,847 46	
R. Jaffray	do				4,147 64	
Lewis & Co	do				24 18	
E. McKeown	do				2,274 10	
Nolan Bros	do				880 50	
Petley & Dineen	do				599 27	
R. H. Ramsay & Co	do				7,446 15	
W. Ryan	do				351 36	
J. Lewis	Iron for York Bridge				57 00	
	Total Colonization Roads					114,564 13

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.

G. B. Kirkpatrick	To pay expenses of board January, April, July and October Sessions, 1879			320 00	

AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

McWilliams, J. B	Salary and disbursements as agent		2281 62		
Way, J. F	do	do	1900 00		
Crozier, J. A. G	do	agents' clerk	568 75		
McDonald, J	do	do	150 00		
	Carried forward		4,900 37	320 00	2,164,084 67

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	4,900 37	320 00	2,164,084 67
	AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*				
Anderson, D	Salary and disbursements	516 60			
Anderson, E	Use of tug *re* timber seizure	61 00			
Belle, C. E	Timber services	100 00			
Best, S. G.	Salary, disbursements and inspections	519 17			
Bowker, J	Salary and disbursements	255 84			
Brown, C. P	do	516 67			
Cadenhead, A. S	Disbursements and commissions	33 69			
Cowper, G. B	Travelling expenses	56 00			
Dawson, J. R	Salary and disbursements	519 83			
Day, J. F	do inspections	397 90			
Fitzgerald, J. W	do disbursements	524 88			
Green, John	Inspections	35 00			
Hamilton, H	Disbursements and Commissions	235 15			
Handy, E	do salary and inspections	523 85			
Jackson, W	do and commissions	191 07			
Johnson, Thos. E	Salary and disbursements	1673 50			
Keays, W. J	Warfage *re* Timber seizure	10 00			
Kennedy, A	Salary and disbursements	508 19			
Mahon, J	do	508 45			
Matheson, G. N	Expenses *re* timber seizure	217 00			
McGibbon, J	Commissions	93 21			
McKay, H	Salary and disbursements	241 79			
McMurray, J	do	276 49			
McNabb,	Commissions and disbursements	288 05			
McPherson, R	Salary	500 00			
Perry, E	Inspections	54 70			
Reeves, J	Salary	500 00			
Russell, A. J	Disbursements	52 18			
Shaw, A	Inspections	360 00			
Shaw, Jas	Expenses and salary	136 61			
Tait, J. R	Salary and disbursements	515 74			
Thatcher, J. S	Timber seizure	112 90			
Watson, J. S	Inspections	16 00			
Wilson, J	Timber services	297 50			
White, A	Salary, disbursements and inspections	715 00			

Wright, A	Salary	500 00		
			16,964 33	
	FOREST RANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.			
Bick, George	Services and disbursements	1286 73		
Brady, J	do	640 00		
Campbell, J. B	do	415 00		
Crowe, N	do	525 00		
Day, F. B	do	24 00		
Freeman, P. W	do	1101 30		
Gough, J. J	do	9 00		
Johnson, S. M	do	1491 58		
Judd, A. G	do	855 15		
Kennedy, J	do	680 40		
Lee, T. W	do	748 22		
McDonald, D. F	do	1837 73		
McGown, N	do	40 00		
McLaughlin, W. E	do	4 00		
Russell, W	do	1616 70		
Shaw, J	do	1142 06		
Smith, J. W	do	1007 09		
Soper, S. L	do	100 00		
Sharp, J	do	225 37		
Turgeon, J. B	do	650 00		
White, A	do	248 25		
			14,647 58	
	SURVEYS.			
L. Bolton	Survey Township of Bright		994 96	
J. R. McLean	do do		400 00	
J. J. McKinna	do Butt		3,000 00	
J. Dickson	do Ballantyne		3,000 00	
G. B. Aubrey	do Day		1,436 96	
J. Dickson	do Finlayson		1,998 60	
M. J. Butler	do Gladstone		1,400 00	
C. F. Chapman	do McCraney		3,475 99	
Thos. Byrne	do Mowat		4,700 00	
A. Niven	do Nightingale		392 46	
E. Stewart	do Parkinson		1,620 99	
J. R. McLean	do Paxton		3,000 00	
D. Beatty	do Wallbridge		5,000 00	
T. O. Bolger	do Wells		1,631 00	
F. F. Passmore	do Hamilton water lots		90 80	
T. Shortreed	Services exploring lands		108 00	
Supt. Indian Affairs	Map		30 60	
Copp, Clark & Co	Maps		663 00	
C. J. Smith	do		430 00	
	Carried forward		33,372 76	31,931 91	2,164,084 67

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*—REFUNDS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		33,372 76	31,931 91	2,164,084 67
	SURVEYS.—*Continued.*				
Rolph, Smith & Co	Maps		137 50		
W. Ford	Balance to complete surveys—to be accounted for		2,334 00		
				35,844 26	
	Total Crown Lands Expenditure				67,776 17
	REFUNDS.				
	EDUCATION.				
Allen, R.	Refund subscription Superannuation Fund		5 00		
Adair, A. A.	do		4 50		
Aurey, E.	do		3 00		
Annis, A. E	do		15 00		
Austin, W. C.	do		6 00		
Armstrong, F. W.	do		6 00		
Adams, G. H.	do		14 00		
Allen, Jno	do		8 00		
Anderson, A	do		11 00		
Anderson, Thos	do		7 00		
Asp, E.	do		13 00		
Bradley, Jno.	do		14 00		
Bergey, D	do		16 00		
Baxter, H	do		14 00		
Baird, J. L.	do		12 00		
Boddy, Mrs. M.	do		31 00		
Boyd, T. C.	do		2 00		
Bowerman, W. K.	do		2 00		
Blackwood, R.	do		20 00		
Broderick, J	do		7 00		
Brunell, J. E.	do		2 00		

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REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	742 79	.....	2,231,860 84
	EDUCATION —*Continued.*				
Ford W	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund	.....	7 00		
Fraser, R. N	do	.....	3 00		
Ferguson, A	do	.....	5 00		
Fieldhouse, M. H	do	.....	10 00		
Fear, J. W	do	.....	5 00		
Farrar, Rev. H	do	.....	9 00		
Fallow, J. J	do	.....	13 00		
Flesher, Thomas	do	.....	17 00		
Flynn, J	do	.....	3 00		
Fee, George	do	.....	16 00		
Farquharson, W	do	.....	5 00		
Farquharson, J	do	.....	3 00		
Forrester, D	do	.....	3 00		
Gillick, W	do	.....	10 00		
Glassford, R. M	do	.....	11 00		
Graham, J. C	do	.....	13 00		
Gray, W	do	.....	10 00		
Gray, J	do	.....	2 00		
Hambly, W. S	do	.....	5 00		
Huntsman, L. E	do	.....	6 00		
Hewitt, N	do	.....	4 00		
Hughes, R. A	do	.....	16 00		
Hay, John	do	.....	5 00		
Hubbs, C. E	do	.....	2 00		
Houston, J	do	.....	5 00		
Hughes, G	do	.....	6 00		
Haggard, C	do	.....	5 00		
Haws, J. D	do	.....	17 00		
Holgate, T. F	do	.....	8 00		
Hopper, A. E	do	.....	4 00		
Harris, A. B	do	.....	4 00		
James, W. M	do	.....	5 00		
Jenner, J. E	do	.....	6 00		
Jamieson, W. S	do	.....	6 00		
Kelley, M	do	.....	6 00		
Kemp, J. M	do	.....	6 00		

Kennedy, A.	do			6 00		
Kerr, W. H.	do			8 00		
Kaous, C	do			15 00		
Lowe, W. R.	do			6 00		
Leacock, H. J	do			15 00		
Little, Thomas	do			32 95		
Logan, W.	do			14 00		
Lang, G. H	do			6 00		
Lefebre, J. A	do			1 00		
Leitch	do			3 00		
Leitch, M. L.	do			5 00		
Lattimer, Mrs. E.	do			13 82		
Miller, A	do			6 00		
May, P	do			6 00		
Manley, E.	do			15 95		
Mayer, L. A	do			12 00		
Maybee, Ira	do			5 00		
Monroe, R. W.	do			14 00		
Moyna, M	do			6 00		
Mathews, W. C	do			6 00		
Moron, D. W	do			5 00		
Macallum, Mrs. M.	do			133 89		
Malcom, Geo	do			12 00		
Murphy, E. W.	do			11 00		
Moore, D.	do			25 62		
McBrayne, Mrs. B.	do			27 35		
Mackay, A. W.	do			14 00		
McDonald, J. R.	do			4 00		
McCalty, J	do			15 00		
McKay, Wm.	do			9 00		
McMurchy, J. D.	do			14 00		
McCready, S. N	do			11 00		
McLean, A. B	do			7 00		
McCarthy, W. T.	do			8 00		
McCarter, W. S	do			4 00		
McCamus, J. A	do			5 00		
McLachlin, J.	do			2 00		
McIntyre, H.	do			2 00		
McCallum, A. B	do			6 00		
McGoery, J	do			6 00		
McTavish, H. W.	do			12 00		
McLeary, J. W.	do			4 00		
McDermott, T. H.	do			10 00		
McCallum, F. E.	do			3 00		
McCure, D. S.	do			13 00		
McElroy, E. J.	do			3 00		
McFarlane, W. H	do			8 00		
McFarland, R.	do			8 00		
Nash, J. S.	do			11 00		
	Carried forward			1,594 37		2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		1,594 37		2,231,860 84
	EDUCATION.—*Continued.*				
Nichols, W. L.	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund		14 00		
O'Brien, Annie	do		8 60		
O'Gorman, C.	do		12 00		
Popham, E. S	do		2 00		
Purves, Wm.	do		13 50		
Patteson, Mrs. C. J.	do		39 04		
Payette, E.	do		12 00		
Parkerton, S.	do		2 00		
Rutherford, A. C.	do		2 00		
Ritchie, C.	do		2 00		
Ruttan, R. F.	do		6 00		
Rae, G. L	do		2 00		
Robertson, R. H.	do		7 00		
Rutherford, C	do		12 00		
Rowan, J.	do		7 00		
Rogers, S. R.	do		2 00		
Rogers, J. W.	do		14 00		
Robinson, J. M	do		6 00		
Strongman, W. A.	do		6 00		
Stone, G.	do		8 00		
Suckling, A. N.	do		3 00		
Sangster, C. H.	do		3 00		
Stauffer, F.	do		7 00		
Smith, A. D.	do		6 00		
Sharra, W. J.	do		6 00		
Shirk, W.	do		15 00		
Shaw, F. W.	do		7 00		
Sproul, J. T	do		6 00		
Sanderson, G.	do		5 00		
Spruce, W. H.	do		4 00		
Skelly, T. J	do		4 00		
Seeber, E.	do		15 00		
Sawns, J. M.	do		8 00		
Sutherland, J. T.	do		7 00		
Smith, A. G	do		5 00		

Stuart, P.	do			6 00		
Shaver, J. W.	do			5 00		
Shea, J. W.	do			2 00		
Stacy, G. H.	do			9 00		
Stillwell, J. R	do			12 00		
Sangster, A	do			4 00		
Scott, G. J.	do			6 00		
Trainer, Wm.	do			14 00		
Tinsdale, R. H.	do			8 00		
Tearle, W. A.	do			7 00		
Treleaven, R. J.	do			10 00		
Trueman, T. J	do			8 00		
Thompson, W	do			45 00		
Terryberry, J. B.	do			60 00		
Tisdale, E. S.	do			4 00		
Taylor, R.	do			7 00		
Vallillie, J. E.	do			3 00		
Wilson, Wm	do			14 00		
Watson, A.	do			3 00		
Wood, J.	do			41 57		
Wallace, D.	do			13 00		
White, P. M.	do			11 00		
Wright, M. J.	do			7 00		
Warner, R. J.	do			2 00		
West, W. A. N.	do			8 00		
Watt, A. C.	do			5 00		
White, H.	do			10 71		
Weir, H. A.	do			10 00		
Wilson, W. H.	do			15 00		
Waller, T. E.	do			4 00		
Wheeler, A.	do			2 00		
Young, John	do			7 00		
Yourex, J. M.	do			2 00		
					2,237 79	
		CROWN LANDS.				
C. H. Greene	Refund on lands in Euphrasia			56 90		
do	do	do		40 00		
R. Stannel	do	do		2 90		
J. McFadyen	do	Egremont		30 00		
Henderson & Small	do	do		364 40		
Hon. Billa Flint	do	Elziver		40 00		
J. Doyle	do	Flos		61 56		
E. Archer	do	do		24 24		
Geo. Bick	do	Glamorgan		75 00		
R. Switzer	do	Galway		40 50		
J. Mansfield	do	do		76 98		
J. Barr	do	Harvey		20 60		
	Carried forward			832 48	2,237 79	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		832 48	2,237 79	2,231,860 84
	CROWN LANDS.—*Continued*				
Leys & Pearson	Refund on lands in Huron		11 00		
Jones Brothers	do do		219 60		
R. M. Wells	do do		4 45		
N. Little	do Hagerman		20 00		
W. Goldthorpe	do Humphrey		1 00		
W. Stringer	do Holland		26 25		
J. B. Lay	do Joseph Island		50 00		
A. Rhodes	do Jarvis		9 00		
D. Gillies	do Kincardine		24 00		
E. Stewart	do do		26 00		
H. M. Deroche	do Kaladar		1 35		
J. W. McLaren	do Lake		126 00		
W. Wright	do Laxton		70 20		
W. Miller	do do		24 44		
A. Patrick	do Luther		16 00		
F. J. Chadwick	do do		100 20		
J. Browne	do Medonte		24 00		
A. Mundle	do Mattawa		6 00		
D. Gillies	do Minto		333 90		
R. Porter	do Montague		1 50		
Henderson & Small	do Melancthon		101 85		
W. Mulock	do do		16 51		
J. Dixon	do Matchedash		110 00		
W. L. King	do Maple St. Hilton		10 00		
W. J. Cooper	do Marmora		65 00		
E. Leppard	do Mara		20 00		
R. & W. Plummer	do Monteagle		55 00		
G. J. Mctavish	do Neebing		15 00		
W. Stewart	do Artemesia		20 00		
W. N. Brose	do Augusta		31 70		
A. J. Birtch	do Armour		5 00		
J. P. Chapman	do Amaranth		100 00		
A. McDonald	do Armour		45 00		
J. Morrow	do Arran		20 50		
M. Devine	do Brudenell		35 37		
C. Deacon	do Bromley		15 40		

A. Robertson	do	Bruce		97 00		
L. McDonald	do	do		135 20		
J. J. Kingsmill	do	do		153 30		
B. Smith	do	do		90 45		
J. Robson	do	Belmont		22 00		
W. E. Roxburgh	do	do		5 50		
J. D. Hart	do	Bethune		78 50		
J. Jones	do	Bedford		18 12		
M. R. Lockwood	do	Brighton		25 00		
J. Wilson	do	Bagot		20 00		
J. Silverthorne	do	Carden		50 97		
J. Fee	do	do		77 32		
W. Neil	do	do		42 71		
J. McCracken	do	do		38 18		
John Fee	do	do		77 00		
Moberly & Gannon	do	Collingwood		4 00		
G. Wilson	do	Chandos		140 55		
Elsie D. Koerber	do	Chapman		4 00		
John Fraser	do	Charlotteville		13 50		
Parke & Purdon	do	Culross		8 16		
Becher & Street	do	Camden		3918 40		
Quebec Bank	do	Collins		7 44		
T. Buck	do	Clarendon		41 25		
W. McLean	do	Dungannon		57 00		
Mrs. B. Harris	do	do		15 00		
G. McLean	do	do		57 51		
Thos. Ray	do	Digby		55 00		
P. McFadyen	do	do		47 12		
D. Hurley	do	do		64 00		
W. McNeil	do	Elderslie		29 12		
B. Carbeth	do	do		88 40		
Hodgins & Spragge	do	do		3 40		
W. McKee	do	Eldon		25 20		
P. Vance	do	Elzevir		34 90		
P. J. Brown	do	Neebing		19 80		
H. Kennedy	do	Oliver		80 00		
B. Bowerman	do	Osprey		5 00		
W. C. Wrinchall	do	Port Carling		12 00		
J. Weber	do	Peel		31 60		
J. A. McDonnell	do	Prince Arthur's Landing		9 82		
G. Keidale	do	do		5 00		
F. R. Beattie	do	do		20 00		
— McPherson	do	Raleigh		148 90		
E. Stubbs	do	Radcliffe		219 08		
J. Watson	do	do		10 30		
H. Lamont	do	Roxborough		30 00		
G. Tighe	do	Stanhope		78 00		
G. Smith	do	Stisted		52 09		
S. E. Aspdin	do	do		120 00		
Carried forward				8,980 40	2,237 79	2,231,860 84

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		8,980 40	2,237 79	2,231,860 84
	CROWN LANDS.—*Concluded.*				
D. F. Stewart	Refund on lands in Sydenham		10 00		
T. Robson	do Somerville		18 90		
H. McKay	do do		61 88		
W. Chambers	do Stevenson		100 00		
T. Buck	do Sherbrooke		34 51		
Hon. Finance Minister	do Thessalon		122 04		
D. McCarthy	do Wellesley		152 20		
Burton Brothers	Refund of timber dues		36 66		
C. H. Clark	do		0 75		
H. Galbee	do		34 23		
Jno. McIntosh	do		240 80		
Quebec Bank, Ottawa	do		2257 34		
R. White	do		250 90		
B. Berryman	Refund of fee		1 00		
J. Beard	do		1 00		
	Refund account map		3 00		
V. J. Judson	Refund account mining location		300 77		
The Treasurer—					
Belmont	Refund for timber cut on road allowance		0 64		
Bangor, McClure & Wicklow	do		3 14		
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	do		75 15		
Cardiff	do		52 07		
Carlow & Mayo	do		7 08		
Denbeigh, Abinger & Ashby	do		32 46		
Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, S. and Lavant	do		1 82		
Draper, Ryde and Oakley	do		3 55		
Dungannon and Faraday	dd		5 56		
Foley	do		10 58		
Galway and Cavandish	do		15 75		
Glamorgan and Monmouth	db		117 75		
Griffith and Mattawachan	do		45 28		
Harvey	do		17 36		
Humphrey	do		31 01		
Kaladar and Anglesea	do		5 49		
Kennebec	do		60 40		

Lutterworth, Anson and—				1 01		
Hindon	do			39 16		
McDougall	do			59 65		
McKellar	do			26 20		
Medora and Wood	do			0 80		
Montcagle and Herchell	do			7 72		
Olden	do			1 67		
Orillia and Matchedash	do			9 84		
Oro	do			1 66		
Palmerston and Cononto, S.	do			8 75		
Sheffield	do			73 99		
Snowdon	do			36 55		
Stanhope	do					
Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel	do			1 22		
Hon. Minister of Finance	Amount received on account Indian lands in the township of Tyendinaga			2319 72		
				15,679 41		
	Less cheque returned—being amount charged against P. Lacey *re* 7 in 7, Anglesea (see Public Accounts, 1871.)			112 20		
					15567 21	

MUNICIPALITIES FUND.

Adelaide	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878			28 00		
Admaston	d.	do		18 70		
Adjala	do	do		29 95		
Adolphustown	do	do		9 00		
Alfred	do	do		25 45		
Albion	do	do		45 75		
Algoma	do	do		5 95		
Aldborough	do	do		62 60		
Asphodel	do	do		24 30		
Alnwick	do	do		13 30		
Ashfield	do	do		41 00		
Amabel	do	do		25 95		
Augusta	do	do		67 95		
Arthur	do	do		35 75		
Anglesea	do	do		2 45		
Ancaster	do	do		49 20		
Assiginack	do	do		10 75		
Anderdon	do	do		22 55		
Amaranth	do	do		34 35		
Artemesia	do	do		42 85		
Arran	do	do		42 50		
	Carried forward			638 30	17,805 00	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			638 30	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*					
Amherst Island	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878			10 60		
Aliee	do	do		16 35		
Athol	do	do		22 15		
Ameliasburg	do	do		42 20		
Albemarle	do	do		10 15		
Acton Village	do	do		9 85		
Ailsa Craig Village	do	do		10 15		
Almonte do	do	do		37 15		
Alliston do	do	do		11 40		
Amherstburg Town	do	do		30 75		
Ashburnham Village	do	do		14 60		
Aurora do	do	do		17 75		
Arkona do	do	do		7 10		
Arnprior do	do	do		14 35		
Arthur do	do	do		14 60		
Aylmer do	do	do		19 00		
Bagot & Blythfield	do	do		9 40		
Bangor, Wicklow & McClure	do	do		7 80		
Barrie Township	do	do		4 75		
Barton	do	do		32 40		
Bathurst	do	do		31 50		
Bastard & Burgess	do	do		46 85		
Bayham	do	do		57 70		
Brantford Township	do	do		72 85		
Beverley	do	do		57 70		
Blandford	do	do		18 35		
Bedford	do	do		16 95		
Brooke	do	do		35 60		
Bruce	do	do		40 30		
Brant	do	do		46 60		
Beckwith	do	do		22 50		
Biddulph	do	do		32 20		
Binbrook	do	do		18 95		
Brock	do	do		63 30		
Bromley	do	do		18 00		

Burgess, North	do	do			15 50		
Bosanquet	do	do			38 80		
Bertie	do	do			40 25		
Bentinck	do	do			52 00		
Blenheim	do	do			61 95		
Buchanan	do	do			2 60		
Blanchard	do	do			37 95		
Brougham	do	do			5 25		
do	do	(for 1877.)			7 35		
Belmont	do	(for 1878.)			15 20		
Brighton	do	do			43 65		
do	do	(for 1877.)			59 22		
Burleigh, Anstruther & Chandos	do	(for 1878.)			14 75		
Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan & Lyndock	do	do			15 35		
Brunel	do	do			10 15		
Burford	do	do			57 55		
Belleville City	do	do			107 00		
Bath Village	do	do			6 15		
Brampton Town	do	do			49 40		
Brockville Town	do	do			141 60		
Bobcaygeon Village	do	do			10 70		
Belle River Village	do	do			7 65		
Berlin Town	do	do			41 90		
Blyth Village	do	do			10 20		
Burlington Village	do	do			11 15		
Bradford do	do	do			14 20		
Brighton do	do	do			17 45		
Bracebridge do	do	do			10 70		
Bolton do	do	do			8 05		
Barrie Town	do	do			60 00		
Bothwell Town	do	do			11 45		
Brantford City	do	do			92 40		
Blenheim Village	do	do			16 65		
Brussels Village	do	do			15 65		
Bowmanville Town	do	do			42 10		
Cayuga, North	do	do			28 15		
Caistor	do	do			24 05		
Collingwood Township	do	do			54 75		
Crosby, South	do	do			21 70		
do North	do	do			18 95		
Cavan	do	do			55 00		
Charlottenburg	do	do			51 50		
Colborne Township	do	do			29 15		
Chinguacousy	do	do			58 30		
Charlotteville	do	do			51 75		
Carried forward					3,106 07	17,805 00	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			3,106 07	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*					
Carrick	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878			52 85		
Camden	do	do		62 10		
Cambridge	do	do		14 25		
Cartwright	do	do		27 15		
Clarke	do	do		59 80		
Cayuga, South	do	do		10 20		
Caledon	do	do		52 70		
Culross	do	do		38 75		
Caradoc	do	do		59 00		
Cumberland	do	do		32 20		
Cornwall	do	do		43 75		
Crowland	do	do		18 25		
Clarence	do	do		34 90		
Cardwell	do	do		4 10		
Camden and Gore	do	do		33 65		
Carden and Dalton	do	do		13 30		
Clarendon and Miller	do	do		7 05		
Cardiff	do	do		5 10		
Cramahe	do	do		37 50		
Carlow and Mayo	do	do		8 85		
Caledonia	do	do		13 90		
Canborough	do	do		17 45		
Colchester	do	do		40 40		
Clinton	do	do		31 25		
Campbellford Village	do	do		13 30		
Cayuga Village	do	do		9 90		
Collingwood Town	do	do		47 70		
Chippawa Village	do	do		8 60		
Clifton Town	do	do		21 75		
Cornwall Town	do	do		46 70		
Clifford Village	do	do		7 50		
Caledonia Village	do	do		14 45		
Chatham Town	do	do		82 60		
Colborne Village	do	do		14 45		
Carleton Place Village	do	do		24 80		

Cobourg Town	do	do			56 45		
Chatham North Gore	do	do			62 05		
Downie	do	do			39 60		
Darlington	do	do			55 15		
Dunwich	do	do			53 75		
Drummond	do	do			31 00		
Dorchester South	do	do			24 85		
Dumfries do	do	do			37 25		
Derby	do	de			27 75		
Dover	do	do			37 15		
Dunn	do	do			13 90		
Dumfries North	do	do			38 90		
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	do	do			5 75		
Draper	do	do			8 50		
Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Havelock, Burton, Eyre and Clyde	do	do			10 70		
Delaware	do	do			18 65		
Darling	do	do			7 35		
Douro	do	do			26 80		
Dorchester North	do	do			44 35		
Dereham	do	do			47 80		
Dummer	do	do			20 15		
Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Lavant	do	do			22 30		
Dungannon and Faraday	do	do			9 00		
Durham Town	do	do			10 25		
Drayton Village	do	do			6 90		
Dundas Town	do	do			41 75		
Dresden Village	do	do			17 35		
Dawn	do	do			23 55		
Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds	do	do			10 75		
Easthope North	do	do			32 40		
Easthope South	do	do			24 05		
Edwardsburg	do	do			58 40		
Egremont	do	do			36 75		
Elizabethtown	do	do			72 50		
Elma	do	do			43 10		
Eldon	do	do			39 25		
Eramosa	do	do			32 55		
Euphrasia	do	do			33 40		
Esquesing	do	do			51 15		
Essa	do	do			42 30		
Emily	do	do			34 65		
Etobicoke	do	do			30 65		
Ennismore	do	do			9 15		
Elzevir	do	do			15 10		
Carried forward					5,479 97	17,805 00	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			5,479 97	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*					
Erin	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878			51 05		
Escott, Front of	do	do		10 40		
Elmsley, South	do	do		12 55		
Euphemia	do	do		31 15		
Elderslie	do	do		41 15		
Ekfrid	do	do		33 75		
Enniskillen	do	do		26 60		
Elmsley, North	do	do		14 30		
Ellice	do	do		35 20		
Ernestown	do	do		55 55		
Embro Village	do	do		5 95		
Elora do	do	do		15 55		
Exeter do	do	do		19 50		
Fenelon	do	do		34 60		
Fitzroy	do	do		30 30		
Finch	do	do		31 15		
Flamboro', East	do	do		40 80		
Flos	do	do		24 60		
Fredericksburg, North	do	do		24 70		
Foley	do	do		7 55		
Fredericksburg, South	do	do		15 05		
Fullarton	do	do		27 80		
Fergus Village	do	do		17 85		
Fort Erie do	do	do		8 80		
Flamboro', West	do	do		36 60		
Fenelon Falls	do	do		14 05		
do	do	(for 1875.)		17 64		
do	do	(for 1876.)		46 53		
Garden Island	do	(for 1878.)		5 65		
Garafraxa, West	do	do		36 40		
Gosfield	do	do		32 00		
Gratton	do	do		16 80		
Glanford	do	do		24 65		
Grey	do	do		42 50		
Glamorgan and Monmouth	do	do		9 90		
Goderich	do	do		39 35		

Grantham	do	do			24 60		
Goulburn	do	do			28 85		
Gwillimbury, North	do	do			26 60		
Gloucester	do	do			79 50		
Gwillimbury, East	do	do			57 95		
Gordon	do	do			8 00		
Galway and Cavendish	do	do			7 45		
Gower, North	do	do			27 55		
Gwillimbury, West	do	do			34 35		
Greenock	do	do			37 50		
Grimsthorpe	do	do			0 15		
Georgina	do	do			21 45		
Grimsby	do	do			29 30		
Gainsborough	do	do			32 00		
Gower, South	do	do			11 90		
Garafraxa, East	do	do			22 75		
Glenelg	do	do			41 95		
Guelph	do	do			27 75		
Griffith and Matawatchan	do	do			4 55		
Glencoe Village	do	do			9 85		
Gananoque do	do	do			35 90		
Gravenhurst do	do	do			5 45		
Grimsby do	do	do			7 55		
Georgetown do	do	do			16 30		
Guelph Town	do	do			114 70		
Goderich do	do	do			83 35		
Galt do	do	do			53 10		
Hillier	do	do			26 95		
Hallowell	do	do			51 05		
Harvey	do	do			11 35		
Harwich	do	do			67 70		
Hawkesbury, West	do	do			24 85		
Hamilton Township	do	do			60 05		
Hungerford	do	do			48 50		
Hawkesbury, East	do	do			43 20		
Huntley	do	do			22 25		
Humphrey	do	do			8 40		
Holland	do	do			35 80		
Howland	do	do			6 50		
Humberstone	do	do			33 05		
Head, Clara and Maria	do	do			2 60		
Hinchinbrooke	do	do			11 50		
Houghton	do	do			22 90		
Horton	do	do			12 40		
Howick	do	do			47 95		
Hullett	do	do			39 10		
Howe Island	do	do			4 00		
Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns	do	do			14 35		
Carried forward					7,864 74	17,805 00	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		7,864 74	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*				
Hope	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878		53 80		
Haldimand	do do		67 05		
Huntingdon	do do		27 45		
Huron	do do		43 20		
Hay	do do		42 50		
Hibbert	do do		27 65		
Howard	do do		52 75		
Hespeler Village	do do		8 65		
Hastings do	do do		7 60		
Harriston do	do do		18 30		
Holland Landing Village	do do		7 40		
Hawkesbury, do	do do		14 55		
Hamilton City	do do		433 85		
Innisfil Township	do do		65 25		
Ingersoll Town	do do		81 15		
Iroquois Village	do do		9 70		
Kaladar	do do		9 15		
Keppel	do do		37 85		
Kennebec	do do		9 60		
Kenyon	do do		39 40		
Kitley	do do		33 05		
Kinloss	do do		32 80		
Kingston Township	do do		39 10		
King	do do		71 80		
Kincardine Township	do do		40 95		
Do Town	do do		144 70		
Kingston City	do do		228 75		
Kingsville Village	do do		8 20		
Kempville do	do do		12 00		
Lake	do do		2 25		
Lanark	do do		21 90		
Lancaster	do do		39 60		
Laxton, Digby and Longford	do do		8 65		
Leeds and Landsdowne Rear.	do do		31 45		
Do Front.	do do		38 50		
Louth	do		23 55		

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REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	11,380 59	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*				
Monck	Appportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878		8 90		
Monteagle and Herschel	do do		10 85		
Moore	do do		57 95		
Monaghan, South	do do		10 05		
Mono	do do		33 45		
Mulmur	do do		34 25		
Monaghan, North	do do		10 75		
McKillop	do do		41 35		
McKellar	do do		6 25		
Mornington	do do		39 45		
Morris	do do		33 45		
McGillivray	do do		51 75		
Minden	do do		12 65		
Mitchell Town	do do		27 70		
Mount Forest Village	do do		20 80		
Merritton do	do do		23 25		
Millpoint do	do do		11 55		
Madoc do	do do		8 75		
Morrisburg do	do do		15 30		
Markham do	do do		10 85		
Milton Town	do do		16 35		
Merrickville Village	do do		10 45		
Meaford Town	do do		18 25		
Nassagaweya	do do		8 10		
Muskoka District	do do		29 85		
Nelson	do do		42 25		
do	do (for 1876.)		133 65		
do	do (for 1877.)		58 10		
Nepean	do (for 1878.)		75 30		
Nichol	do do		27 40		
Nissouri, East	do do		33 85		
do West	do do		36 75		
Niagara	do do		29 20		
Norwich, North	do do		29 20		
do South	do do		31 70		
Normanby	do do		50 40		

Nottawasaga	do				61	95	
Newburgh Village	do				9	70	
Newboro' do	do				5	00	
Niagara Town	do				19	05	
Napanee do	do				37	40	
New Hamburg Village	do				14	35	
Newmarket	do				20	95	
Norwich	do				13	55	
Newcastle	do				12	75	
New Edinburgh	do				10	75	
Norwood	do				8	50	
Newbury	do				7	50	
Oakland	do				11	00	
Oakley	do				1	80	
Olden	do				9	85	
Oneida	do				28	80	
Onondaga	do				14	35	
Ops	do				40	95	
Oso	do				46	25	
Orillia and Matchedash	do				35	25	
Osnabruck	do				64	55	
Oro	do				10	30	
Osgoode	do				51	95	
Osprey	do				34	65	
Otonabee	do				42	55	
Orford	do				38	85	
Oxford	do				41	50	
Do East	do				26	75	
Do North	do				16	15	
Do West	do				29	25	
Oshawa Village	do				68	40	
Oilsprings do	do				10	20	
Orangeville Town	do				42	70	
Owen Sound do	do				56	30	
Ottawa City	do				400	00	
Oakville Town	do				25	10	
Orillia do	do				36	05	
Pakenham	do				18	05	
Palmerston & N. & S. Canonto	do				10	00	
Petewawa	do				5	40	
Percy	do				36	25	
Pelham	do				34	00	
Pelee Island	do				3	05	
Peel	do				59	95	
Pembroke	do				6	75	
Pittsburg	do				35	15	
Pilkington	do				27	75	
Pickering	do				68	90	
Plantagenet, North	do				32	05	
		Carried forward			14,223	51	17,805 00 2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		14,223 54	17,805 00	2,231 860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*				
Plantaganet, South	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878		23 35		
Plympton	do do		48 65		
Portland	do do		30 10		
Proton	do do		37 60		
Puslinch	do do		43 40		
Parkhill Village	do do		21 80		
Paris Town	do do		40 05		
Paisley Village	do do		21 50		
Pembroke Town	do do		31 15		
Perth do	do do		47 25		
Picton do	do do		35 55		
Peterboro' do	do do		86 50		
Portsmouth Village	do do		9 50		
Port Perry do	do do		21 75		
Port Hope Town	do do		77 15		
Port Stanley Village	do do		7 25		
Port Colborne do	do do		19 15		
Port Elgin do	do do		19 40		
Port Dalhousie do	do do		12 95		
Prescott Town	do do		34 50		
Preston Village	do do		17 85		
Penetanguishene Village	do do		7 80		
Petrolia Town	do do		35 65		
Raleigh	do do		53 60		
Rainham	do do		21 65		
Ramsay	do do		35 30		
Rama	do do		11 45		
Rawdon	do do		44 10		
Reach	do do		57 55		
Richmond	do do		45 10		
Roxborough	do do		40 50		
Rochester	do do		20 30		
Romney	do do		12 15		
Ross	do do		19 30		
Rolph	do do		3 75		
Russell	do do		28 85		

Ryde	do	do			5 30	
Renfrew Village	do	do			13 00	
Richmond do	do	do			4 55	
Richmond Hill Village	do	do			7 30	
Ridgetown Village	do	do			16 40	
St. Vincent	do	do			42 55	
Saltfleet	do	do			38 00	
Sandwich, West	do	do			32 05	
Do East	do	do			38 40	
Sarnia	do	do			34 05	
Saugeen	do	do			20 85	
Sarawak	do	do			12 50	
Sault Ste. Marie	do	do			14 60	
Scarborough	do	do			53 65	
Scott	do	do			29 95	
Scugog	do	do			5 90	
Sherbrooke, South	do	do			12 10	
Sebastopol	do	do			5 30	
Seneca	do	do			32 60	
Seymour	do	do			37 05	
Shuniah	do	do			100 30	
Sheffield	do	do			30 55	
Sherbrooke	do	do			5 75	
Do	do	(for 1876)			17 82	
Do	do	(for 1877)			8 12	
St. Thomas Town	do	(for 1878)			76 95	
Sidney	do	do			59 00	
Smith	do	do			31 95	
Snowdon	do	do			8 25	
Sombra	do	do			41 35	
Southwold	do	do			67 80	
Sophiasburgh	do	do			31 00	
Somerville	do	do			13 35	
Stouffville Village	do	do			9 45	
Stamford	do	do			30 70	
Stephen	do	do			46 55	
Stanhope and Sherborne	do	do			6 10	
Stisted	do	do			9 35	
Storrington	do	do			23 35	
Stafford	do	do			8 45	
Stanley	do	do			33 90	
Stephenson	do	do			11 90	
Springfield	do	do			10 25	
Sullivan	do	do			36 75	
Sunnidale	do	do			22 55	
Sydenham	do	do			41 85	
Streetsville Village	do	do			7 60	
Simcoe Town	do	do			44 00	
Smith's Falls Village	do	do			21 95	
Carried forward					16,660 28	17,805 00

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		16,660 28	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*				
Strathroy Town	Apportionment in proportion to the number of Ratepayers, 1878		42 00		
Southampton Village	do do		12 40		
St. Mary's Town	do do		37 30		
Seaforth do	do do		27 60		
Stratford do	do do		96 10		
Stirling Village	do do		9 40		
St. Catharines City	do do		132 80		
Sarnia Town	do do		43 80		
Stayner Village	do do		14 70		
Sandwich Town	do do		14 40		
Tay	do do		22 95		
Tecumseth	do do		51 30		
Thorah	do do		28 65		
Thorold	do do		35 10		
Thurlow	do do		66 80		
Tilbury East	do do		28 30		
Do West	do do		30 65		
Tiny	do do		29 05		
Toronto Township	do do		67 10		
Do Gore	do do		13 80		
Townsend	do do		59 80		
Tossorontio	do do		12 80		
Torbolton	do do		7 95		
Trafalgar	do do		59 00		
Tudor and Wollaston	do do		.....		
Limerick and Cashel	do do		15 10		
Turnberry	do do		27 40		
Tuckersmith	do do		34 20		
Tyendinaga	do do		55 00		
Trenton Village	do do		28 10		
Thamesville do	do do		9 10		
Tilsonburg Town	do do		27 05		
Thorold Town	do do		45 00		
Teeswater Village	do do		9 70		
Toronto City	do do		1,252 50		
Usborne	do do		32 15		

Uxbridge	do	do		46 20		
Uxbridge Village	do	do		19 75		
Verulam	do	do		25 35		
Vaughan	do	do		70 00		
Vespra	do	do		34 80		
Vienna Village	do	do		8 60		
Wainfleet	do	do		33 75		
Walsingham	do	do		59 95		
Walpole	do	do		64 25		
Wallace	do	do		29 00		
Warwick	do	do		45 70		
Waterloo	do	do		63 50		
Watt	do	do		10 35		
Wawanosh, West	do	do		24 80		
Wawanosh, East	do	do		23 00		
Wellesley	do	do		56 15		
Westmeath	do	do		28 85		
Westminster	do	do		95 60		
Whitby, East	do	do		41 30		
Whitby, West	do	do		42 35		
Whitchurch	do	do		57 80		
Willoughby	do	do		13 50		
Williamsburg	do	do		43 15		
Williams, East	do	do		25 95		
Wilmot	do	do		53 10		
Wiley	do	do		1 20		
Williams, West	do	do		22 80		
Wilberforce & West Algoma	do	do		21 25		
Windham	do	do		58 20		
Winchester	do	do		48 30		
Woolwich	do	do		49 00		
Woodhouse	do	do		44 70		
Wolfe Island	do	do		25 85		
Wolford	do	do		27 00		
Watford Village	do	do		11 15		
Waterford do	do	do		12 40		
Wardsville do	do	do		5 25		
Walkerton Town	do	do		28 20		
Wellington Village	do	do		6 30		
Whitby Town	do	do		34 10		
Wingham Village	do	do		21 55		
Windsor Town	do	do		82 95		
Woodstock Town	do	do		54 55		
Wroxeter Village	do	do		6 50		
Wyoming do	do	do		9 90		
Yarmouth	do	do		84 80		
Yonge and Escott Rear	do	do		29 10		
York	do	do		165 50		
Yonge, Front	do	do		20 55		
Carried forward				21,027 18	17,805 00	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			21,027 18	17,805 00	2,231,860 84
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.—*Continued.*					
Yorkville Village	do	do		49 60		
Zone	do	do		16 85		
Zorra East	do	do		44 30		
Zorra West	do	do		39 10		
					21,177 03	
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.					
Artemesia	Allowance under 16 Vic., Cap. 159, from proceeds of Crown Lands		122 69			
Ashfield	do	do	16 85			
Alfred	do	do	56 84			
Admaston	do	do	32 77			
Adjala	do	do	14 50			
Arthur	do	do	57 04			
Barrie	do	do	11 55			
Burgess	do	do	2 82			
Burleigh	do	do	27 82			
Bromley	do	do	57 26			
Brudenell	do	do	4 02			
Carrick	do	do	218 80			
Culross	do	do	111 10			
Chatham, North Gore	do	do	45 98			
Caradoc	do	do	30 51			
Clarence	do	do	21 99			
Cambridge	do	do	20 33			
Carden	do	do	40 31			
Canonto, South	do	do	25 01			
Dummer	do	do	8 27			
Euphrasia	do	do	162 32			
Elzevir	do	do	2 60			
Elma	do	do	60 05			
Eldon	do	do	29 83			
Greenock	do	do	140 20			
Grey	do	do	9 40			
Galway	do	do	55 90			
Holland	do	do	5 55			

Howick	do	do	75 09			
Kinloss	do	do	65 57			
Kaladar	do	do	18 85			
Laxton	do	do	9 29			
Luther	do	do	209 10			
Melancthon	do	do	353 97			
Marmora	do	do	16 59			
Minto	do	do	155 78			
Oso	do	do	3 42			
Olden	do	do	5 33			
Osprey	do	do	215 68			
Paisley Village	do	do	9 40			
Rawdon	do	do	25 54			
St. Vincent	do	do	31 40			
Sullivan	do	da	36 50			
Sydenham	do	do	61 13			
Stafford	do	do	23 50			
Sunnidale	do	do	33 50			
St. Joseph's Island	do	do	7 52			
Tudor	do	do	31 10			
Verulam	do	do	7 52			
Wallace	do	do	145 48			
Wilberforce	do	do	6 86			
				2,940 43		
Arran	do	From proceeds Common School Lands	204 29			
Ashfield	do	do	99 42			
Arthur	do	do	374 60			
Bruce	do	do	1,214 89			
Brant	do	do	586 23			
Bentinck	do	do	610 26			
Derby	do	do	95 34			
Elderslie	do	do	1,473 84			
Egremont	do	do	706 93			
Elma	do	do	191 19			
Glenelg	do	do	728 06			
Grey	do	do	456 32			
Holland	do	do	165 44			
Huron	do	do	967 73			
Kinloss	do	do	83 54			
Kincardine	do	do	364 02			
Morris	do	do	37 29			
Normanby	do	do	1,260 01			
Paisley Village	do	do	12 45			
Saugeen	do	do	181 32			
Sullivan	do	do	486 61			
Sydenham	do	do	146 90			
Turnberry	do	do	225 89			
Wawanosh East	do	do	103 87			
Carried forward			10,776 44	2,940 43	38,982 03	2,231,860 84

REFUNDS.—*Concluded.*—RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	10,776 44	3,940 43	38,982 03	2,231,860 84
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.—*Concluded.*				
Wallace	Allowance under 16 Vict., cap. 159, from proceeds Common School Lands	94 64			
			10,871 08		
Houghton	do do Grammar School Lands.	26 85			
Proton	do do do	600 87			
			627 72		
				14,439 23	
	Total Refunds				53,421 26
	Total Expenditure under Supply Bill				2,285,282 10
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.				
	(Authority for payment, 35 Vic. cap. 24, and 37 Vic., cap. 37.)				
Canada Southern	On account of grant in aid of lines from St. Clair Junction to St. Thomas—62·901 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	6,113 98			
	do 30th June, 1879	6,113 98			
	do 31st December. 1879	6,113 98			
			18,341 94		
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and Toronto to Weston—82·079 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	4,404 56			
	do 30th June, 1879	4,404 56			
	do 31st December, 1879	4,404 56			
			13,213 68		
Midland Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Orillia to Midland Bay—34·13 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	3,236 76			
	do 30th June. 1879	3,236 76			
	Payments accrued 30th June, 1879	7,430 25			
	Payments due 31st December, 1879	3,732 11			
			17,635 88		

London, Huron and Bruce Railway.	On account of grant in aid of line from London Junction to Wingham Junction—69·146 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	6,720 99			
	do 30th June, 1879	6,720 99			
	do 31st December, 1879	6,720 99			
			20,162 97		
Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway.	On account of grant in aid of line from Brantford to Tilsonburg—33·27 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	3,233 84			
	do 30th June, 1879	3,233 84			
	do 31st December, 1879	3,233 84			
			9,701 52		
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Toronto to Brock Road and Streetsville to Alton—				
	Payments accrued 31st December, 1878	27,216 00			
	do 30th June, 1879	81,044 97			
	Payments due 30th June, 1879	1,944 00			
	do 31st December, 1879	8,684 46			
			118,889 43		
Grand Junction Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Stirling to Hastings—24·32 miles.				
	Payments accrued 30th June, 1879	5,404 02			
	do due 31st December, 1879	2,104 16			
			7,508 18		
Prince Edward County Railway.	On account of grant in aid of line from Picton to Trenton—32 miles.				
	Payment accrued 30th June, 1879	58,320 00			
	do 31st December, 1879	3,888 00			
			62,208 00		
Victoria Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Lindsay to Kinmount—33·442 miles.				
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	4,875 84			
	do 30th June, 1879	4,875 84			
	do 31st December, 1879	4,875 84			
			14,627 52		
Hamilton and North-western Railway.	On account of grant in aid of line from Hamilton to Barrie and Clarksville to Collingwood—117·098 miles.				
	Payments accrued 31st December, 1878	35,130 62			
	Payments due 31st December, 1878	14,906 59			
	do 30th June, 1879	17,415 92			
	do 31st December, 1879	17,415 92			
			84,869 05		
				367,158 17	
	Carried forward			367,158 17	2,285,282 10

RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	367,158 17	2,285,282 10
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.				
	(Authority for payment, 40 Vic., cap. 14.)				
Victoria Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Kinmount to Haliburton, 22·31 miles—				
	Payments due, 31st December, 1878....	6,921 60			
	do 30th June, 1879	7,721 04			
	do 31st December, 1879.....	7,721 04			
			22,363 68		
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Toronto to Ingersoll, Streetsville to Alton, and Cataract to Elora, 151·851 miles—				
	Payments accrued, 31st December, 1878.....	1,297 80			
	do due, do	404 52			
	do accrued, 30th June, 1879	11,420 64			
	do due, do	837 12			
	do accrued, 31st December, 1879.....	1,362 69			
	do due, do	6,114 84			
			21,437 61		
Whitby and Port Perry Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Port Perry to Lindsay, 25·945 miles—				
	Payments due, 31st December, 1878.....	2,244 76			
	do 30th June, 1879	2,244 76			
	do 31st December, 1879.....	2,244 76			
			6,734 28		
Prince Arthur's Landing Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William, 5·995 miles—				
	Payments due, 31st December, 1878.....	518 68			
	do 30th June, 1879	518 68			
	do 31st December, 1879.....	518 68			
			1,556 04		
				52,091 61	

	AID TO RAILWAYS.				
	(Authority for payment—39 Vict., cap. 22 ; and 42 Vict., cap. 28.)				
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Brock Road to Ingersoll and Cataract to Elora—				
	Payments accrued, 30th June, 1879	7,181 16			
	do due, 31st December, 1879.....	3,590 58			
	do accrued, do	2,725 38			
			13,497 12		
Belleville and North Hastings Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Grand Junction Railway to Moore Mine, 22 miles—				
	Payments accrued, 31st December, 1878.....	8,565 48			
	do do 30th June, 1879	2,855 16			
	do do 31st December, 1879.....	2,855 16			
			14,275 80		
Midland Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Wye River Bridge to Midland Bay, 4·53 miles—				
	Payment direct.....	.....	7,927 50		
Grand Junction Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Stirling to Hastings, 24·32 miles—				
	Payments accrued, 30th June, 1879	2,702 01			
	do due, 31st December, 1879.....	1,052 08			
			3,754 09		
				39,454 51	
	(Authority for payment—41 Vic. cap. 16.)				
Hamilton and North-Western Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Jarvis to Port Dover, 8,975 miles.				
	Payment due 31st December, 1878	776 51			
	do 30th June, 1879.....	776 51			
	do 31st December, 1879	776 51			
			2,329 53		
North Simcoe Railway	On account of grant in aid of line from Penetanguishene to Harrison's Crossing, 33·343 miles—				
	Payments accrued 31st December, 1878	10,818 12			
	do 30th June, 1879	3,606 04			
	do 31st December, 1879.....	3,606 04			
			18,030 20		
				20,359 73	
	Total aid to Railways.....				479,064 02
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	2,764,346 12

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward				2,704,346 12
	SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION FUND.				
	(Authority for payment—36 Vic., Cap. 47.)				
Ancaster Township	On account of apportionments under Municipal Loan Fund Act			4,477 99	
Bruce do	do do			401 50	
Byng Inlet	do do			313 83	
Bertie Township	do do			7,797 83	
Blenheim	no do			2,400 00	
Bastard and Burgess	do do			354 00	
Burford	do do			1,948 00	
Croft Township	do do			89 63	
Christie	do do			61 46	
Charlottenburg	do do			300 00	
Chippawa Village	do do			250 00	
Crosby, North, Township	do do			70 00	
Dawn Township	do do			189 57	
Elora Village	do do			1,000 00	
Flamboro', East, Township	do do			3,351 41	
Gower, South, Township	do do			260 52	
Gwillimbury, East	do do			612 60	
Georgina Township	do do			777 58	
Hawkesbury, East, Township	no do			320 00	
Hagerman Township	do do			140 59	
Lancaster do	do do			648 28	
March do	do do			150 00	
Markham do	do do			1,380 00	
Merritton Village	do do			1,999 23	
Michipicoten, Sub-District	do do			570 62	
Nepean Township	do do			606 69	
Nassagaweya Township	do do			892 50	
Portsmouth Village	do do			200 00	
Petawawa, South, Sub-District	do do			59 15	
Do Centre	do do			43 72	
Do North	do do			100 31	

Reach Township	do	do			1,536 21	
Roche Capitaine, Sub-Dis't	do	do			180 73	
Townsend Township	do	do			2,777 14	
Temiscamingue, Sub-District.	do	do			90 07	
Tamagamingue,	do	do			364 64	
Waterdown Village	do	do			459 00	
Wood and Medora Townships	do	do			60 00	
Wainfleet	do	do			26,592 61	
Wilmot	do	do			1,000 00	
Williamsburg	do	do			938 35	
Total Surplus Distribution						65,765 76

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES FUND.

(Authority for payment—36 Vic., cap. 39; and 37 Vic., cap. 20.)

The Treasurer—						
Brooke Township		Debentures issued to provide for construction of Drainage Works		5,460 00		
Colchester	do	do		2,920 00		
Dawn	do	do		12,675 00		
Dover	do	do		1,842 94		
Dunwich	do	do		2,434 80		
Eldon	do	do		1,300 00		
Ekfrid	do	do		1,893 00		
Euphemia	do	do		2,000 00		
Howard	do	do		762 92		
Howick	do	do		1,477 20		
Keppel	do	do		2,970 00		
Lakefield	do	do		800 00		
Moore	do	do		2,700 00		
Mariposa	do	do		1,422 65		
Raleigh	do	do		3,851 45		
Romney	do	do		2,722 05		
Sidney	do	do		584 00		
Southwold	do	do		501 00		
Thurlow	do	do		14,460 56		
Tilbury E.	do	do		3,617 82		
Tilbury W.	do	do		6,158 00		
Turnberry	do	do		8,849 00		
					81,402 39	
Carried forward					81,402 39	2,830,111 88

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES FUND.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			81,402 39	2,830,111 88
	DRAINAGE DEBENTURES FUND.—*Concluded.*				
	(Authority for payment—36 Vic., cap. 39; and 37 Vic., cap 20.)				
Brooke Township	Tile Drainage		300 00		
Dunwich do	do		2,400 00		
Plympton do	do		2,300 00		
Warwick do	do		200 00		
				5,200 00	
	Total Drainage				86,602 39
	COMMON SCHOOL FUND.				
Provincial Treasurer, Quebec	On account of interest				25,000 00
	Total Expenditure				2,941,714 27

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

No. 14.

A STATEMENT shewing the Estimates for the year 1879, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts unexpended and over-expended to 31st December, 1879.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over-expended.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
I. Civil Government	Government House	5,580 00	6,654 89		1,074 89
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,400 00	2,400 00		
	do expenses	950 00	919 04	30 96	
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office—salaries	11,160 00	11,160 00		
	do do expenses	3,320 00	2,738 05	581 95	
	Treasurer's Office—salaries	11,800 00	11,800 00		
	do expenses	1,500 00	2,153 69		653 69
	do East Wing, P. B., maintenance	2,800 00	4,017 56		1,217 56
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—salaries	11,500 00	11,474 50	25 50	
	do do expenses	1,900 00	1,859 85	40 15	
	do Registrar-General's Branch—salaries	4,800 00	4,800 00		
	do do expenses	2,925 00	1,782 31	1,142 69	
	do License and Administration of Justice Branch—salaries	4,400 00	4,400 00		
	do do expenses	450 00	510 43		60 43
	Public Works Department—salaries	16,352 00	15,143 66	1,208 34	
	do expenses	3,320 00	2,487 31	832 69	
	Agricultural Office—salaries	800 00	800 00		
	do expenses	400 00	173 89	226 11	
	Immigration Office—salaries	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	do expenses	200 00	237 87		37 87
	Office of Inspector of Public Institutions—salaries	5,950 00	5,950 00		
	do expenses	1,400 00	1,963 72		563 72
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	41,280 00	41,142 49	137 51	
	do expenses	9,500 00	10,313 51		813 51
	Miscellaneous :—				
	Official Gazette	4,200 00	3,417 77	782 23	
	Queen's Printer's Office	1,660 00	1,576 30	83 70	
	Inspection of Registry Offices	1,500 00	1,500 00		
	do Division Courts	1,800 00	1,700 00	100 00	
	do County Offices	300 00		300 00	
	Carried forward	155,347 00	154,276 84	5,491 83	4,421 67

Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over-expended.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	155,347 00	154,276 84	5,491 83	4,421 67
II. Legislation	Salaries	11,050 00	10,525 00	525 00	
	Postage and Cost of House Post Office	4,000 00	2,509 43	1,490 57	
	Sessional Writers, Messengers, Pages, &c.	8,000 00	9,518 30		1,518 30
	Stationery, printing and binding	18,000 00	21,797 80		3,797 80
	Printing Bills and distributing Statutes	2,500 00	3,941 69		1,441 69
	Indemnity to Members	55,000 00	54,031 00	969 00	
	Library	2,800 00	2,992 94		192 94
	Contingencies	4,000 00	2,580 74	1,419 26	
	Repairs, fuel, light, &c.	5,650 00	6,176 08		526 08
III. Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—salaries	18,750 00	18,651 02	98 98	
	do expenses	1,795 00	1,315 31	479 69	
	Court of Queen's Bench—salaries	9,020 00	9,020 00		
	do expenses	500 00	605 86		105 86
	Court of Common Pleas—salaries	5,060 00	5,060 00		
	do expenses	300 00	235 61	64 39	
	Superior Judges and Court of Appeal	15,850 00	16,004 11		154 11
	Practice Court	1,850 00	1,844 31	5 69	
	Surrogate Court	2,020 00	2,034 12		14 12
	Clerk of Assizes	1,030 00	1,018 37	11 63	
	Crown Counsel Prosecutions	10,000 00	9,824 32	175 68	
	General Administration of Criminal Justice	150,000 00	141,065 15	8,934 85	
	Special Services	4,000 00	1,627 49	2,372 51	
	Miscellaneous Justice :—				
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	16,000 00	15,950 00	50 00	
	District of Algoma	9,275 00	7,945 08	1,329 92	
	do Thunder Bay	5,550 00	4,975 33	574 67	
	do Nipissing	3,100 00	3,116 93		16 93
	do Parry Sound	2,400 00	2,355 17	44 83	
	do Muskoka	2,300 00	2,967 16		667 16
	Provisional County of Haliburton	1,700 00	1,106,66	593 34	
	Constables and Gaolers in the North-West	900 00		900 00	
	Police Service at Clifton and Fort Erie	5,000 00	4,506 45	493 55	
	To pay Sheriffs, &c., for attendance at Courts	6,000 00	5,883 42	116 58	
	Seals and other contingencies	300 00	70 40	229 60	
	Registration Books, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	100 00	356 05		256 05

	*Lighting, heating and Furniture, Osgoode Hall	4,867 00	8,083 50		
	Assize Reporters	7,000 00	7,000 00		
	Expenses, County Judges in Grouped Counties	1,050 00	1,391 40		341 40
IV. Education	Public and Separate Schools	240,000 00	239,081 00	919 00	
	Public School Inspection	29,948 00	29,657 70	290 30	
	Poor Schools	12,000 00	13,283 75		1,283 75
	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	76,000 00	77,554 10		1,554 10
	Inspection of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	7,500 00	7,929 17		429 17
	Departmental Examinations	9,961 00	10,992 25		1,031 25
	Training of Teachers	14,550 00	14,428 18	121 82	
	*Superannuated Teachers	39,900 00	43,774 50		
	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto—Salaries	18,900 00	18,899 00	1 00	
	do do Expenses	3,700 00	3,753 65		53 65
	Normal School, Ottawa—Salaries	8,700 00	8,700 00		
	do do Expenses	2,800 00	2,366 93	433 07	
	Museum and Library	1,925 00	1,917 30	7 70	
	Maps, Library Books, Apparatus, &c.	22 000 00	22,015 33		15 33
	Depository—Salaries	5,935 00	5,904 59	30 41	
	do Expenses	3,100 00	2,516 05	583 95	
	Education Department—Salaries	18,275 00	18,275 00		
	do do Expenses	2,900 00	3,656 06		756 06
	Miscellaneous	2,500 00	2,392 68	107 32	
V. Asylums and Public Institutions Maintenance.	Asylum for Insane, Toronto	85,282 60	79,281 86	6,000 14	
	do London	104,116 00	93,610 43	10,505 57	
	do Kingston	56,652 00	51,455 58	5,196 42	
	do Hamilton	39,979 00	34,134 37	5,844 63	
	do Orillia	20,674 00	18,620 23	2,053 77	
	Central Prison, Toronto	48,290 00	48,104 80	185 20	
	do Industries	18,980 00	18,966 95	13 05	
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	30,032 14	30,204 34		172 20
	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	38,261 53	38,261 07	0 46	
	Blind Institute, Brantford	29,315 00	29,128 22	186 78	
	School of Agriculture, Guelph	21,060 00	21,057 68	2 32	
	School of Practical Science, Toronto	5,190 00	6,365 27		1,175 27
VI. Immigration*		27,000 00	39,650 12		
VII. Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.		109,850 00	105,900 80	3,949 20	
VIII. Hospitals and Charities.		73,870 44	73,720 44	150 00	
	Carried forward	1,781,210 11	1,757,922 44	62,953 68	19,924 89

Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over-expended.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	1,781,210,11	1,757,922 44	62,953 68	19,924 89
IX. Miscellaneous	License Law	4,000 00	856 95	3,143 05	
	Expenses—Law Stamps and Licenses	1,500 00	868 34	631 66	
	do Municipalities and other Funds	500 00	821 17		321 17
	do Municipal Loan Fund	150 00	334 30		184 30
	Marriage Licenses	200 00	331 95		131 95
	North-West Boundary	1,000 00	1,141 10		141 10
	Ontario Rifle Association	600 00	600 00		
	*Insurance on Public Buildings	11,315 00	20,671 05		
	Consolidation Statutes	2,100 00	3,267 18		1,167 18
	*Expenses of Elections	35,000 00	53,525 70		
	do Contested Elections	4,000 00	483 07	3,516 93	
	Revision of Voters' Lists	1,000 00	1,817 19		817 19
	Gratuities	9,000 00	11,047 12		2,047 12
	Repairs, &c., Brock's Monument	500 00		500 00	
	Common Gaol alterations	4,948 89	4,948 89		
	Sundry services	6,340 00	6,340 00		
	Unprovided items		3,185 50		3,185 50
	* do (special)		14,300 42		
X. Public Buildings	Asylum for Insane, Toronto	6,200 00	3,444 93	4,005 07	
	do do (Inspector)	1,250 00			
	do London	4,300 00	8,878 84	731 16	
	do do (Inspector)	5,310 00			
	do Hamilton	25,000 00	30,129 73		8 09
	do do (Inspector)	5,121 64			
	do Kingston	17,475 00	16,816 19	658 81	
	Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	1,000 60	1,245 55		45 55
	do do (Inspector)	200 00			
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	7,632 13	7,6 2 13		
	Central Prison, Toronto	10,240 00	35,091 13		13,771 40
	do do (Inspector)	11,079 73			
	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	4,000 00	4,703 41	187 59	
	do do (Inspector)	891 00			
	Blind Institute, Brantford	3,500 00	6,628 34	23 16	
	do do	3,151 50			
	School of Agriculture, Guelph	4,500 00	5,381 89		881 89
	Educational Buildings, Toronto	2,000 00	1,042 29	957 71	

	Normal School, Ottawa	16,000 00	10,865 78	5,134 22	
	Osgoode Hall, Toronto	1,500 00	400 03	1,099 97	
	Government House	3,000 00	4,951 99		1,951 99
	Parliament Buildings	1,500 00	107 88	1,392 12	
	Algoma District	2,600 00	2,402 79	497 21	
	do (Inspector)	300 00			
	Thunder Bay District	1,000 00	128 98	871 02	
	Nippissing District	200 00		200 00	
	Muskoka District	400 00	163 76	386 24	
	do (Inspector)	150 00			
	Parry Sound District	400 00	175 26	374 74	
	do (Inspector)	150 00			
XI. Public Works	Muskoka River Works	8,000 00	6,098 41	1,901 59	
	Gull and Burnt Rivers Works	8,780 00	5,777 16	3,002 84	
	Mary and Fairy Lakes Works	1,500 00	1,160 41	339 59	
	Trent River Works	3,000 00		3,000 00	
	Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations, &c	5,000 00	6,448 03		1,448 03
	Maintenance of Locks, Dams, and Bridges	6,000 00	5,671 36	328 64	
	Lock-masters' and Bridge-tenders' Salaries	2,000 00	1,711 90	288 10	
XII. Colonization Roads*		96,300 00	114,564 13		
XIII. Crown Lands Expenditure.	Board of Surveyors	400 00	320 00	80 00	
	Salaries of Agents, &c.	18,000 00	16,964 33	1,035 67	
	Forest Ranging and Inspection of Timber Lands	14,000 00	14,647 58		647 58
	Surveys	40,600 00	35,844 26	4,755 74	
XIV. Refunds	Education	1,000 00	2,237 79		1,237 79
	Crown Lands	21,000 00	15,567 21	5,432 79	
	Municipalities' Fund	23,190 99	21,177 03	2,013 96	
	Land Improvement Fund	14,439 23	14,439 23		
XV. Unforseen and Unprovided.		50,000 00			
	Total	2,316,625 22	2,285,282 10	109,443 26	47,912 72

* Overdraft on account of this service to be covered by Estimates of 1880.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880

No. 15.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE under vote for Unforeseen and Unprovided, being Expenditure in Excess of the Appropriations for different services for the year ended 31st December, 1879.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Civil Government	Government House		1,074 89		
	Treasurer's Office—expenses		653 69		
	East Wing, Parliament Buildings—maintenance		1,217 56		
	License and administration of Trustees' branch— expenses		60 43		
	Immigration Office—expenses		37 87		
	Office of Inspector of Public Institutions—expenses		563 72		
				3,608 16	
Legislation	Crown Lands Department—expenses		813 51		
	Sessional Writers, Messengers, Pages, etc		1,518 30		
	Stationery, Printing and Binding		3,797 80		
	Printing Bills and Distributing Statutes		1,441 69		
	Library		192 94		
	Repairs, Fuel, Light, etc		526 08		
				8,290 32	
Administration of Justice	Court of Queen's Bench—expenses		105 86		
	Superior Judges and Court of Appeal—expenses		154 11		
	Surrogate Court—expenses		14 12		
	District of Nipissing		16 93		
	Muskoka		667 16		
	District Registration Books		256 05		
	County Judges, in Grouped Counties		341 40		
				1,555 63	
Education	Poor Schools		1,283 75		
	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes		1,554 10		
	do inspection		429 17		
	Departmental Examinations		1,031 25		
	Normal and Model Schools Toronto—expenses		53 65		
	Maps, apparatus, etc		15 33		
	Education Department—expenses		756 06		
				5,123 31	
Public Institutions' Maintenance	Reformatory, Penetanguishene		172 20		

	School of Practical Science, Toronto		1,175 27	1,347 47	
Miscellaneous	Municipalities and other Funds—Expenses		321 17		
	Municipal Loan Fund		184 30		
	Marriage Licenses		131 95		
	North-West Boundary		141 10		
	Revision of Voters' Lists		817 19		
	Gratuities		2,047 12		
	Consolidation of Statutes		1,167 18		
	Unprovided items		3,185 50	7,995 51	
Public Buildings	Asylum for Insane, Hamilton		8 09		
	do Idiots, Orillia		45 55		
	Central Prison, Toronto		13,771 40		
	School of Agriculture, Guelph		881 89		
	Government House		1,951 99	16,658 92	
Public Works	Surveys, Inspections, etc.			1,448 03	
Crown Lands	Expenditure Forest Ranging			647 58	
Refunds	Education			1,237 79	
	Total				47,912 72

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

No. 16.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE during the years 1878 and 1879.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1878.		EXPENDITURE, 1879.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Civil Government	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,400 00		2,400 00	
	do expenses	950 00		919 04	
	Government House	5,204 80		6,654 89	
	Attorney-General's Department—salaries	11,660 00		11,160 00	
	do expenses	3,271 38		2,738 05	
	Treasury Department—salaries	12,299 96		11,800 00	
	do expenses	2,423 12		2,153 69	
	East Wing, Parliament Buildings—repairs, etc.	3,218 53		4,017 56	
	Secretary and Registrar's Office—salaries	11,900 00		11,474 50	
	do —expenses	1,736 49		1,859 85	
	Registrar-General's Office—salaries	4,800 00		4,800 00	
	do expenses	2,889 00		1,782 31	
	License and Administration of Justice Branch—salaries	4,300 00		4,400 00	
	do expenses	494 72		510 43	
	Public Works Department—salaries	16,654 92		15,143 66	
	do expenses	2,553 17		2,487 31	
	Agricultural Office—salaries	800 00		800 00	
	do expenses	202 88		173 89	
	Immigration Office—salaries	1,200 00		1,200 00	
	do expenses	279 92		237 87	
	Inspection of Public Institutions—salaries	5,941 66		5,950 00	
	do expenses	2,126 35		1,963 72	
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	41,780 00		41,142 49	
	do expenses	10,120 21		10,313 51	
	Miscellaneous—				
	Official Gazette	4,054 53		3,417 77	
	Queen's Printer's Office—salaries	1,560 00		1,560 00	
	do expenses	100 00		16 30	
	Inspection of Registry Offices	2,000 00		1,500 00	
	do Division Courts—salaries	1,400 00		1,400 00	
	do do travelling expenses	400 00		300 00	
			158,721 64		154,276 84
Legislation	Official Salaries	11,300 00		10,525 00	
	Sessional writers, messengers, and pages	8,043 55		9,518 30	

	Postages and cost of House Post Office	3,255 83		2,509 43	
	Stationery, etc.	18,728 92		21,797 80	
	Printing, etc., Statutes	1,838 31		3,941 69	
	Indemnity to Members	71,170 60		54,031 00	
	Library	2,867 44		2,992 94	
	Contingencies	3,657 77		2,580 74	
	Repairs, fuel, light, etc	5,600 61		6,176 08	
			126,463 03		114,072 98
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—salaries	18,050 00		18,651 02	
	do —expenses	1,608 84		1,315 31	
	Court of Queen's Bench—salaries	9,020 00		9,020 00	
	do —expenses	765 63		605 86	
	Court of Common Pleas—salaries	5,060 00		5,060 00	
	do —expenses	225 32		235 61	
	Court of Error and Appeal	15,929 02		16,004 11	
	Practice Court	1,846 31		1,844 31	
	Surrogate Court	2,036 70		2,034 12	
	Office of Clerk of Assize	1,023 97		1,018 37	
	Crown Counsel Prosecutions	13,161 50		9,824 32	
	General administration of Criminal Justice	164,968 14		141,065 15	
	Special services	2,545 04		1,627 49	
	Miscellaneous;—				
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas—salaries	15,950 00		15950 60	
	District of Algoma	9,133 51		7,945 08	
	do Thunder Bay	4,691 19		4,975 33	
	do Nipissing	2,090 82		3,116 93	
	do Parry Sound	2,345 63		2,355 17	
	do Muskoka	2,593 76		2,967 16	
	Provisional County of Haliburton	1,376 75		1,106 66	
	Provincial Police service at Clifton and Fort Erie	4,571 43		4,506 45	
	Sheriffs' fees, etc	5,643 96		5,883 42	
	Seals and other contingencies	134 05		70 40	
	District registration books	89 10		356 05	
	Light, Fuel, etc—Osgoode Hall	3,224 25		8,083 50	
	Expenses of County Judges *re* grouped counties	984 60		1,391 40	
	Assize Reporters	6,300 00		7,000	
			295,369 52		274,013 22
Education	Public and separate schools	239,345 54		239,081 00	
	do inspection	28,061 14		29,657 70	
	Poor schools	11,993 29		13,283 75	
	High schools and collegiate institutes	78,726 30		77,554 10	
	do inspection	7,537 63		7,929 17	
	Departmental examinations	13,970 54		10,992 25	
	Council of Public instruction				
	Training of Teachers	20,815 80		14,428 18	
	Superannuated Teachers	41,318 95		43,774 50	
	Normal and model schools, Toronto—salaries	18,713 98		18,899 00	
	do —expenses	3,945 54		3,753 65	
	Carried forward		580,554 19		542,363 04

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE during the years 1878 and 1879.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1878.		EXPENDITURE, 1879.	
	Brought forward		580,554 19		542,363 04
Education	Museum and library	3,453 46		1,917 30	
	Journal of Education				
	Libraries, etc	36,983 33		22,015 33	
	Depository—salaries	5,872 50		5,904 59	
	do —expenses	3,395 49		2,516 05	
	Education Department—salaries	18,775 00		18,275 00	
	do —expenses	3,206 51		3,656 06	
	Normal school, Ottawa—salaries	8,380 00		8,700 00	
	do —expenses	2,993 40		2,366 93	
	Miscellaneous	8,568 44		2,392 68	
Public Institutions, Maintenance	Asylum for insane, Toronto	84,953 81	556,056 84	79,281 86	527,097 24
	do London	90,768 06		93,610 43	
	do Kingston	51,726 95		51,455 58	
	do Hamilton	31,861 88		34,134 37	
	do idiots, Orillia	19,742 83		18,620 23	
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	27,569 79		30,204 34	
	Central Prison, Toronto	49,235 93		48,104 80	
	do Industries	36,875 00		18,966 95	
	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	37,857 41		38,261 07	
	do Blind, Brantford	28,009 68		29,128 22	
	Agricultural College, Guelph	21,968 93		21,057 68	
	School of Practical Science, Toronto	1,896 49		6,365 27	
Immigration			482,466 76		469,190 80
Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions			31,975 09		39,650 12
			97,028 62		105,900 80
Hospitals and Charities			70,673 19		73,720 44
Miscellaneous Expenses	Law stamps and licenses	1,472 95		868 34	
	Municipalities and other funds	401 45		821 17	
	Municipal loan fund	105 38		334 30	
	Arbitration—Ontario and Quebec	4,002 30			
	North-West Boundary	4,218 46		1,141 10	
	Marriage Licenses	188 85		331 95	
	Ontario Rifle Association	600 00		600 00	

	Insurance—public buildings	16,179 47		20,671 05	
	Consolidation of Statutes	11,383 84		3,267 18	
	Expenses of elections	1,767 69		53,525 70	
	do contested elections	2,081 48		483 07	
	Revision of voters' lists	3,793 53		1,817 19	
	Gratuities	11.893 76		11,047 12	
	Exhibition	2,920 24			
	Unprovided items	1,112 41		17,485 92	
	Inspection of Railways	11 50			
	License law	3,568 02		856 95	
	Allowances to counties (30 Vic., Cap. 31)	12,000 00		4,948 89	
	Sundry services	1,200 00		6,340 00	
			78,901 33		124,539 93
Public Buildings			272,294 83		140,190 90
Public Works			26,313 26		26,867 27
Colonization Roads			85,612 48		114,564 13
Crown Lands Expenditure			70,509 14		67,776 17
Refunds	Education	1,591 64		2,237 79	
	Crown Lands	9,997 14		15,567 21	
	Municipalities' Fund	27,818 21		21,177 03	
	Land Improvement Fund	16,741 30		14,439 23	
			56,148 29		53,421 26
Railway Subsidy Fund 35 and 37 Vict			115,052 25		367,158 17
Railway Land Subsidy Fund. 40 Vict			23,274 80		52,091 61
Railway Aid (39 and 42 Vict.)			94,202 00		39,454 51
Railway Aid (41 Vict)					20,359 73
Drainage Fund			590 40		
Drainage Debentures Fund			34,496 45		86,602 39
Surplus Distribution Fund			108,171 15		65,765 76
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston			96,500 00		
School of Practical Science, (special account)			16,124 35		
Brewers' Licenses— Refunds etc			5,442 95		
Common School Fund					25,000 00
	Total		2,902,388 37		2,941,714 27

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 30th, 1880.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1880.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1880.

SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the Financial Year ending 31st December, 1880.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	TO BE VOTED. For current expenditure.	On capital account.	For other purposes.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	3	175,297 00		
II.	Legislation	9	108,800 00		
III.	Administration of Justice	10	287,600 00		
IV.	Education	13	496,980 00		
V.	Public Institutions, Maintenance	17	493,027 00		
VI.	Immigration	27	49,950 00		
VII.	Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.	28	109,600 00		
VIII.	Hospitals and Charities	29	72,232 63		
IX.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	29	37,182 50		
X.	Public Buildings—				
	(1) Repairs	30	12,000 00		
	(2) Capital account	30	.....	145,550 76	
XI.	Public Works—				
	(1) Repairs	33	7,700 00		
	(2) Capital account	33	.....	25,200 00	
XII.	Colonization Roads	34	.....	95,250 00	
XIII.	Charges on Crown Lands	37	73,000 00		
XIV.	Refund account	38	.....		44,262 18
XV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	39	50,000 00		
	Total	....	1,978,369 13	266,000 76	44,262 18

1.	Current expenditure for 1880	1,978,369 13
2.	On capital account	266,000 76
3.	Other purposes	44,262 18
	Amount of Estimates	2,288,632 07

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A),.....$175,297.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	The Salaries and Contingencies of the following Departments and Offices.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
1	Government House.	5,580 00	5,580 00		
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	3,350 00	3,350 00		
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department	14,480 00	14,470 00		10 00
4	Department of Education (formerly charged to "Education")	21,175 00	20,800 00		375 00
5	do Crown Lands.....	50,780 00	44,750 00		6,030 00
6	do Public Works	19,672 00	19,172 00		500 00
7	Treasury Department.....	16,100 00	17,450 00	1,350 00	
8	Department of Agriculture	1,200 00	1,400 00	200 00	
9	Public Institutions.....	7,350 00	7,450 00	100 00	
10	Secretary and Registrar's Department.....	25,975 00	25,625 00		350 00
11	Department of Immigration	1,400 00	1,400 00		
12	Miscellaneous	9,460 00	13,850 00	4,390 00	
		176,522 00	175,297 00	6,040 00	7,265 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
	Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Government House.		
	Expenses.		
	Water	265 00	265 00
	Gas	900 00	900 00
	Fuel	2000 00	2,000 00
	Repairs	700 00	700 00
	Furnishings	200 00	200 00
	Plumbing and Plants	100 00	100 00
	Gardener and Caretaker	500 00	500 00
	Assistant Gardeners	715 00	715 00
	Contingencies (cleaning away snow, carting ashes, sweeping flues, &c)	200 00	200 00
		5,580 00	5,580 00
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.		
	Salaries.		
	Private Secretary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Official Secretary	800 00	800 00
	Messenger	400 00	400 00
	Expenses.		
	Contingencies	950 00	950 00
		3,350 00	3,350 00
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department.		
	Salaries.		
	Attorney-General and Premier	5 000 00	5,000 00
	Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy of Attorney-General	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Secretary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Assistant Clerk of Executive Council	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second do do do	600 00	650 00
	Third do do do	400 00	500 00
	Assistant Messenger	160 00	200 00
	Expenses.		
	Towards establishing a Law Library	400 00	200 00
	Fuel, gas and water $580 00		
	Rent 1,200 00		
	Housekeeper 500 00		
	Fireman 360 00		
	½ of $2,640 00	1,320 00	1,320 00
	Contingencies, including repairs, printing, stationery, postage, telegraph, &c	1,600 00	1,600 00
		14,480 00	14,470 00
4	Education Department.		
	Salaries.		
	Minister of Education	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Deputy Minister	3.000 00	3,000 00
	Secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Chief Clerk and Accountant	1,200 00	1,200 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts	$ cts.
4	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*		
	Salaries.—Continued.		
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Do	900 00	900 00
	Do	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Do	550 00	550 00
	Do	700 00	700 00
	Do	550 00	550 00
	Do	600 00	600 00
	Do	575 00	575 00
	Junior Clerk	550 00	550 00
	Do	400 00	400 00
	Do	350 00	350 00
	Do	300 00	300 00
	Caretaker, including all allowances for cleaning, washing and scrubbing	500 00	500 00
		18,275 00	18,275 00
	Expenses.		
	Postages	550 00	450 00
	Printing paper for circulars and blanks	600 00	400 00
	Fuel and light	500 00	400 00
	Office stationery and account books	400 00	300 00
	Books on education, periodicals, papers, law and other reports	200 00	150 00
	Law appeal cases	200 00	200 00
	Office furniture and fixtures, petty repairs and incidentals	250 00	200 00
	Travelling and other expenses	200 00	.....
	Unpaid accounts for 1879	.....	425 00
5	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.	21,175 00	20,800 00
	Salaries.		
	Commissioner	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Law Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Shorthand writer and Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Land Sales and Free Grants :—		
	Chief Clerk	2,000 00	.....
	Clerk	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Do	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Do	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Do	850 00	850 00
	Do	750 00	750 00
	Surveys, Patents and Roads :—		
	Deputy Surveyor-General	{ 2,000 00	.....
	Clerk	{ 1,250 00	1,500 00
	Do	950 00	950 00
	Chief Clerk, Patents	1,380 00	1,400 00
	Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Do	1,100 00	.....
	Superintendent, Colonization Roads	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Woods and Forests :—		
	Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk	1,200 00	1,000 00
	Do	850 00	850 00
	Do	700 00	700 00
	Accounts :—		
	Accountant (6 months)	2,000 00	1,000 00
	Book-keeper	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Clerk	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Do	850 00	850 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	SALARIES & EXPENSES. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
5	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*		
	Accounts:—Continued.		
	Do	750 00	750 00
	Registrar	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	500 00	500 00
	Messenger " "	500 00	500 00
	Expenses.		
	Contingencies, including repairs, West Wing	9,500 00	9,500 00
		50,780 00	44,750 00
6	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
	Commissioner	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Architect	2,200 00	2,200 00
	Engineer	2,000 00	1,500 00
	Secretary, Public Works	1,750 00	1,750 00
	For 1880, one-third Law Clerk (Balance charged to Lunatics' Estates)$400		
	Accountant and General Clerk 800	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Architectural Draughtsman	939 00	939 00
	Engineering do	939 00	939 00
	Assistant do	800 00	700 00
	First Clerk	800 00	850 00
	Clerk and Paymaster, of outlying works	700 00	700 00
	Carpenter (engaged in Public Buildings generally)	624 00	624 00
	Messenger	400 00	450 00
	Expenses.		
	½ of cost of office maintenance (see details under Executive Council Office)	1,320 00	1,320 00
	Contingencies	2,000 00	2,000 00
		19,672 00	19,172 00
7	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
	Treasurer	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant-Treasurer	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Chief Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Shorthand Writer and Clerk of Contingencies	1,000 00	1,050 00
	Clerk (See Audit Branch)	800 00	.....
	Clerk	500 00	600 00
	Audit Branch:		
	Auditor (former Auditor, $2,000)	1,400 00	1,600 00
	Book-keeper	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Clerk (formerly in Treasury Office)	.....	800 00
	Expenses.		
	Cost of maintenance of East Wing (including repairs)	2,000 00	2,500 00
	Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	400 00	400 00
	Fireman	400 00	400 00
	Contingencies, including repairs, printing, stationery, postage, telegraph, etc.	1,500 00	2,000 00
		16,100 00	17,450 00

I. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	Salaries & Expenses. 1880.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
8	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
	Salaries.			
	Secretary		800 00	1,000 00
	Expenses			
	Contingencies, including Stationery, postage, and repairs		400 00	400 00
			1,200 00	1,400 00
9	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	Salaries.			
	Inspector		3,000 00	3,000 00
	First Clerk		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second Clerk		700 00	700 00
	Shorthand writer and Clerk		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Messenger, youth		250 00	250 00
	Expenses.			
	Travelling		700 00	700 00
	Postage	for 1880 $250 00		
	Printing	" 350 00		
	Stationery	" 50 00		
	Contingencies	" 150 00		
			700 00	800 00
			7,350 00	7,450 00
10	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
	Secretary and Registrar		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Secretary		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Clerk		900 00	900 00
	do		800 00	800 00
	do		700 00	750 00
	Proportion of Shorthand writer		400 00	.....
	Deputy Registrar		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk		800 00	800 00
	do		700 00	700 00
	Messenger		400 00	400 00
	Expenses.			
	Printing and binding	$600		
	Stationery	400		
	Postage and telegraph	600		
	Contingencies	300		
			1,900 00	1,900 00
	Registrar-General's Branch.		13,400 00	13,050 00
	Salaries.			
	First Clerk		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk		800 00	800 00
	Two Clerks, $800 each		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Two do $600 each		1,200 00	1,200 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*		
	Expenses.		
	For supply of blank forms to Postmasters	300 00	300 00
	Indices	200 00	200 00
	Schedules, slips and circulars	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Stationery and printing	300 00	300 00
	Postage	250 00	250 00
	Express charges	25 00	25 00
	Travelling expenses inspecting District Registrars	500 00	500 00
	Binding Returns—2 years	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies	150 00	150 00
	License and Administration of Justice Accounts Branch.	7,725 00	7,725 00
	Salaries.		
	First officer	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Accountant, License Branch	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	do	600 00	600 00
	Expenses.		
	Stationery $200 00		
	Postage and Telegraph 200 00		
	Sundries 50 00	450 00	450 00
		4,850 00	4,850 00
11	IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.		
	Secretary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Contingencies	200 00	200 00
		1,400 00	1,400 00
12	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Cost of Official Gazette	4,200 00	4,200 00
	Queen's Printer's Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	360 00	500 00
	Contingencies, including stationery, postage, etc	100 00	100 00
	Inspector of Registry Offices, including travelling expenses	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Inspector of Division Courts	1,400 00	1,400 00
	do do do travelling expenses	400 00	400 00
	Inspector of Insurance } Paid by tax on Insurance	.....	2,000 00
	Clerk } Companies, under Act	.....	600 00
	Contingencies (travelling and office expenses) } of 1879.	.....	400 00
	General Clerk of Works and repairs for Public Institutions (heretofore paid out of the various appropriations)	.....	1,200 00
	Inspection of Offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Master and Registrars in Chancery, and County Courts, travelling expenses	300 00	350 00
		9,460 00	13,850 00

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be Voted per Statement (A), ...$108,800.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879.	
				Increase.	Decrease,
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
13	Legislation	111,000 00	108,800 00		2,200 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Details.		
13	*Salaries.*		
	Mr. Speaker's Salary	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Clerk of the House, Salary	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk, Assistant	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Law Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Clerk and Postmaster	600 00	900 00
	Librarian	1,200 00	1,400 00
	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	400 00	.....
	Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk (also Queen's Printer) ...	400 00	400 00
	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	600 00	600 00
	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger, with house, fuel and light.....	600 00	600 00
	Three Messengers	1,350 00	1,350 00
	Fireman	400 00	400 00
	Night Watchman	450 00	450 00
	Sessional Clerks, Writers, Messengers and Pages	8,000 00	7,000 00
	Expenses.		
	Postages and cost of House Post Office.....	4,000 00	3,000 00
	Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
	Printing Bills and Distributing Statutes....	2,500 00	3,000 00
	Library, for Books and Binding	2,800 00	3,000 00
	Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	55,000 00	55,000 00
	Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Repairs and Furniture	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Fuel	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Gas and other Lighting.....	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Water.....	450 00	450 00
	Contingencies	3,000 00	2,000 00
		111,000 00	108,800 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$287,600.00.

No of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimate of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	
14	Superior Judges and Court of Appeal.....	15,850 00	16,300 00	450 00	
15	Court of Chancery.....	20,545 00	20,595 00	50 00	
16	Court of Queen's Bench.....	9,520 00	9,620 00	100 00	
17	Court of Common Pleas.....	5,360 00	5,310 00	.....	50 00
18	Practice and other Courts.....	4,900 00	4,900 00	.....	
19	Criminal Justice.....	164,000 00	164,000 00	.....	
20	Miscellaneous Justice.....	65,292 00	66,875 00	1,583 00	
		285,467 00	287,600 00	2,183 00	50 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Details.		
14	Superior Judges and Court of Appeal.		
	Salaries.		
	Allowances granted to Heir and Devisee Commissioners.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
	Registrar of Court of Appeal.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Usher and Crier.....	50 00	50 00
	Messenger.....	400 00	450 00
	Assistance in office, engrossing and copying Orders, in lieu of clerk.....	.....	400 00
	Expenses.		
	Law Library.....	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies.....	300 00	300 00
		15,850 00	16,300 00
15	Court of Chancery.		
	Salaries.		
	Master.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Taxing Officer.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Junior Clerk.....	600 00	600 00
	Registrar.....	2,100 00	2,100 00
	First Assistant Registrar.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Second do	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Clerk.....	600 00	600 00
	Do of Records and Writs.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Do Records Office.....	650 00	650 00
	Referee in Chambers.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk to do	900 00	900 00
	Clerk of Accounts.....	1,400 00	1,400 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.			Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	Salaries & Expenses. 1880.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
15	Court of Chancery.—*Con.*				
	Salaries.—Continued.				
	Assistant Clerk of Accounts, (residue of Salary borne by Suitors' Fund)			500 00	500 00
	Usher of Court			600 00	600 00
	Messenger and Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light			400 00	400 00
	Expenses.				
	Contingencies :—				
	Judges' Library	for 1880	$200 00		
	Referee in Chambers	"	350 00		
	Clerk of Accounts	"	275 00		
	Master's Office	"	300 00		
	Registrar's and Records and Writs	"	720 00	1,795 00	1,845 00
				20,545 00	20,595 00
16	Court of Queen's Bench.				
	Salaries.				
	Clerk of the Crown and Pleas			3,000 00	3,000 00
	Senior Clerk			1,400 00	1,400 00
	Clerk (including attendance at Court of single Judge)			1,300 00	1,300 00
	Junior Clerk			600 00	600 00
	Clerk of Process			1,200 00	1,200 00
	Assistant to do			700 00	700 00
	Housekeeper and Messenger, with house, fuel and light			500 00	500 00
	Usher and Crier, do			160 00	160 00
	Assistant Messenger			160 00	160 00
	Expenses.				
	Judges' Library			100 00	100 00
	Queen's Bench and Process Office			400 00	500 00
17	Court of Common Pleas.			9,520 00	9,620 00
	Salaries.				
	Clerk of Crown and Pleas			2,500 00	2,500 00
	Senior Clerk			1,400 00	1,400 00
	Junior do			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Usher and Crier			160 00	160 00
	Expenses.				
	Judges' Library			100 00	100 00
	Contingencies			200 00	150 00
				5,360 00	5,310 00
18	Practice and other Courts.				
	Salaries.				
	Clerk in Chambers			1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk of Surrogate (including expense of assistance)			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk of Assize			1,000 00	1,000 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
18	Practice and Other Courts.—*Continued.*		
	Expenses.		
	Contingencies of Clerk in Chambers $50 00		
	Do Surrogate Court 20 00		
	Do Clerk of Assize 30 00		
		100 00	100 00
		4,900 00	4,900 00
19	Criminal Justice.		
	Crown Counsel Prosecutions	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Administration of Criminal Justice (including payments to witnesses in Criminal cases)	150,000 00	150,000 00
	Special Services	4,000 00	4,000 00
		164,000 00	164,000 00
20	Miscellaneous Justice.		
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, salaries	16,000 00	16,000 00
	District of Algoma.		
	Sheriff's salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Registrar's salary	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of the District Court	500 00	500 00
	Administration of Justice	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Rents	175 00	175 00
		7,675 00	7,675 00
	District of Thunder Bay.		
	Two Stipendiary Magistrates, salaries	2,400 00	2,400 00
	Sheriff's salary	600 00	800 00
	Administration of Justice	4,900 00	5,500 00
	Deputy Clerk, District Court	150 00	150 00
		8,050 00	8,850 00
	District of Nipissing.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Do for Northern Nipissing	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice in Southern portion	500 00	500 00
	do do including travelling expenses in Northern portion	.....	1,000 00
		3,100 00	4,100 00
	District of Parry Sound.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Administration of Justice	600 00	600 00
		2,400 00	2,400 00
	District of Muskoka.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Administration of Justice	500 00	500 00
		2,300 00	2,300 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
20	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*		
	Provisional County of Haliburton.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice	500 00	500 00
		1,700 00	1,700 00
	Provincial Police, at Clifton and Fort Erie.		
	Salary of Police Magistrate	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Administration of Justice	4,000 00	4,000 00
		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Other Services.		
	To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their postages, &c.	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Seals and other contingencies	300 00	300 00
	Registration Books for Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	100 00	200 00
	Lighting and heating Osgoode Hall	3,000 00	3,000 00
	For additional building, including Court of Appeal and Master's office	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Water supply, do	250 00	250 00
	Furniture, matting, &c. do	300 00	.....
	For employment of Shorthand Reporters of evidence on trials at the Assizes and in Election Courts	7,000 00	7,000 00
	Expenses of County Judges in grouped Counties	1,050 00	1,100 00
	For arrears of water supply	317 00	.....
		19,317 00	18,850 00

IV.—EDUCATION.

To be voted per statement (A.).....$496,980.00.

No. of Vote.	A	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$	$	$	$
21	Public and Separate Schools	240,000	240,000	.....	.....
22	Inspection of Public and Separate Schools.	29,948	29,630	.....	318
23	Schools in new and poor Townships	12,000	13,500	1,500	.....
24	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	76,000	83,000	7,000	.....
25	Inspection of do do	7,500	7,400	.....	100
26	Departmental Examinations	9,250	7,600	.....	1,650
27	Training of Teachers	14,550	18,800	4,250	.....
28	Superannuated Teachers	39,900	42,400	2,500	.....
29	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	22,600	21,975	.....	625
30	Normal School, Ottawa	11,500	9,990	.....	1,510
31	Educational Museum and Library	1,925	1,650	.....	275
32	Educational Depository	31,035	19,735	.....	11,300
33	Miscellaneous	3,211	1,300	.....	1,911
		499,419	496,980	15,250	17,689

IV.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1879.	1880.
	Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
21	Public and Separate Schools	240,000 00	240,000 00
22	Inspection of Public and Separate Schools.		
	5,370 Public and Separate Schools at $5 ... (5,200 in 1879)	26,000 00	26,850 00
	51 County Model Schools at $10	.....	510 00
	Proportion of payments to Inspectors in the Territorial and remote Districts, viz :—(1) Algoma, (2) Parry Sound, (3) Nipissing, (4) Haliburton, and (5)the Northern parts of the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington, and Renfrew	2,500 00	1,500 00
	Stationery, postages, printing paper, and incidentals	750 00	600 00
	Unpaid for inspection in 1879	.....	170 00
	Public School Inspectors—amounts unpaid in 1878	698 00	....
		29,948 00	29,630 00
23	Schools in New and Poor Townships.		
	In Organized Townships, proportion	10,000 00	11,000 00
	In Unorganized Townships, in aid	2,000 00	2,500 00
		12,000 00	13,500 00
24	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.		
	104 existing High Schools, 14 being Collegiate Institutes ..(105 last year)	68,500 00	72,500 00
	14 Collegiate Institutes, at $750 additional each .....(10 last year)	7,500 00	10,500 00
		76,000 00	83,000 00
25	Inspection of High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and County Model Schools.		
	Three Inspectors' salaries, at $2,000	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Payment of actual expenses incurred in travelling	1,000 00	1,100 00
	Printing forms of Reports, and paper, postages and incidentals	500 00	300 00
		7,500 00	7,400 00
26	Departmental Examinations.		
	Central Committee of Examiners, 8 in number, comprising the Chairman, 3 High School Inspectors, and 4 Public School Inspectors, for preparing Examination Papers for (1) 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Public School Teachers and Normal School Students; and (2) High School Entrance and Intermediate; for personally conducting the examination of First Class Certificates and of Normal School Students, and reading and valuing the answers, and also of candidates for 2nd Class Certificates; also for examining and reporting on Library and Prize Books	2,750 00	2,750 00
	Actual travelling expenses of non-resident Members	350 00	350 00
	25 Sub-Examiners,	3,500 00	2,600 00
	Postages, stationery and incidentals	400 00	400 00
	Confidential printing of examination papers—		
	(1) Ink, fire, light, water, and incidentals	250 00	250 00
	(2) Paper for printing; also for certificates, forms and circulars	650 00	650 00
	(3) Salary of Printer and Assistant	1,350 00	600 00
		9,250 00	7,600 00

IV.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
27	Training of Public School Teachers.		
	Towards travelling expenses of (say 100) students for each of the three Sessions at Toronto and Ottawa Normal Schools, average expenditure for each Session $1800	3,000 00	5,400 00
	Towards maintenance of 100 Students for each of the two Sessions of 10 weeks each to first July, 1879, after which this will cease	*3,500 00*	.....
	Towards 51 Public Schools selected as County Model Schools, $100 each	5,000 00	5,100 00
	Unpaid for County Model Schools in 1879 and now re-voted	.....	4,900 00
	Towards 56 County Teachers' Institutes and Associations	2,750 00	2,800 00
	Unpaid in 1879 for do do	.....	300 00
	Printing paper, stationery, travelling expenses and incidentals	300 00	300 00
		14,550 00	18,800 00
28	Superannuated Public and High School Teachers.		
	Annual retiring allowance to 400 (362 in 1879), Teachers, (amount received for this Fund from Teachers, $11,822)	37,500 00	40,000 00
	Annual for 1st and 2nd Class Teachers, and High School Masters	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Do to worn-out Teachers, non-contributors, over 65 years of age	200 00	200 00
	Medical examination fees, printing paper, and incidentals	200 00	200 00
		39,900 00	42,400 00
29	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.		
	Salaries.		
	The Principal	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Science Master	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Mathematical Master	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Writing and Book-keeping Master	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Drawing Master	600 00	600 00
	Music Master	500 00	500 00
	Teacher of Reading and Elocution according to time employed	300 00	450 00
	Gymnastic Master	300 00	300 00
	Head Master of Boys' Model School	1,200 00	1,200 00
	First Assistant do	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second do do	900 00	900 00
	Third do do	800 00	800 00
	Head Mistress of Girls' Model School	1,000 00	1,000 00
	First Assistant do	800 00	800 00
	Second do do	700 00	700 00
	Third do do	650 00	650 00
	Clerk of the Normal and Model School	600 00	600 00
	Head Gardener and Keeper of Grounds, with house and fuel	410 00	410 00
	First Engineer, with house and fuel	410 00	410 00
	Second do	400 00	400 00
	Third do	360 00	360 00
	Janitor of Normal School, (including scrubbing and washing)	450 00	450 00
	Do Boys' Model School	420 00	420 00
	Do Girls' do	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Gardener	400 00	400 00
		18,900 00	19,050 00
	Expenses.		
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students	200 00	200 00
	Stationery, printing paper, chemicals and supplies	400 00	400 00
	Expenses of grounds,	500 00	300 00
	Fuel and light, proportion of	1,600 00	1,000 00
	Water service	550 00	450 00
	Repairs, furniture and incidentals	450 00	400 00
	Unpaid accounts of 1879	.....	175 00
		22,600 00	21,975 00

IV.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
30	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.		
	Salaries.		
	The Principal	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Mathematical Master	*1,500 00*	
	Science Master	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Teacher of Reading and Elocution, according to time employed		450 00
	Writing and Book-keeping Master	*300 00*	
	Drawing Master	200 00	400 00
	Music Master	200 00	200 00
	Clerk and Accountant	800 00	600 00
	Drill Instructor	250 00	250 00
	First Engineer and Gardener	600 00	600 00
	Second do and Assistant Gardener	360 00	400 00
	Two Labourers on grounds in summer, at $240	480 00	480 00
	Janitor	360 00	360 00
	Do to pay for scrubbing and cleaning	150 00	150 00
		8,700 00	7,390 00
	Expenses.		
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading-room for students	200 00	200 00
	Stationery, printing-paper, chemicals and supplies	300 00	300 00
	Expenses of grounds (including plants, shrubs, trees, &c.)	400 00	400 00
	Fuel and light	1,200 00	1,000 00
	Water	300 00	300 00
	Petty repairs, furniture and incidentals	400 00	400 00
		11,500 00	9,990 00
31	EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.		
	Frames and Stands for Photographs and Engravings	1,175 00	150 00
	Binding Educational and Canadian books and pamphlets		600 00
	Printing new Catalogue		200 00
	Incidentals	200 00	200 00
	Fire, water and light (proportion)	450 00	400 00
	Caretaker	100 00	100 00
		1,925 00	1,650 00
32	EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.		
	Stock.		
	Purchase of stock of Public and High School text-books	*4,000 00*	
	Do books on the Theory and Practice of Education, for Teachers' Libraries	*1,000 00*	
	Amount unpaid for purchases from Booksellers	2,000 00	3,000 00
	For purchases of additional stock in 1880	15,000 00	9,000 00
		22,000 00	12,000 00
	Salaries.		
	Superintendent of Depository	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Cashier	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Despatch Clerk	520 00	520 00
	Senior Clerks (4)	1,750 00	1,750 00
	Junior Clerks (3)	900 00	900 00
	Messenger and Packer	365 00	365 00
		5,935 00	5,935 00

IV.—EDUCATION.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
32	EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—*Continued.*		
	Expenses.		
	Postages	500 00	300 00
	Stationery	450 00	100 00
	Fuel, water and light	550 00	400 00
	Printing paper for forms and circulars	450 00	250 00
	Printing catalogues	350 00	400 00
	Packing paper, twine, nails, &c.	250 00	150 00
	Cases, shelving, fixtures and painting	250 00	.....
	Furnishings, incidentals and repairs	300 00	200 00
	Total for Stock, Salaries and Expenses	31,035 00	19,735 00
33	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Queen's Printer, proportion of cost of Minister's Annual Report for 1879.	1,500 00	300 00
	Do Public and High School Registers	1,000 00	1,000 00
	For unpaid accounts, 1878	711 00	.....
		3,211 00	1,300 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$498,027.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
34	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	85,282 00	83,238 00	.....	2,044 00
35	do do London	104,116 00	103,962 00	.....	154 00
36	do do Kingston	56,652 00	55,214 00	.....	1,438 00
37	do do Hamilton	39,979 00	45,983 00	6,004 00	.....
38	do do Orillia	20,674 00	20,574 00	.....	100 00
39	Central Prison, Toronto	67,270 00	62,070 00	.....	5,200 00
40	Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	30,032 14	29,664 00	.....	368 14
41	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	38,261 53	38,033 00	.....	228 53
42	Institution for the Blind, Brantford	29,315 00	30,139 00	824 00	.....
43	School of Agriculture, Guelph	21,060 00	23,750 00	2,690 00	.....
44	School of Practical Science	5,190 00	5,400 00	210 00	.....
		497,831 67	498,027 00	9,728 00	9,532 67

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.			Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	**1880.**
	Details.			$ cts.	$ cts.
34	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.				
	(For 670 Patients; 670 for 1879.)				
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.			
	Medical Superintendent	1		2,000 00	2,000 00
	Assistant do	1		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second Assistant Physician	1		800 00	800 00
	Bursar	1		1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	1		500 00	500 00
	Steward	1		700 00	700 00
	Storekeeper	1		600 00	600 00
	Engineer	1		740 00	740 00
	Stokers	2		504 00	504 00
	Engine Driver for new Laundry	1		240 00	240 00
	Bricklayer and Mason.....(formerly included in repairs)	1		550 00	550 00
	Carpenters	2		1,050 00	1,050 00
	Gardener	1		264 00	480 00
	Assistant Gardener	1		216 00	216 00
	Porter or Messenger	1		240 00	240 00
	Baker	1		350 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker (none in 1879)	1			216 00
	Tailor	1		400 00	500 00
	Farmer and Assistant	2		480 00	480 00
	Teamster	1		216 00	216 00
	Night Watchers	3		720 00	720 00
	Chief Attendants	7		1,848 00	1,848 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	17		3,624 00	3,624 00
	Females.				
	Matron	1		400 00	400 00
	Assistant Matron	1		192 00	192 00
	Chief Attendants	6		672 00	672 00
	Ordinary do	17		1,656 00	1,656 00
	Night do	3		360 00	360 00
	Cooks.....(6 in 1879)	5		660 00	564 00
	Laundresses	5		504 00	504 00
	Housemaids	5		468 00	468 00
	Seamstress	1		108 00	108 00
	Dairy Maid	1		120 00	120 00
		95		23,582 00	23,988 00
	Expenses.				
	Medicine and medical comforts			350 00	450 00
	Fuel			8,500 00	7,500 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl			12,500 00	11,500 00
	Flour			7,500 00	8,000 00
	Butter			4,000 00	4,000 00
	Beer, wine and spirits			*900 00*	
	Gas and oil			2,750 00	2,250 00
	Water supply			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Groceries			8,500 00	9,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables			750 00	1,000 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes			5,500 00	5,500 00
	Furniture and furnishings			1,500 00	1,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning			1,200 00	1,200 00
	Farm, feed and fodder			1,500 00	1,000 00
	Miscellaneous			1,500 00	1,500 00
	Repairs and alterations			2,000 00	1,500 00
	Printing, postage and stationery			750 00	850 00
				85,282 00	83,238 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
35	Asylum for the Insane, London.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	(For 850 Patients, 850 in 1879.)			
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.		
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	First Assistant Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second Assistant Physician (Refractory Ward)	1	800 00	800 00
	Third Assistant Physician	1	600 00	600 00
	Bursar	1	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	800 00	800 00
	Engineer	1	740 00	740 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	400 00	400 00
	Stokers	5	1,296 00	1,332 00
	Bricklayer and Plasterer	1	550 00	550 00
	Carpenters	2	1,050 00	1,050 00
	Painter (None in 1879)	1		300 00
	Gardener	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Gardener	1	240 00	240 00
	Butcher and Jobber	1	216 00	216 00
	Porter and Messenger	1	192 00	192 00
	Baker	1	360 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker	1	216 00	216 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Ploughmen	2	672 00	672 00
	Night Watchmen	3	720 00	744 00
	Chief Attendants	3	900 00	936 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants (24 in 1879)	26	5,376 00	5,688 00
	Cowman	1	216 00	216 00
	Females.			
	Matron	1	400 00	500 00
	Assistant Matron (Refractory Wards)	1	250 00	250 00
	Chief Attendant	1	250 00	250 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants (26 in 1879)	27	3,144 00	3,276 00
	Night Attendants	3	396 00	396 00
	Cooks and Assistant Cooks (6 in 1879)	5	804 00	660 00
	Laundresses	5	552 00	552 00
	Housemaids (8 in 1879)	9	816 00	936 00
	Dairymaid	1	120 00	120 00
	Tailoress	1	120 00	120 00
	Seamstresses	2	240 00	240 00
	Porteress	1	120 00	120 00
		116	27,766 00	28,712 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		500 00	500 00
	Fuel		10,500 00	11,500 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		15,000 00	13,500 00
	Flour		9,500 00	10,000 00
	Butter		4,500 00	4,000 00
	Beer, wine and spirits		*600 00*	
	Gas and oil		3,500 00	3,000 00
	Groceries		10,500 00	11,000 00
	Fruit and vegetables		1,250 00	1,250 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		9,000 00	10,000 00
	Furniture and furnishings		2,000 00	1,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		2,200 00	2,000 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		2,000 00	2,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	**1880.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
35	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—*Continued.*			
	Expenses—Continued.			
	Miscellaneous		1,750 00	1,500 00
	Repairs and alterations		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		1,000 00	1,000 00
			104,116 00	103,962 00
36	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.			
	(For 430 Patients; 430 in 1879.)			
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.		
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	1,600 00
	Assistant Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Bursar	1	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Steward	1	500 00	500 00
	Storekeeper	1	500 00	500 00
	Engineer	1	700 00	700 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	400 00	400 00
	Stoker	1	300 00	300 00
	Carpenter	1	450 00	450 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Cook	1	360 00	360 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Gardener	1	400 00	400 00
	Ploughman	1	360 00	360 00
	Messenger and Telegraph Operator	1	180 00	180 00
	Night Watches (1 in 1879)	2	360 00	600 00
	Attendants (who are also tradesmen)	5	1,860 00	1,860 00
	Ordinary Attendants (14 in 1879)	12	4,480 00	3,640 00
	Females.			
	Matron	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Matron	1	200 00	
	Attendants (13 in 1879)	12	1,560 00	1,440 00
	Night Watches (1 in 1879)	2	120 00	240 00
	Laundresses	2	264 00	264 00
	Domestics	2	168 00	180 00
		54	18,502 00	17,314 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicines		300 00	300 00
	Butchers' meat, fish, fowl, &c.		7,000 00	7,000 00
	Butter		2,250 00	2,250 00
	Flour		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Fuel		6,500 00	7,000 00
	Gas and oil		500 00	500 00
	Groceries		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Fruit and vegetables		1,000 00	750 00
	Milk		1,000 00	500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Furniture and furnishings		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		750 00	750 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		600 00	600 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		1,250 00	1,250 00
	Repairs		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Miscellaneous		1,000 00	1,000 00
			56,652 00	55,214 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.			Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
37	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.				
	(For 400 Patients; 320 in 1879.)				
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.			
	Medical Superintendent	1		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Assistant Physician	1		800 00	800 00
	Bursar	1		800 00	800 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1		600 00	600 00
	Engineer	1		600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer	1		240 00	240 00
	Stoker, in winter—and Farm-hand in summer	1		240 00	240 00
	Carpenter	1		500 00	500 00
	Baker (none in 1879)	1			400 00
	Gardener and Farmer	1		400 00	400 00
	Messenger and Porter	1		240 00	240 00
	Chief Attendant	1		300 00	300 00
	Night Watch	1		365 00	365 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants (9 in 1879)	13		2,160 00	3,120 00
	Females.				
	Matron	1		300 00	400 00
	Chief Attendant	1		200 00	240 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants (12 in 1879)	15		1,440 00	1,800 00
	Night Watch	1		144 00	144 00
	Cook	1		264 00	264 00
	Laundresses	3		384 00	384 00
	Housemaids (6 in 1879)	4		648 00	432 00
	Seamstress and Tailoress	1		144 00	144 00
		54		12,329 00	13,933 00
	Expenses.				
	Medicines and medical comforts			150 00	300 00
	Beer, wine and spirits			100 00	
	Fuel			4,500 00	5,000 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl			5,000 00	6,000 00
	Flour, bread, &c			3,000 00	4,000 00
	Butter			1,500 00	1,750 00
	Milk			500 00	
	Gas and oil			1,250 00	1,250 00
	Groceries			3,750 00	4,750 00
	Fruit and vegetables			1,000 00	750 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes			2,000 00	3,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning			850 00	850 00
	Furniture and furnishings			500 00	750 00
	Farm, feed and fodder			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Repairs and alterations			500 00	1,000 00
	Miscellaneous			1,200 00	750 00
	Water supply			500 00	500 00
	Printing, postage and stationery			350 00	400 00
				39,979 00	45,983 00
38	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.				
	(For 150 Patients; 150 in 1879.)				
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.			
	Medical Superintendent	1		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Bursar	1		1,100 00	1,100 00
	Engineer	1		600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer	1		340 00	340 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of officers and employés.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	Salaries & Expenses. 1880.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
38	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.—Continued.			
	Gardener	1	375 00	375 00
	Chief Attendant	1	300 00	300 00
	Night Watch	1	340 00	340 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	4	960 00	960 00
	Messenger and Porter / Stable-keeper	1	240 00	240 00
	Females.			
	Matron	1	300 00	300 00
	Chief Attendant	1	225 00	225 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	4	480 00	480 00
	Night Attendant	1	120 00	120 00
	Cooks	2	264 00	264 00
	Laundresses	2	252 00	252 00
	Housemaids	4	384 00	384 00
	Seamstress	1	144 00	144 00
		28	8,024 00	8,024 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicines and medical comforts		100 00	100 00
	Fuel		1,100 00	1,100 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		2,500 00	2,000 00
	Flour, bread, &c		1,600 00	1,750 00
	Butter		800 00	800 00
	Gas and oil		300 00	300 00
	Groceries		1,500 00	1,750 00
	Fruit and vegetables		700 00	700 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		1,200 00	1,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		450 00	450 00
	Furniture and furnishings		400 00	300 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		500 00	400 00
	Repairs		400 00	400 00
	Miscellaneous		600 00	600 00
	Milk		200 00	200 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		300 00	200 00
			20,674 00	20,574 00
39	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.			
	(For 350 Prisoners, 350 in 1879.			
	Salaries.			
	Warden	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Deputy Warden	1	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Bursar	1	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	750 00	750 00
	Guards (17 in 1879)	20	6,800 00	8,000 00
	Hospital Guard	1	400 00	400 00
	Engineer and Assistant	2	1,340 00	1,140 00
	Baker and Cook	1	400 00	400 00
		29	15,190 00	16,190 00
	Expenses.			
	Hospital expenses and medicine		300 00	300 00
	Butchers' meat and fish		7,000 00	6,500 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	**1880.**
39	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—*Continued.*		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Salaries—Continued.			
	Flour, bread and meal		5,500 00	5,500 00
	Groceries		5,000 00	5,500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Fuel		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Gas and oil		1,250 00	1,000 00
	Water supply		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		700 00	700 00
	Stationery, advertising, printing and postage		500 00	500 00
	Library, schools and lectures		500 00	500 00
	Furniture and furnishings		500 00	500 00
	Stable, forage, &c		300 00	300 00
	Grounds, &c		500 00	300 00
	Repairs, &c		250 00	250 00
	Unenumerated		800 00	500 00
			48,290 00	48,540 00
	Industrial Department.	No. of officers and employés.		
	Superintendent of Industries	1	2,000 00	
	Accountant	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Shoemaker	1	550 00	550 00
	Tailor	1	550 00	600 00
	Foreman and Instructors	6	2,480 00	2,480 00
	Night-watch	1	400 00	400 00
	Material		12,000 00	8,500 00
		11	18,980 00	13,530 00
4	PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.			
	(For 230 Inmates, 230 in 1879.)			
	Salaries.			
	Superintendent, (formerly Warden)	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Asst. do. (none in 1879)	1		600 00
	Bursar	1	850 00	850 00
	Surgeon	1	500 00	500 00
	Chaplains	2	800 00	800 00
	School Teachers	2	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Chief Guard and Steward	1	600 00	600 00
	Superintendent of New Industries	1	550 00	550 00
	Carpenter Instructor	1	500 00	500 00
	Cabinetmaker do	1	500 00	500 00
	Engineer, formerly Guard	1	500 00	500 00
	Baker and Cook	1	300 00	300 00
	Instructors in Cooper, Shoe and Tailor Shops	3	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Ordinary Guards	6	2,200 00	2,200 00
	Night Guards	3	1,160 00	1,160 00
	Stable and Gatekeepers	2	520 00	560 00
	Organists		424 00	160 00
		29	13,604 00	13,980 00
	Expenses.			
	Rations		6,000 00	6,000 00
	Clothing		3,000 00	3,000 00
	Bedding		850 00	850 00
	Farm, farm stock and stables		900 00	900 00
	Hospital		150 00	150 00
	Library and schools		500 00	500 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of officers and employés.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	Salaries & Expenses. 1880.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
40	PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.—Continued			
	Fuel		500 00	500 00
	Cleaning, light and laundry		450 00	450 00
	Furniture, tools and shop fixtures		600 00	600 00
	Repairs, ordinary		500 00	500 00
	Incidentals		750 00	750 00
	Postage and stationery		350 00	350 00
	To meet unpaid accounts arising from insufficient appropriation for 1879.		1,878 14	1,134 00
			30,632 14	29,664 00
41	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.			
	(*For 250 Pupils, 250 in 1879.*)			
	Salaries.			
	Principal	1	1,800 00	1,600 00
	Physician	1	500 00	500 00
	Bursar	1	800 00	800 00
	Matron	1	300 00	300 00
	Teachers	13	7,500 00	7,560 00
	Visitors' Attendant and Dormitory Supervisor	1	100 00	100 00
	Housekeeper	1	200 00	200 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Stoker	1	240 00	240 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Teamster	1	228 00	228 00
	Gardener	1	300 00	300 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Night Watchman	1	240 00	240 00
	Carpenter and Assistant	2	650 00	650 00
	Shoemaker	1	500 00	500 00
	Messenger	1	96 00	120 00
	Cook	1	156 00	156 00
	Small Boys' Nurse (none in 1879)	1		120 00
	Maids, Laundresses and Cook's Assistant	9	864 00	864 00
	Supervisor of Boys	1	240 00	240 00
		42	16,114 00	16,058 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		125 00	125 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Flour		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Butter		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Groceries		2,750 00	2,750 00
	Fruit and vegetables		750 00	500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		400 00	600 00
	Fuel		3,000 00	3,500 00
	Gas and oil		1,300 00	1,300 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		500 00	500 00
	Furniture and furnishing		500 00	500 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		600 00	600 00
	Repairs and alterations		500 00	500 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		400 00	400 00
	Books, apparatus and appliances		400 00	600 00
	Unenumerated		1,000 00	1,000 00
	To meet unpaid accounts arising from insufficient appropriation for 1878		822 53	
			38,261 53	38,033 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	**1880.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
42	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.			
	(For 100 Pupils; 180 in 1879.)			
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.		
	Principal	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Physician	1	400 00	500 00
	Bursar	1	800 00	800 00
	Matron	1	300 00	300 00
	Teachers	14	4,600 00	4,600 00
	Trade Instructor	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Visitors' Attendant and Industrial Instructor	1	156 00	156 00
	Carpenter	1	400 00	400 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Stoker	1	288 00	288 00
	Fireman in winter, and farm hand in summer	1	240 00	240 00
	Gardener	1	360 00	360 00
	Teamster	1	240 00	240 00
	Porter	1	216 00	240 00
	Cook and Baker	2	504 00	504 00
	Cook's Assistant	1	120 00	120 00
	Maids	9	876 00	876 00
	Laundress	1	144 00	144 00
	do Assistants	2	216 00	216 00
	Nurses	2	240 00	240 00
	Night Watchman	1	240 00	240 00
	Temporary assistance	..	100 00	100 00
		45	13,640 00	13,764 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		75 00	75 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		3,250 00	3,250 00
	Flour, bread, &c		1,350 00	1,500 00
	Butter		1,000 00	1,000 00
	General groceries		2,000 00	2,250 00
	Fruit and vegetables		300 00	300 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		300 00	400 00
	Fuel		3,000 00	3,000 00
	Gas, oil and candles		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		300 00	300 00
	Furniture and furnishings		500 00	500 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		600 00	600 00
	Repairs and alterations		500 00	500 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		500 00	500 00
	Books, apparatus and appliances		400 00	600 00
	Unenumerated		600 00	600 00
			29,315 00	30,139 00
43	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.			
	(For 92 Pupils; 85 in 1879.)			
	Salaries.	No. of officers and employés.		
	President, Professor of Natural History, English and Mathematics, and Resident Master	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemist	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Professor of Veterinary Science	1	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Mathematical and Resident Master	1	500 00	500 00
	Bursar and Storekeeper	1	500 00	500 00
	Physician	1	300 00	300 00
	Foreman of Field and Live Stock Department	1	600 00	600 00
	Foreman of Horticultural Department	1	600 00	600 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	**1880.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
43	School of Agriculture.—*Continued.*			
	Expenses—Continued.			
	Foreman of Mechanical Department	1	600 00	600 00
	Matron and Housekeeper	1	300 00	400 00
	Engineer	1	400 00	500 00
	Assistant do for 6 months	1	150 00	150 00
	Janitor and Messenger	1	150 00	150 00
	Temporary assistance	..	100 00	100 00
		14	9,800 00	10,000 00
	(*a*) *Expenses of College.*			
	Meat, fish and fowl		2,150 00	2,800 00
	Bread and biscuit		1,000 00	1,300 00
	Groceries and butter		2,150 00	2,900 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		200 00	200 00
	Medicines and medical comforts		50 00	....
	Women Servants for boarding house, 12	(10 in 1879)	1,110 00	1,300 00
	Fuel		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Light		300 00	300 00
	Furniture and Furnishings		400 00	500 00
	Repairs and alterations		400 00	650 00
	Maintenance of chemicals		100 00	100 00
	Advertising, postage and stationery		600 00	600 00
	Unenumerated		600 60	600 00
			20,460 00	22,850 00
	Expenses of Experimental Farm.			
	Experimental Department		600 00	900 00
			21,060 00	23,750 00
44	School of Practical Science.			
	Salaries.			
	Professor in Engineering,		1,800 00	1,800 00
	Assistant in Chemistry,		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Expenses.			
	Chemicals and other material in the different branches		500 00	500 00
	Gas		100 00	125 00
	Fuel		400 00	400 00
	Water		40 00	75 00
	Ordinary repairs		200 00	200 00
	Printing, advertising, postage, stationery and incidentals		200 00	350 00
	Attendant		450 00	450 00
			5,190 00	5,400 00

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$49,950.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
45		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Agencies in Europe ..... (a)	7,800 00	4,600 00		3,200 00
	Agencies in Ontario..... (b)	2,400 00	3,350 00	950 00	
	Carriage of immigrants in Ontario	4,000 00	8,000 00	4,000 00	
	Provisions for immigrants, including medical attendance	5,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	
	Expenses of 30,000 pamphlets, compiled with a view of supplying special information for tenant farmers and farm labourers	....	4,000 00	4,000 00	
	Incidentals	800 00	1,000 00	200 00	
		20,000 00	29,950 00	13,150 00	3,200 00
	Payments to Dominion Government.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
	Dominion Government, to meet proportion of charges for forwarding immigrants from Quebec to Ontario for 1879	7,000 00	15,000 00	8,000 00	
	Dominion Government—claim for balance required for same service in 1878, (accounts standing for adjustment)		5,000 00	5,000 00	
		27,000 00	49,950 00	26,150 00	3,200 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
	Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
45	1. Agencies in Europe.		
	Agent in London, ...	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Travelling expenses, advertising, use of public halls, etc., etc.....	.....	700 00
	Clerk	.....	700 00
	Dominion Government, proportion payable to it for rent, taxes, printing and advertising, and for office work and contingencies.....	5,500 00	.....
	Contingencies (used principally for printing and distribution of maps, etc)	300 00	300 00
	Office rent and expenses, including fuel, stationery, postage, cleaning, etc.	.....	900 00
		7,800 00	4,600 00
	2. Agencies in Ontario.		
	Agent at Quebec.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Travelling and other expenses of Agent	600 00	500 00
	Allowance for Interpreter and police at Toronto.....	400 00	500 00
	Agencies in Muskoka and Outlying Districts—4 Agents	400 00	400 00
	Clerk	.....	650 00
	Travelling expenses, printing, etc., in collecting information for Tenant Farmers and as to lands for sale and settlement	.....	300 00
		2,400 00	3,350 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be Voted per Statement (A).....$109,600.00.

No. of Vote.		Details	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
			$ cts.	$ cts.		
46	Agriculture	(a)	78,400 00	79,150 00	750 00	
	Arts	(b)	30,100 00	29,100 00		1,000 00
	Literary and Scientific	(c)	1,350 00	1,350 00		
			109,850 00	109,600 00	750 00	1,000 00

No. of Vote.	Service.	Voted for. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Details.		
	(a) Agriculture.		
46	Electoral Division Societies, 81 at $700	56,700 00	56,700 00
	Do 1 at 550	550 00	550 00
	Do 6 at 350	2,100 00	2,100 00
	Do Outlying Districts	300 00	300 00
	Fruit Growers' Association	1,300 00	1,800 00
	Entomological Society	750 00	1,000 00
	Dairymen's Associations	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Agricultural Associations	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Establishment of Statistical Bureau	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Poultry Associations	700 00	700 00
	For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts—such as investigations of disease in animals and crops, and of ravages of insects; printing reports and for agricultural instruction, dairy products, and other charges not otherwise provided for	2,000 00	2,000 00
		78,400 00	79,150 00
	(b) Arts.		
	Mechanics' Institutes (about 74 in 1880)	27,000 00	27,000 00
	Art Union	500 00	500 00
	Grant in aid of maintenance of School of Art and Design, Ontario	2,100 00	1,100 00
	Do do School of Art and Design, London	500 00	500 00
		30,100 00	29,100 00
	(c) Literary and Scientific.		
	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00	750 00
	Do Institut Canadien, Ottawa	300 00	300 00
	Do Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society (formerly "Athenæum")	300 00	300 00
		1,350 00	1,350 00
	Total	109,850 00	109,600 00

VIII.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... $72,232.63.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
47	For Hospitals and Institutions mentioned in Schedule "A" of Statute	43,700 83	44,514 76	813 93	
	For Institutions, Schedule "B.".....	16,609 19	15,891 43	....	717 76
	For do do "C.".....	13,560 42	11,826 44	....	1,733 98
		73,870 44	72,232 63	813 93	2,451 74

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$37,182.50.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
48	License Law—towards expenses in municipalities where "Temperance Act of 1864" or Act of 1878 is in force	4,000 00	2,000 00
	To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Grant to aid in establishing a market for Ontario manufactures and agricultural products in European and foreign countries.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
	Marriage Licenses, printing and incidentals...	200 00	400 00
	Ontario Rifle Association	600 00	600 00
	Insurance on public buildings and furniture.....	11,315 00	1,000 00
	Expenses of elections.....	35,000 00	2,000 00
	Do contested elections.....	4,000 00	1,000 00
	County Court Judges, for expenses of revision of voters' list for 1878..	1,000 00	1,000 00
	To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with...	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Allowance to late Superintendent of Education.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	For repairs and care of Brock's Monument..... .....(Re-vote)	500 00	500 00
	To aid "Sanitary Journal," Toronto, for 1879 and 1880.....	....	800 00
	For Telephone Service	....	400 00
	For expenses of taking lunatics to the Asylums, boys to the Reformatory for Boys, and females to the Mercer Reformatory (to be refunded by Counties).....	....	5,250 00
	Agricultural Commission expenses	.....	5,000 00
	Allowances to Counties under provisions of sec. 23, cap. 224, R.S.O.:		
	County of Middlesex..... .... $2,336 47		
	Do Waterloo 2,612 42		
	Do Oxford (lapsed in 1878).....	4,948 89	2,232 50
	To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	500 00	.....
	To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Debt and surplus schemes	150 00	.....
	Balance due Canada Car Company on account of purchase of property ..	5,354 60	....
	North-west Boundary	1,000 00	.....
	Widow of the late Judge VanNorman (including allowance for improvements on Government property)	600 00	.....
	Consolidation of Statute Law	600 00	.....
	To be paid plaintiff in suit of Hiscox vs. *Attorney-General* ET AL., *upon terms and conditions contained in Order in Council in that behalf*	1,000 00	.....
	Stereotyping Revised Statutes	1,500 00	.....
	To reimburse John A. Shibley his expenses in Queen vs. *Curl and Queen* vs. *McRory out of moneys recovered under recognizances*	240 00	....
		87,507 89	37,182 50

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To be Voted per Statement (A) .....$157,550.76.

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
49	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto		7,450 00	10,215 00	2,765 00	
50	do London		9,610 00	6,190 00		3,420 00
51	do Hamilton		30,121 64	12,200 00		17,921 64
52	do Kingston		17,475 00	13,900 00		3,575 00
53	Asylum for Idiots, Orillia		1,200 00	1,025 00		175 00
54	Provincial Reform'y, Penetanguishene		7,632 13	25,254 88	17,622 75	
55	Reformatory for Females			14,014 00	14,014 00	
56	Central Prison, Toronto		15,955 73	1,650 00		14,315 73
57	Deaf and Dumb Institute		4,891 00	4,762 00		129 00
58	Blind Institute		6,651 50	1,895 88		4,755 62
59	Agricultural College		4,500 00	22,000 00	17,500 00	
60	Education Department and Normal School, Toronto		2,000 00	1,650 00		350 00
61	Normal School, Ottawa		16,000 00	23,935 00	7,935 00	
62	School of Practical Science			4,359 00	4,359 00	
63	Osgoode Hall		1,500 00	1,500 00		
64	Government House		3,000 60	3,000 60		
65	Parliament Buildings		1,500 00	1,500 00		
66	Algoma District		900 00	1,000 00	100 00	
67	Thunder Bay District		1,000 00	1,500 00	500 60	
68	Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts		1,100 00	2,800 00	1,700 00	
69	Nipissing do		200 00	200 00		
70	New Territory			3,000 00	3,000 00	
			132,697 00	157,550 76	69,495 75	44,641 99
	1 Re-votes included in above			26,000 00		
	2 Expenditure on Capital Ac'nt (new)			119,550 76		
	3 do for Repairs			12,000 00		
				157,550 76		

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1880.	
	Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
49	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance, drainage, etc.	4,500 00	
	Materials for alterations of bath-rooms, pig-pens, etc. (Inspector)	1,500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	4,215 00	
			10,215 00
50	Asylum for the Insane, London.		
	Improvement of grounds, sheds in airing courts, repairs to roofs of water-closets, cow stables, etc.	1,500 00	
	Fire-hose, etc.	600 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	3,990 00	
			6,190 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1880.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
51	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.		
	To complete wings, also drainage of Bursar's, Farmer's, and Engineer's houses	8,000 00	
	Fire-hose, etc.	600 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	3,600 00	
			12,200 00
52	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance, water supply, etc	1,400 00	
	Airing yard wall, female side, shed, etc.	1,600 00	
	Gas apparatus and fittings	7,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	3,900 00	
			13,900 00
53	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.		
	Repairing verandah, main building	400 00	
	Gravel, etc., for roads (Inspector)	250 00	
	Furniture and furnishings do	375 00	
			1,025 00
54	PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.		
	New wing for dormitories, etc	15,000 00	
	Materials for three additional houses for guards (Inspector)	2,500 00	
	Materials and labour for water supply do	2,000 00	
	Outstanding accounts for alterations, etc. do	2,304 88	
	Furniture and furnishings do	1,750 00	
	Allowance to Mr. Kelly for furniture do	500 00	
	Lumber and material for dormitory B do	1,200 00	
			25,254 88
55	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.		
	Furniture and furnishings:	14,014 00	
			14,014 00
56	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.		
	Material for extension of brick-yard sheds, making of covered drain, ice-house, root-house, etc. (Inspector)	1,000 00	
	Repairs to shoe store shop do	300 00	
	Additional machines for broom-shop (Inspector)	350 00	
			1,650 00
57	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.		
	Improvements to grounds	1,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings, etc. (Inspector)	3,762 00	
			4,762 00
58	BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.		
	Improvement of grounds, repairs, etc	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	1,395 88	
			1,895 88
59	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.		
	Completing main building, new dining-hall and domitories for 60 additional pupils (in all 150)	10,000 00	
	Steam-heating apparatus, boiler, etc	5,000 00	
	Gas-house, apparatus, etc	2,000 00	
	Farm cottage	3,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	2,000 00	
			22,000 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1880.	—
		$ tts.	$ cts.
60	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.		
	General repairs, drains, etc	1,500 00	
	Alterations in Library, etc	150 00	
			1,650 00
61	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance, Model School	5,100 00	
	Balance of estimated cost for do	15,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings do	2,000 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc	1,500 00	
	Alterations in Laboratory, etc.	335 00	
			23,935 00
62	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.		
	Storm sashes, repairs and plumbing	500 00	
	Unpaid accounts for apparatus purchased under Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 13th February, 1877	1,359 00	
	Required for further purchase of Laboratory apparatus and scientific instruments on this account, namely:		
	Department of Chemistry	500 00	
	do Mineralogy	500 00	
	do Engineering	1,000 00	
	do Biology and Zoology	500 00	
			4,359 00
63	OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.		
	General repairs, etc	1,500 00	
			1,500 00
64	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
	General repairs, furnishings, etc	2,000 00	
	Improvement to grounds	1,000 00	
			3,000 00
65	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.		
	General repairs, planting, etc	1,500 00	
			1,500 00
66	ALGOMA DISTRICT.		
	Repairs, Court House and Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lock-ups, Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	
			1,000 00
67	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.		
	Repairs, Court House, Lock-ups, etc	1,500 00	
			1,500 00
68	MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS.		
	Lock-up at Huntsville	2,000 00	
	Repairs to Registry Offices, Lock-ups, etc	800 00	
			2,800 00
69	NIPISSING DISTRICT.		
	Repairs to Lock-up at Mattawan	200 00	
			200 00
70	NEW TERRITORY.		
	Lock-ups at Moose Fort	2,000 00	
	House do	1,000 00	
			3,000 00

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$32,900.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879.	
				Increase	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
71	Public Works	36,280 00	32,900 00		3,380 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Re-vote. (Estimated.)	New vote.
71	*Details.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Muskoka River Works:		
	Re-vote for works at Duck Chute, Wilson's Falls, Bracebridge, Frethtrewey's Falls, Baysville, etc	1,900 00	
	Muskoka Lakes Works:		
	Piers and booms at Muskos Falls		900 00
	Dredging Cut and repairs to bridge at Port Sandfield		2,000 00
	Gull and Burnt River Works:		
	Dams at Redstone and Oblong Lakes, and repairs to dams and slides at Hall's Lake, Horse Shoe Lake and Elliott's Falls		8,000 00
	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works:		
	Breastwork and dredging below lock and removal of old coffer-dam		1,400 00
	Otonabee River Works:		
	Cribs and booms at Young's Point		2,000 00
	To meet one-fourth of the cost of proposed bridge, and approaches thereto, at Des Joachim's Rapids, on condition that one-half of such cost is provided for by the Dominion of Canada and the remainder by the Province of Quebec, and that the Province of Ontario shall not in any event be called upon to pay more than the sum now appropriated, and that the plans for and construction of the bridge are approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works		4,000 00
	Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards and charges not otherwise provided for		5,000 00
	Maintenance Locks, Dams and Swing bridges, including re-construction of swing bridge over Scugog River below Lindsay, and store-room and office at Lindsay		4,500 00
	Superintendent of Locks, Dams, Slides, etc		1,200 00
	Lockmasters', bridge-tenders, and care-takers' salaries		2,000 00
		1,900 00	31,000 00
	SUMMARY.		
	1. Re-vote, included in above	1,900 00	Voted for 1879.
	2. Expenditure on capital account (new)	23,300 00	
	3. do for repairs and maintenance	7,700 00	
		32,900 00	36,280 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A),.....$95,250.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be Voted for 1880.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
72	North Division	14,750 00	
	West do	26,500 00	
	East do	29,500 00	
	General purposes	24,500 00	
			95,250 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1880.	
72	*Details.*		
	North Division.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Roads in Oliver	2,000 00	
	Kaministiquia	1,000 00	
	Pigeon River	1,000 00	
	Roads in vicinity of Bruce Mines	2,500 00	
	Port Lock Harbour— To extend	750 00	
	Manitoulin Island Roads	4,500 00	
	Roads in St. Joseph Island	1,500 00	
	Goulais River Bridge.....(Indian Department to give an equal sum)	1,500 00	
			14,750 00
	West Division.		
	Baysville and Gravenhurst Road	1,000 00	
	Cardwell Road— Repairs N. of Rousseau	1,000 00	
	Eagle Lake Road— To complete from Mecunoma	1,500 00	
	Gurd Road, and Bridge over S. River	1,000 00	
	Muskoka Road— Extension through Strong	1,000 00	
	Muskoka Road— Repairs from Bracebridge to Huntsville	1,000 00	
	Muskoka Road— In Armour to Burk's Falls	1,000 00	
	Perry and Monteith Road— To extend	1,000 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1880. $ cts.	$ cts.
72	West Division.—*Continued.*		
	Maganetewan Road— To extend and repair	500 00	
	Macaulay Road— To complete to C. Narrows	1,000 00	
	Macaulay Road— Repairs W. of Baysville	1,500 00	
	Nipissing Road— From Commanda to Nipissing	2,000 00	
	Nipissing Road— Extension E. of L. Nipissing	1,000 00	
	Northern Road— Repairs S. of McKellar	1,500 00	
	Repairs N. of McKellar	1,000 00	
	North W. Road— To extend	1,000 00	
	Parry Sound Road— W. of Muskoka Junction, to repair	1,000 00	
	Musquosh Road— From Glen Orchard to Parry Sound Road	1,000 00	
	Port Vernon Road— To extend	1,000 00	
	Stisted Road— To repair	1,000 00	
	Mills Road— To extend	2,000 00	
	Bridge in Perry— Rae's Mill	800 00	
	Shawanaga Bridge	700 00	
	Indian Peninsula Road	1,000 00	26,300 00
	East Division.		
	Hastings Road— North of York River	1,500 00	
	Chandos Road— To extend	1,000 00	
	Repairs on Buckhorn, Methuen, Bobcageon and Burleigh Roads	1,500 00	
	Addington and Anglesea Roads	1,200 00	
	Frontenac Road	700 00	
	Junction Road	1,000 00	
	Kennebec Bridge	500 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1880. $ cts.	$ cts.
72	East Division.—*Continued.*		
	Denbigh Road	700 00	
	Mississippi Road	700 00	
	Fermoy and Frontenac Road	500 00	
	Barrie Road— In Clarendon	700 00	
	Bobcageon Road, North	1,350 00	
	Snowdon— From Monck Road to Railway	1,200 00	
	Carden and Dalton Road— North of Balsover	500 00	
	Peterson Road— E. of Minden Road.	500 00	
	Buckhorn Road— N. of Monck Road	500 00	
	Lutterworth Road	400 00	
	Stanhope Road— To continue	400 00	
	New Road in Minden— To connect with Dysart	400 00	
	Monck Road— Between Kinmount and Norland	250 00	
	Opeongo Road	1,000 00	
	Grattan Road— From Opeongo to Eganville	700 00	
	Hyde Chute Road.	1,000 00	
	Admaston Road— To Bromley N. of Bonnechere	800 00	
	Grattan 6th Con.— From Lot 57 to Lot 60	500 00	
	Dacre and Mount St. Patrick Road	500 00	
	Brudenel, 15th Concession, Road	500 00	
	Bagot and Calabogo Lake Road	800 00	
	Bagot and Opeongo Junction Road In Admaston)	700 00	
	Bridge across Indian River, in Alice between 10 and 11 Concessions	1,500 00	
	Algona and Pembroke— New Road	2,000 00	
	Pembroke and Mattawan— Repairs	1,000 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1880.	
72	East Division.—*Continued.*		
	Cobden and Eganville— Repairs	1,000 00	
	Cobden and Westmeath— Repairs	1,000 00	
	Hastings Branch Road— To Dodd's corners	500 00	
	Carden and Dalton Road— North of Kirkfield	500 00	29,500 00
	General Purposes.		
	Short New Roads and repairs of like nature	20,000 00	
	Inspection and locations	4,500 00	24,500 00

XIII.—CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.

To be voted per Statement (A),.....$73,000.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with estimate of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
73	Expenditure on account of Crown Lands...	73,000 00	73,000 00		

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries & Expenses. 1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
73	Details.		
	Board of Surveyors	400 00	400 00
	Agents' Salaries, Commissions, and Disbursements.	18,000 00	18,000 00
	Forest ranging and inspection of Timber lands	14,000 00	14,000 00
	Surveys.		
	Townships north of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and in the Huron and Ottawa Territory.	35,000 00	35,000 00
	Township of Sunnidale (revote)	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Maps	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Survey of limits in Huron and Ottawa Territory, chargeable against holders	2,000 00	2,000 00
		73,000 00	73,000 00

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$44,262.18.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.	Compared with Estimates of 1879. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
74	Education	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Crown Lands	21,000 00	16,000 00		5,000 00
	Municipalities Fund	23,190 99	16,149 20		7,041 79
	Land Improvement Fund	14,439 23	11,112 98		3,326 25
		59,630 22	44,262 18		15,368 04

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
74	EDUCATION.		
	Account of contributions to Superannuation Fund, withdrawn	.....	1,000 00
	CROWN LANDS.		
	For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out	15,000 00	
	For two per cent. of Timber Dues, payable to municipalities for timber cut on road allowances	1,000 00	16,000 00
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.		
	To pay to Municipalities the amount collected in 1879	20,186 49	
	Less 20 per cent. commission	4,037 29	
	Vide Stat. Can. 18 Vic. 2 C. and 19 V. c. 16		16,149 20
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.		
	Moneys collected from sale of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1879	11,713 47	
	Less 4-5, leaving 1-5 to the Land Improvement Fund	9,370 78	
	Vide Stat. Can. 16 Vic., c. 159, and Con. Stat. Can. c. 26	2,342 69	
	Less 6 per cent. for cost of collection and management	140 56	2,202 13
	Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Land subject to the Land Improvement Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1879	37,236 02	
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management	2,234 17	
	To be distributed as follows:	35,001 85	
	1/4 to Land Improvement Fund	8,750 46	
	3/4 to be added to Common School Fund	26,251 39	8,750 46

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		1879.	1880.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
74	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND—*Continued.*			
	Moneys collected for the sale of Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, from 30th June, 1878, to 30th June 1879.	682 50		
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management ...	40 95		
		641 55		
	Less ¾, leaving ¼ to the Land Improvement Fund..	481 16		
			160 39	11,112 98
				44,262 81

XV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted per Statement (A),.....$50,000.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1879.	1880.
		$ cts.	
75	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	50,000 00	50,000 00

XVI.—TO COVER SUNDRY UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURES OF 1879.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$105,187 92.

No. of Vote.	A.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	COMMON SCHOOL FUND.		
76	Interest paid Treasurer of Quebec.....	.....	25,000 00
	IMMIGRATION.		
	Extra expenditure on account of larger number of immigrants than were estimated for	.....	12,650 12
	EDUCATION.		
	Superannuated Teachers	.....	3,874 50
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
	Lighting, &c., Osgoode Hall.....	.....	3,216 50
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Insurance, Public Buildings	9,356 05	
	Expenses of Elections.....	18,525 70	
	Expenses *re* visit of His Excellency the Governor-General.....	6,753 91	
	Expenses *re* visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the North-West, &c.....	5,571 22	
	Inspection of Insurance Companies	1,975 29	
			42,182 17
	Colonization Roads	.....	18,264 13
	Total.....	.....	105,187 92

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Estimates of certain sums required for the services of 1880, and to complete the services of 1879.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT:

Crown Lands Department (Woods and Forests branch) Clerk (to cover clerical error in Estimates, 1880)		$200 00

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:

Ottawa Normal School:

1. Amount payable to Public School Board (Ottawa), for use of City Schools for Normal School Students in training to 1st July, 1880		$1,000 00
2. Male Teachers for Model School:		
Head master	$1,000 00	
Assistant master	800 00	
3. Female Teachers for Model School:		
Head mistress	700 00	
Assistant mistress	600 00	
Caretaker and Janitor for Model School (including scrubbing and washing)	450 00	
	$3,550 00	
For 4 months		$1,184 00
4. County Model School:		
Amount unpaid for inspection in 1879		639 10
5. Teachers' Associations:		
Newly established (two)		100 00
6. Revision of Text Books:		
Elements of Etymology, by J. W. Connor, under late Council of Public Instruction.....		400 00
Carried forward		$200 00

Brought forward		$200 00
7. Miscellaneous:		
Catalogue for General Reference of Educational Works, sanctioned or placed on the Catalogues of the Department during the past twenty-eight years—		
Unexpended amount voted in 1879 (re-vote)	$350 00	
Farther amount to complete	316 83	
	666 83	
		$3,989 93

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE:

Mercer Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls:

Reformatory for Females (for 150 inmates).

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Superintendent (female)	1	$800 00
Assistant Superintendent (female)	1	600 00
Bursar (male)	1	600 00
School-mistress	1	300 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Physician (male)	1	800 00
Instructors (female)	3	700 00
Guards (female)	5	900 00
Cook and baker (female)	1	200 00
Night watch (female)	1	180 00
Maid, officers' quarters	1	120 00
Message boy	1	200 00
Gate keeper and guard	1	400 00

Refuge for Girls.

School mistress	1	300 00
Cook, etc. (female)	1	144 00
Instructor (female)	1	200 00
Maid	1	120 00
		$7,164 00
Allowance for above officers, and salaries and wages for six months		$3,582 00

EXPENSES:

Hospital expenses and medicine	$150 00
Butcher's meat and fish	2,750 00
Flour, bread and meal	2,000 00
Groceries	2,000 00
Bedding, clothes and shoes	1,500 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas and oil	600 00
Water supply	500 00
Laundry soap and cleaning	400 00
Carried forward	$4,189 93

Brought forward		$4,189 93
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	250 00	
Library, schools and lectures	250 00	
Furniture and furnishings	250 00	
Grounds and garden	200 00	
Repairs	200 00	
Unenumerated	250 00	
	$13,800 00	
Required for six months' on account of above	$8,000 00	11,582 00

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS:

Ontario School of Art (special grant)		3,400 00

PUBLIC CHARITIES:

Schedule C.

Orphan Asylum, Fort William	$200 00	
St. Vincent's Home, Hamilton	400 00	
		600 00

MISCELLANEOUS:

For the relief of the distress in Ireland	$20,000 00	
Wm. Moore Kelly, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (20½ years)	5,125 00	
John Inness, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (29 years)	2,658 00	
Wm. Ford, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (24 years)	4,666 00	
Thos. Devine, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (34 years)	5,666 00	
J. C. Tarbut, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (39 years)	6,500 00	
W. J. Palmer, gratuity (9 years)	1,000 00	
Michael Mann, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (21½ years)	716 59	
Margaret O'Grady, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (5½ years)	55 00	
Alfred Chapman, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (9 years)	374 94	
T. J. M. Skelly, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (5 years)	208 30	
Patrick Maguire, gratuity of one month's salary for each year's service (13 $\frac{5}{12}$ years)	405 00	
		47,374 83

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Two farm cottages at Agricultural College	$2,000 00	
Lock-up at Gore Bay (furniture)	175 00	
do Manitowaning (furniture)	50 00	
		2,225 00
Carried forward		$69,371 76

Brought forward		$69,371 76
PUBLIC WORKS:		
To enclose dam at Mountain Lake outlet, upon all parties whose property is likely to be affected by enclosing or maintaining said dam, first agreeing to waive and forego all claims for damages in respect thereof	$1,500 00	
Muskoka River Works—continuation of works at outlet	3,000 00	
		4,500 00
IMMIGRATION:		
Additional cost of 3,200 immigration pamphlets		1,500 00
Total		$75,371 76

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1880.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

To His Honour, the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

In soliciting the favourable attention of your Honour to some remarks relating to the proceedings and condition of the various organizations in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Arts, with a view principally to their further advancement, I feel it to be, in the first place, a most pleasing duty to be able to speak in gratifying terms of the improved prospects of this Province, and of the Dominion generally. The prolonged and saddening period of depression, which we have experienced in common with other countries both in the old world and in the new, is at length shewing signs of abatement so as to justify the hope that the main crisis has been passed, and that a brighter future is awaiting us. The bountiful harvest of last season is beginning to develop its beneficial influences on both agriculture and commerce, inspiring with hope and confidence all classes of the people.

My attention has been closely directed during the past year to considering the whole question of the promotion of Agricultural Science and industry in all its bearings, with the view of suggesting the adoption of any measures that may be likely to benefit this greatest of our provincial interests. Any well considered action tending to the encouragement and advancement of Agriculture cannot fail to receive the warm sympathy and support of men of all classes and opinions, so intimately is the business and study of farming in its various branches, identified with the common welfare. I propose, therefore, to lay before your Honour, the conclusion at which I have arrived, and some of the grounds on which that conclusion is founded.

While it is hardly possible to speak in too favourable terms of the adaptability of the soil and climate of Ontario to the profession of Agriculture, and while the progress of settlement, the gradual adoption of improvements in stock, in implements and in method of farming, afford subjects for congratulation ; while we point out with some pride to the assistance rendered to our local Agricultural Societies, and feel nothing but satisfaction at witnessing the opening of new markets for our agricultural products, it is impossible to deny that, to a large extent, land in Ontario is being indifferently farmed and even gradually exhausted, that the aids of science for its recuperation are sparingly invited, and that a great deal of the work is done ignorantly and clumsily, and at a loss in that respect both to the farmer and the country. The persistence of farmers in raising particular crops, or pursuing particular branches of their vocation, without due regard to changes affecting them,—either from the exhaustion of the soil or from external causes,—is notorious. Nor is the want of thrifty and skilful management by any means confined to the management of the land alone. The introduction of improved stock with the immense advantages to the farmer secured by such means, is not nearly so general as it ought to be, while the negligent manner in which farm stock are frequently housed causes a deterioration that most sensibly affects the farmer's profits. Many farmers do not seem to understand, that, when stock is kept throughout a cold winter tied up in a log building with the interstices so open, that, with the drafts created, they are colder than outside, it requires much more to feed them, and that, when the last winter feeding is given, they come out in the spring so reduced that two months of the summer are lost in getting them once more into condition. The exposure, too, of agricultural implements to the weather for want of proper buildings for their shelter is another frequent source of loss to the farmer. Meantime the singularly unattractive system pursued, and the drudgery of unskilled labour, repel the more enterprising and spirited young men and cause other avocations to be overcrowded while Agriculture is neglected.

By reference to the Agriculture and Arts Act (Consolidated Statutes Ont., C. 35) it will be seen that the functions and duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture are, practically, merely administrative. Power, it is true, is given by the 6th Section to the Commissioner to collect and disseminate facts relating to Agriculture, but this is a power rather kept in reserve for emergencies than for ordinary or regular exercise. No machinery is provided, as in Great Britain or the United States, for the collection, by the Bureau of general or statistical information relating to Agriculture. If circumstances justify or render necessary the collection of information systematically and on a comprehensive plan, it must be effected by an agency specially provided. I am, in this connection, also reminded that we have at present no reliable statistics as to the value of lands and farm buildings. In cities and towns the assessment for purposes of taxation usually approaches the real value, but, in counties, the assessment gives a very deceptive idea of the value of real property, and, consequently, of the burden or actual rate of taxation. Generally county assessments are from one-third to one-half the real selling price. A farm of 100 acres is worth, say, $6,000. It is assessed probably at about $2,500. The rate of taxation is one per cent., but really is less than one-half of one per cent. on the actual value. The law requires the property to be valued at the price it would be sold for in cash, but people erroneously associate high taxation with high assessment and the law is, therefore, sys-

tematically violated so that persons at a distance, while they are led to believe that municipal taxation is comparatively high, greatly underrate the wealth and capital that taxation represents.

The operations of such useful organizations as the Fruit Growers' Association, the Entomological Society and others, cannot be too highly commended. But the ground they cover is still limited, and it would be most desirable to arouse and intensify the interest felt in their proceedings,—too little appreciated at present,—and to shew the necessity that exists for the wider dissemination of the information they collect.

In my last report I took occasion to remark, with regret, that comparatively few of the Ontario Agricultural Societies do more than hold an annual exhibition, and although I desire not to disparage the value of these shows, when efficiently managed and with a sufficient amount of competition, those persons who are acquainted with the rather stereotyped characters of too many of them, will coincide in the opinion that they would bear a good deal of stimulating.

An increasing good-will is exhibited by the public at large towards the Agricultural College, but it can hardly be said that this institution is yet fully appreciated by the agricultural community. It would be of great importance if some method could be devised for bringing plainly and forcibly before the farmers of Ontario, the enormous gain to themselves as a class, by the more general recognition of the benefits of agricultural education and the experience gained at such institutions as the Ontario College and Experimental Farm. To enhance the utility, and perhaps, to extend the authority of the Bureau of Agriculture; to impart fresh life and interest into all voluntary organizations for the encouragement of that industry or any of its branches; and to secure increased respect for scientific knowledge, as applied to the business of the farmer; are objects worthy of vigorous and systematic efforts.

The necessity for some special action in regard to agricultural industry, has been frequently recognised by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

In 1820, a Select Committee was appointed by the British House of Commons, to which was referred a large number of petitions relating to Agricultural distress. But this Committee was confined, by the instructions of the House, to considering "the mode of ascertaining the average price of corn (grain) and frauds connected therewith."

In 1821, a Select Committee of the Commons, "on the depressed state of Agriculture in the United Kingdom," also sat. It chiefly directed its attention to matters relating to the price of corn (grain) and fiscal regulations thereunto appertaining, but, incidentally, elicited some information touching the social condition of the agricultural class and other economic subjects.

In 1822, a Select Committee on petitions relating to Agricultural distress applied itself chiefly to considering the then existing checks upon, and regulations concerning, foreign importations of Grain.

In 1834, a Select Committee of the Commons took a wider range. While the vexed question of duties on grain was very prominent, the Committee, which had been directed to inquire into "the depressed state of Agriculture," took evidence shewing that "the discontinuance of artificial manures and over-cropping had impaired the productive power of certain soils;" the report also called attention to the beneficial effects, of the drill system

of husbandry, of a better rotation of cropping, of a more judicious use of manures, of extensive draining, of improvements in the breeds of sheep, and to the comparative profitableness of corn (grain) growing and sheep raising. Among the members of this Committee were statesmen of the eminence of Lord Althorp, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and the Marquis of Chandos.

In 1836, another Select Committee of the Commons on Agricultural distress, collected a large amount of evidence, on the system of cropping; on the cultivation of green crops; on the use of artificial manures; on flax culture; on tile drainage; on root crops; on the average growth of wheat per acre; on methods of feeding cattle; on the use of corn; on the advantages of stock farming; on the reclamation of waste lands; on the respective merits of soils; and on improved systems of cultivation. In addition to some former names, I find on the 1836 Committee, those of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby), the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Sidney Herbert, Poulet Thompson, Lord Howick (Earl Grey), and Murray Dunlop.

In 1837, the Lord sappointed a Select Committee with a similar object, the investigations of which covered a very large number of the topics already mentioned.

In 1835, the Lords appointed a Select Committee on Agricultural Statistics, and from their report the present tolerably perfect system of collecting annual statistical returns originated.

For many years the prosperous condition of the British Agriculturist has rendered official or parliamentary intervention unnecessary, but, under the operation of such adverse influences as deficient harvests, changes affecting the food supply of the world, and causes of a more purely domestic character, a demand for investigation has been made, and this has been met in the past year by the appointment of a Royal Commission with large powers and duties of a most comprehensive nature.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the acts of the Imperial Government and Parliament are to be found ample precedents for such efforts as I have suggested, while it is apparent that even the mere details of agricultural industry have been deemed worthy in the public interest, of close personal investigation by some of the ablest statesmen and most practical politicians of the Empire. Nor are Canadian precedents wanting in this respect. In the session of 1864 a joint committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada was appointed, "to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province." Of that committee the Hon. Geo Brown was chairman. The committee reported provisionally in the same session. The proceedings consisted chiefly of the preparation and transmission to persons competent to answer them of a series of questions under the following heads: Functions of the Bureau of Agriculture; Agricultural Statistics; Drainage; Taxation of non-resident wild lands; Improvements in Husbandry; Dairy Farming; Sheep Farming; Flax Growing; Importation of Thoroughbred Stock; Prize system at Provincial and other shows; Model Farms; and Agricultural instruction. From the terms of the report it appears some replies were received, although they were not printed. In 1865 the committee was re-appointed but does not seem to have made much, if any further progress, as no report appears of its operations; The fate of this committee, in fact, is suggestive of the difficulty that any body of

persons having a corporate or official existence for only a few weeks annually must encounter in any attempt to deal with so large a subject.

A Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, on "The Cultivation of the Vine," also sat and reported in 1864.

That the fostering and encouragement of agriculture is, in an especial sense, a legitimate object of Governmental regard, is also shown by the Annual Reports of the United States Agricultural Bureau.

The great variety of soil and climate existing in the United States affords very extensive opportunities for the vigilance and activity of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, and a resumé of the principal contents of that officer's reports suggests a system and method of operations well worthy of imitation, if on a more limited scale. The report for 1877, for instance, comprises such matters as the following:—

"Careful researches" as to the soil and conditions favourable to the cultivation of sugar-yielding roots;

Efforts to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant;

The Government Arboretum for the experimental introduction and culture of foreign and other trees;

The Herbarium for the study of plants and other vegetables;

The Entomological Department for the investigation of insects, habits and economy in relation to agriculture;

The Collection of Birds, and the information furnished respecting the usefulness or destructiveness of the various species;

The Chemical Section, with its analysis of plants used for all economical purposes;

Tests by the same branch of the department of the value of various manures and the qualities of various soils;

The importation and distribution by the Bureau of rare and valuable varieties of seeds;

Exchanges with other Governments, and statistics of the late harvest.

The appendices to the report are full of interest, dealing, as they do, with the sugar-cane industry, cultivation of maize and sorghum, improvements of cattle, destruction of the locusts, shipments of meat to Europe, cranberry culture, and many other topics. No less than three hundred thousand (300,000) copies of this report—which covers 600 pages—were ordered to be printed by Congress. Its value as an educational, advertising and immigration medium can hardly be over-estimated. It is a most suggestive illustration of the efforts made by the United States Government to exhibit the resources of their country to the world, and, at the same time of the close identity and sympathy established between the Executive of the United States and the most extensive and important of the national interests.

The history of the Select Joint Committe of 1864-5 already alluded to not less than the experience every session of the Legislature affords in connection with other matters, conclusively proves that no Select Committee could deal effectually with this question. The subject is one that cannot be treated exhaustively or disposed of satisfactorily without protracted and continuous attention to its many details. For such a work the length of a session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario is wholly insufficient even if a Select

Committee of that body were a convenient machinery for discharging the duty. In my opinion the labour involved would in any case, be for too exacting and onerous to be imposed upon members of the House in addition to the many other numerous claims upon their attention during the few weeks they are in session.

It is, too, of the very first importance, that a matter, exclusively appertaining to the material interests of the people should, as far as possible, be kept free from party associations, and not be used, in any sense, to promote political objects.

The alternative for a Legislative inquiry, and, as it appears to me, the most appropriate agency for the accomplishment of the object in view is the appointment, as in Great Britain, of a Commission, and I shall now proceed to indicate some of the principal lines to be followed by such a Commission, if appointed.

I assume the primary objects of such an inquiry would be :

1. To bring out and present, clearly, distinctly, and in an authoritative shape, the capacity, productiveness and extent of the Agricultural resources of the Province of Ontario.

2. To exhibit the progress made in Agriculture and Agricultural education, and in industries dependent on or connected with Agriculture ; such as agricultural implements, cheese, butter, wine, flax, etc., etc.

3. To shew the comparative productiveness of the soil and the cost of production in Ontario in relation to the fertility and cost of land and production in other countries, and contrast the result of inefficient farming under favourable circumstances here, with those of improved Agriculture under less favourable conditions elsewhere.

4. To lay bare the deficiencies in Ontario Agriculture and Agricultural education, to shew the effects of ignorance, unthriftiness, and want of enterprise where they exist, as exhibited in deteriorated farms, disgusted farmers' sons, and the growing unpopularity of the farming profession.

5. To suggest methods for increasing the efficiency of the Bureau of Agriculture and any association for promoting Agricultural interests.

6. To trace the causes of local changes in the areas of production as regards wheat or other crops, and the transference of Agricultural enterprise from crops to stock.

Under these several heads the Commission would take up the following subjects :—

(1.) The extent of cultivated and cultivatable land in the Province, its location and special characteristics :

(2.) Peculiarities and applicability of soil, facilities for transportation and cost of production in relation to other countries:

(3.) Intelligent efforts to improve Agriculture, to apply skilled or scientific methods, to encourage agricultural education, to adopt mechanical appliances, to develop cognate industries, and to open new markets :

(4.) Exhaustion of soil; effects on the land of various crops and the kinds of soil required for certain cereals or other crops, such as flax, hemp, and green crops :

(5.) Agricultural statistics, values, rentals or cost of land, rate of taxation for all purposes.

The Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain, published annually, will suggest a plan for statistical inquiries. The Canadian decennial census is published at too long intervals

to be worth much to this connection. The British returns contain, in appendices, summaries of the average crops and live stock; average of arable and pasture lands respectively; tables showing the extent of several kinds of crops, of the land cultivated as orchards, market-gardens, &c., &c.

The assistance of the Crown Lands Department, of local agricultural societies, of municipal officers, of leading agriculturists in Canada and elsewhere, and the records and experience of foreign governments, might be invoked in order to secure the desired information.

The method of inquiry would vary somewhat as between the older and newer sections of the Province. It may be well, in order to give system and distinctness to the work, to block out the Province into certain divisions, say:

(A) The new and all but unsettled districts:

(B) The partially settled (Algoma and free grant) districts:

(C) The older and generally occupied sections.

The last general division might be advantageously sub-divided into groups of counties having regard to differences of climate, accessibility and geographical location.

The productiveness of the soil and climate, generally, or sectionally, and in comparison with that of other countries, should be clearly brought out; the existence or want of railway, water, or other means of communication, should be noticed; prejudices against Ontario as a field for settlement and agricultural enterprise should be met, and its advantages in that respect as far as possible exhibited.

The almost entire transference of certain branches of agricultural industry from old to new regions is constantly remarked. New York State, Lower Canada and Eastern Ontario were once great wheat raising countries. Now, little wheat is raised in either, wheat growing being transferred to Western Ontario and the Western States, while at the present time in Ontario, sheep and stock-raising appears to offer great advantages over the growth of grain crops. The causes of changes in the past and the economic bearings of the whole subject may well receive exhaustive examination.

The ascertained quality and condition of the land will lead to a close enquiry into its application and treatment. The system or want of system, and results of experiments will of course be investigated. The advantages of stock-raising and sheep-farming over grain cropping, or of one plan of cropping over another, will invite inquiry. It is undeniable that the manuring of the soil is usually most inadequate and unscientific. A whole group of practical suggestions can be collected under this head, including any bearing upon the economical collection and preservation of natural manures as well as the uses, cost and accessibility of artificial manures.

The notion that "anybody can plough" is one of a very injurious tendency. The depth and method of ploughing; the class of plough most suited to particular soils; the use of steam power in farming; the question of subsoiling with the necessity for an intelligent knowledge of its effects under varying circumstances, will have to be discussed. The importance and cost of drainage, systems of drainage, and the question of Government aid to drainage improvements if carried on by private persons as in Britain will come up for consideration. Irrigation, fallows, method of sowing, extirpation of weeds, and the treatment of the land generally will necessarily be taken up. The respective merits of the

different classes of the seeds of staple products, the adoption of plans for introducing and experimenting upon new sorts, and the results of experiments as tried, will be an important branch of inquiry. The profits of crop-growing should be ascertained and the marketable value of several crops for a series of years should be noted. In this connection too, will come in the question of special crops such as beet, flax, hemp, sorghum, tobacco and fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The construction of granaries and root stores, and the treatment of insect and other pests will be worthy of careful consideration.

The great and vital question of stock-farming and improvements in stock, opens up an almost inexhaustible field for investigation. Notwithstanding that a great deal has been done of late years in this direction, a great deal more remains to be done. Evidence under this head might be sought in the following directions:—

Numbers in proportion to average of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

General character of existing stock.

Improvements and facilities for further improvements.

Value of improvements to the farmer.

Cost of raising, and market prices for improved, as compared with unimproved animals.

Classes of animals in demand, and markets.

Feeding of stock in relation to crop, and stall-feeding as compared with pasturing.

General treatment, buildings, feed, and economical appliances; in this latter item numbers of farms are exceedingly deficient.

Veterinary science and treatment of ordinary diseases.

Liability, or otherwise, of Canadian stock to epidemic and other complaints.

The growth of wool, poultry-raising, establishment of cheese factories and creameries, the advantages of periodical stock or sheep fairs over private sales to jobbers, and of auctions of thoroughbred stock in connection with such gatherings, may be suggested as topics of interest.

The cultivation of fruit, the establishment of fruit-canning and preserving industries in rural districts, and bee-keeping, are branches of enquiry that should not be over-looked.

A by no means unimportant question is that of farm-fencing. Most of the fences in use are ugly, wasteful as to space, and uneconomical as to cost. The relative merits, in these respects, of rail, board, picket, stump, stone, or wire fences, will be well worthy of consideration. The introduction of hedges, too, in some parts of the country might be practicable.

The destruction of our forests, the prospective shortness of our timber supply, the effect of clearing on the moisture of the soil, and the necessity of shade-trees in fields for cattle, may form a chapter in such an inquiry as the one suggested. The latter subject is one respecting which information may be sought with advantage from foreign as well as native resources.

It is well known that the amount of labour engaged on most farms is far less than a thorough state of prrductiveness would require, and less, too, than could be very profitably employed.

The more profitable results of working a small farm well and liberally over the imperfect cultivation of a larger area would be illustrated by a reference to older countries

The actual demand for labour should be ascertained, the advantages of increasing the number of hands employed, should be shown, and the subject of a sufficient supply of labour should be considered in connection with immigration. The question of domestic help in farmers' families may be taken up in the same connection.

The condition of farm property in Ontario, in relation to incumbrances and the comparative merits of tenant and ownership systems, as well as the amount of capital employed or available and necessary, will be interesting topics of inquiry.

In the new districts the openings for concurrent and cognate enterprises of various kinds, the present condition of new settlers, and the working of the Free Grant system must come in for review.

The effects on the farmer's prosperity of the credit-store system, and the results of the cash system where established, will be of interest. In connection with this point, too, the working of the Grangers' Associations might be incidentally inquired into.

It is pretty certain that very few farmers keep accurate accounts. It would perplex many of them to tell the cost of raising a beast or a crop of any kind of produce. To ascertain the best method of keeping farm accounts, to show the necessity of charging labour and time to proper heads, and to encourage correct book-keeping by farmers, would be objects well worthy of attention.

The value of reliable meteorlogical information to farmers must not be overlooked.

The whole question of agricultural training and education naturally presents itself in connection with such an inquiry. Its value to the agricultural community and to the country may be forcibly presented in various ways. The consequences of its absence and the results of the adoption of a system of agricultural education elsewhere may be elicited.

It has been my object, principally, in these remarks to point out:—

1. The necessity for such an investigation;
2. The precedents for the appointment of a Commission; and
3. The general scope and character of its functions, if appointed.

If in Great Britain investigations of this nature are desirable, how much more necessary must they be in a country so dependent on agriculture as Ontario. The United States, too, supply an example of the directly fostering care of this industry by a Government always thoroughly alive to everything calculated to develope the national resources.

It is evident that the advantages of immigration to the British agriculturist are being more than ever discussed among to the farmers of the Mother Country. The recent visits of the British Commissioners and of farmers deputed to report upon the subject of Canadian agriculture, make the present time, in my opinion, especially opportune for vigourous action on the part of the Government of this Province. And while we may observe, without jealousy, the tendency of many persons to seek their fortune in the prairie lands of Manitoba and the North-West, this fact should supply an additional incentive, not only to efforts to make agriculture in Ontario profitable and attractive to our own citizens, but also to present its advantages and its attractions in favourable comparison with the inducements held out elsewhere.

The Agricultural and Arts Association.

The Provincial Exhibition held at Ottawa last September partook, in some degree,

of a Dominion character. The encouragement given to it by the Federal Government and the Agricultural Association of the Province of Quebec, and several influential individuals of the Maritime Provinces, tended to improve its character and strengthen its teaching power. The amount of exhibits in the various departments was large, and what is a more certain indication of progress—the quality, on the whole, may be regarded as above an average. The large and unique collection of agricultural and other products from the Province of Manitoba, an extensive and interesting section of country, as yet in the early stage of infancy, must be regarded as a significant and most encouraging fact, clearly indicating the vast resources which are only beginning to be developed in the immense and prolific regions of our great North-west.

Although the late exhibition was not so successful in a mere financial point of view as might have been anticipated, there can be no doubt that it must prove highly beneficial, particularly to the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the extensive Ottawa Valley; and the facts collected in the report of the Council of the Association (Appendix B) afford material for thoughtful reflection, inspiring a well-grounded hope of progressive advancement in the future.

Agricultural Societies.

There is little, perhaps, of novelty or of special importance to be said of these numerous organizations in relation to the past year. Judging from their reports, a summary of which may be found in Appendix A, the ordinary routine appears to have been generally followed. That a progressive improvement has been going on in the quality of the exhibits at these annual shows, no one competent to form a judgment from personal observation can possibly doubt. People of late years have taken comparatively few animals or other exhibits to these competitions, wholly devoid of some special merit, as was frequently the case during their earlier history, a circumstance clearly indicating advancement. Nevertheless, as previously hinted, the question of increasing still further the usefulness of these institutions is becoming one of pressing importance, and to the accomplishment of which I earnestly invite the best attention and earnest co-operation of practical men.

There seems a growing inclination among many of these societies to unite their strength in sustaining larger exhibitions, in which the competitive principle will have a wider and more salutary operation. The great local exhibitions that have been for some time successfully worked in various sections of the Province have shewn no falling off during the past year, and they have unquestionably done a large amount of good to our various industries. The signal success that attended the great exhibition held in Toronto last fall, reflects much credit on the enterprise of the metropolitan city, and the committee of management.

Veterinary College.

This useful institution continues to make steady and healthful advancement. It will be seen by referring to the report contained in Appendix B, that the number of students availing themselves of its teaching has of late years considerably increased, while the character and extent of the instruction given have been both improved and enlarged, and the

standard of examinations gradually raised. The facilities which it offers its pupils are such as to give them excellent opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with their profession, as regards both science and practice, a circumstance of no mean importance, to the farming community in particular. When the increase in number and improvement in quality, and consequent advance in money value, of the domesticated animals are considered, it will be apparent at once that the training of young men for the exercise of the Veterinary profession, is daily becoming more apparent as a matter not only of desirableness but also of necessity.

The students of this rising institution come from all sections of Ontario, with quite a number from most of the other Provinces of the Dominion, and the United States, and a few even from the British Isles; and it is satisfactory to be assured that the graduates generally have hitherto found ample and profitable fields of operation.

The live stock of this country happily continues free from those infectious diseases which have proved so disastrous in many countries of the old world, and it is some satisfaction to know that should such dangers unfortunately arise in future, we have a body of practitioners that will be prepared to grapple with the evil. The constantly increasing exportation of fat stock to the British markets, which has already attained important proportions, promises to be an increasing source of public wealth. With these facts before us, there is the strongest reason to encourage the teaching of the Veterinary Art, both in theory and practice.

Association of Mechanics' Institutes, and Analysis of Reports of Mechanics' Institutes.

It will be seen by referring to the elaborate and lucid report of the Council of the Association, and the subsequent Analysis of the returns of the various Institutes in connection with my department (Appendix C), that, on the whole, a steady progress continues to be made by this instrumentality, in the mental and social improvement of a numerous and important class of the people. Each year brings an accession of new Institutes, and although of late, in consequence of the pressure of the times and other causes, some Institutes have occasionally failed to qualify for a grant every year, yet a majority have done so, indicating that, on the whole, these organizations have fulfilled the promise held out at their formation.

For particulars relating to the condition and working of these institutions I can refer with satisfaction to the report of the Council of the Association and the Analysis which follows.

I may further observe that it has been considered expedient by the Government to remove in future this class of institutions from the department of Agriculture, and to place them with the School of Arts, under the supervision of the Minister of Education, to whose department they appropriately and strictly belong.

Fruit Growers' Association.

I have much satisfaction, after the lapse of another year, of again referring to the proceedings of this society, and of recommending to earnest attention the subject mat-

ter embodied in the report (Appendix D). The practical and all but exhaustive address of the talented and energetic President will command respectful attention, not only from a large number of people in this Province, but more or less throughout the Dominion, and the neighbouring States. The Association has been the means, during a succession of years, of widely diffusing information of a reliable and practical character relative to the selection and treatment of the several kinds of fruits adapted to the varying climate and soils of the Province of Ontario, and it has already been successful in bringing fruit-culture to such an advanced condition as to assume important financial relations. The increased production, of late years, of apples, grapes, pears, peaches and plums, and the smaller fruits generally, has been found fully adequate to meet all local demands, and, in case of apples especially, to leave a considerable surplus for exportation, often yielding a handsome profit to the producers and others engaged in the trade. Canadian apples already occupy a high position in the principal markets of the mother country, and there is good grounds for believing that by paying proper attention to the production of finer and suitable varieties, and packing for shipment, this trade will progressively increase in extent and profitableness.

The Association has already done valuable service in the field of what might be not inappropriately termed scientific and original research. Several prominent members have distinguished themselves by bringing out new varieties of fruits, some of which possess qualities of a distinct and improved character. The practice of the Association in annually furnishing its members, scattered over the Province, with new or improved varieties of fruits for experimental purposes, is beginning to produce valuable results, and will eventually enable the people at large to determine with considerable exactness which are the best and most profitable kinds adapted to any particular section of country.

It will be seen by a reference to the report, that the Association has determined on extending the field of operations, so as to embrace Horticulture generally, including forestry and ornamental planting. The enlargement of its present monthly publication, entitled the *Canadian Horticulturist*, will offer a suitable medium for conveying to its members and the public reliable information on the above subjects; and of eliciting and directing a correct taste for planting trees and shrubs for the purposes of shelter and adornment. With a view of still furthering these important objects, the Government will recommend to Parliament an increase of the annual grant.

Entomological Society.

The report of this Society (Appendix E), like its predecessor, will repay a careful perusal, especially by such as are engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, who will find much that may be turned to a practical account. The able address of its accomplished and indefatigable President affords an outline of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and with a number of other articles, well illustrated where necessary, the farmer, orchardist and gardener will find much light thrown on the form and habits of such insects as are friendly or injurious to their pursuits.

It is true that a knowledge of Entomological Science has not yet succeeded in enabling us to banish all insect depredations from our crops, either of the farm, the orchard or the

garden. But if this great achievement has not yet been accomplished, as in all probability it never will, of one thing we may be certain, that by becoming acquainted with the nature and habits of insects, much can be done in the way of mitigating their ravages, and in some instances effecting their prevention. Of the truth of this averment, the history of the Ontario Entomological Society, with other kindred institutions in various parts of the world, supplies abundant proof. How much more effectually can the cultivators of the soil at the present day grapple with the various forms of insect depredations than was possible only a few years since. The Colorado potato beetle is not now the terror it was a short time since, and as to the wheat midge, Hessian fly and other destructive pests of the farm and garden, the diffusion of correct entomological information among practical men has already enabled them, in some degree at least, to mitigate if not prevent the evil.

I may mention that the *Canadian Entomologist*, a monthly periodical published by the Society, and which from the first has sustained a high scientific reputation, has, of late, assumed a somewhat more popular character, thereby increasing its popularity and practical usefulness, without impairing its scientific accuracy and standing. To enable the Society to illustrate more fully its papers where necessary by appropriate engravings, a small addition to its grant will be recommended to the Legislature.

Dairymen's Associations.

The Eastern and Western Societies have, as usual, published separate Reports, which contain a large amount of scientific and practical information. It is true that the cheese trade, during the earlier portion of the past year, experienced a sudden and very severe depression, and prices became so much reduced as to make the manufacture of cheese quite unprofitable. Of late, however, matters have considerably improved, and there is good ground to believe that as Britain regains her wonted prosperity the dairy business of Ontario will largely participate in the benefit. Much, however, of such result will depend on the quality of the article we export, and hence the value of the Dairymen's Associations in bringing their members together for comparing notes, instituting experiments and diffusing among the rural population generally, a correct knowledge of those principles, scientific and practical, on which an improved and profitable practice can alone be built.

It is encouraging to learn that the factory system in the manufacture of butter is slowly but surely making progress in Ontario, with encouraging results. In this branch of rural industry there is indeed a wide field for enlightened enterprise. Canadian butter continues to occupy, on the whole, an unenviable position as to quality. But by perseveringly following out similar principles to those which have already brought our manufacture of cheese to a comparative pitch of excellence to that of butter, alike results may be reasonably anticipated.

The Agricultural College.

During the last two or three years such has been the progress of this important institution as to justify the opinion which I have on various occasions expressed, that it was destined to become a great and permanent success. The elaborate and instructive report

of the past year, about to be presented to Parliament, contains a large mass of facts and deductions that cannot fail to interest all who have at heart the advancement of agricultural education, specially adapted to the wants of youth intended for rural pursuits.

In Professor Brown's report there is much that will set the bucolic mind athinking, and in it will be found a copious account of the working of that part of the institution designated "the outside management." The numerous experiments that have been made with the feeding of live stock, cereals, roots, etc., well deserve the earnest attention of practical farmers, and cannot fail to produce valuable results. Several suggestions are made with a view to the further improvement of this department of the institution, well deserving grave consideration. The horticultural and mechanical branches are reported to be in a very efficient condition, and imparting to the students much valuable information of a practical character, which they may turn to a good account in after life.

The "inside department," which has been under the supervision of Mr. Johnston, the late President, for the past five years, has been brought, by the talent, energy and tact of that gentleman, from an original state of chaos to its present flourishing condition. It is not too much to say that the country owes Mr. Johnston a large debt of gratitude for his indomitable efforts to sustain the institution under its earlier difficulties, which were of a most formidable character. It was with deep regret that the Government accepted Mr. Johnston's resignation, on his determination to adopt another profession. He carries with him, on his retirement, the confidence, and best wishes of the Administration for his future prosperity and happiness, and in this sentiment may be included all who have been connected with the College, whether as teachers or learners, and the public at large. Most earnestly is it hoped that his successor, Mr. Mills, whose character and ability are of a high order, may prove instrumental in carrying on with increasing efficiency, the important work with which he has become entrusted.

The subjoined extract from the ex-President's report will be read with interest:

"And now, before concluding, it may be well to give a summary of the work that has been accomplished during the five years of what was called in the Report on which the place was established—the preparatory stage. In doing so, I shall follow the order last year adopted. When established it was expressly stated that the objects were 'the training of young men in the theory and practice of improved husbandry,' and 'conducting experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists of the Province.' In order to accomplish these objects the Stone farm was to be made suitable for the purposes indicated during the preparatory stage by the labour of the students, who were to be organized, during that time, into a school. Let us glance at what that implied. In order to make the farm a model and experimental farm, a large amount of wet, uncultivated pasture land, covered often with underbrush and logs had to be broken up; a large portion of the farm required to be drained ere it could be worked; the part already cultivated had to be cleared of weeds; the whole of the fields needed to be remodelled, re-fenced, put into right shape, and all placed under definite rotation; all the farm buildings had to be improved, and many new ones, consequent upon the peculiar necessities, had to be erected; a complete horticultural department, with orchards, lawns and gardens, was to separate, lay out, and plant; the College buildings were to plan and be added to the old farm-house; and the College itself, in all the departments of instruction, was to be thoroughly organized. Such was the work to be done in this preparatory term. During its five years, one hundred and eighty-four acres of uncultivated pasture land have been reclaimed or brought under the plough; one hundred and sixty-two have been cleared; over two hundred and ninety-two, have been laid twelve thousand one hundred rods of drains, until few wet spots exist; a plan of the farm has been drawn up, and the fields,

remodelled according to it, have assumed a regular rectangular shape ; eighteen hundred and eighty rods of various kinds of fencing have been built to accomplish the readjustment ; many improvements and alterations have been made on the outbuildings to suit them for their peculiar purposes, and by those improvements they have been made more convenient of access, economical for feeding, and suitable for general use ; whilst, of the buildings necessary, there have been erected a carpenter's shop and experimental barn, a gardener's shop, greenhouses, and forcing-houses, a poultry-house and pig-pen ; the thirty acres in front have been laid out, and put into orchards, lawns, gardens and shrubberies ; through them drives and walks have been cut, graded and gravelled; shade and experimental forest trees have been planted, and the foundation of a complete horticultural department well and thoroughly laid ; forty acres have been cleared and laid aside as an experimental farm, and seventeen of them already used for that purprse, besides ten cut up into some one hundred plots; the old farm-house has gradually assumed the outline of a college building, for on it has been placed a mansard roof, and to its north side have been added two wings fifty-three by forty-two and fifty by forty respectively, and to the south side one wing fifty by forty ; so that it only requires one additional wing to that side to make the whole a fine range of college buildings, two hundred and forty feet in length, and forty-two feet in width, capable of accommodating within its walls one hundred and twenty resident pupils, besides the necessary class-rooms, sitting-rooms, reading-rooms, library and museum. On this farm, during the five years, not only have the improvements sketched been accomplished, but there have been grown the usual cereals, grasses and roots, and those so cultivated that the land has proved a profitable investment, and at the same time an invaluable lesson for students. In the yards they have been gradually breeding from small beginnings into six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and two of poultry, until now the flocks are acknowledged to be amongst the best in the Province, and the herds are obtaining considerable proportions, and, in the opinions of the best judges, commendable excellence. In the orchard and gardens, the lawn and shrubberies, there have been planted, or annually sown or grown, for the purposes of use, beauty, or instruction, some seventy-six varieties of standard and forty-two of small fruits, sixty-four of shrubs, eighty of plants and flowers, and twenty-four of vegetables, whilst at the same time the varied methods of cultivation have been acquired with constant practice by all the students. On the experimental fields and plots there have been carried on during the last three years, some four hundred and twenty distinct experiments with varieties of fall wheat and spring wheat ; of barley and oats ; of peas and corn ; of grasses and clovers ; of potatoes and carrots ; of mangolds and turnips ; of different modes of cultivation and different manures ; of various kinds of fodder, and different breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs. And in all those departments of work, the practical instruction of the pupils has been going on. And this leads naturally to the last remark, that in the College buildings mentioned there has constantly, during the five years, been a full quota of students, and the course of study pursued by them has been completely drawn up, and the intellectual work founded thereon thoroughly organized. Around the subject of agriculture have been grouped the various sciences which treat of the plant, the soil, and the animal ; all that explains the structure and diseases of the latter ; and all the practical studies that will be required to be applied by the students in performing their own business, or sustaining their varied relations as citizens in the general community. And in order to carry out that course of study a staff has been appointed, thoroughly arranged, and the duties of each member of the body clearly defined. The facilities at hand for successful teaching are not what they ought to be, but their number is constantly increasing. The library and reading-room, the laboratory and dissecting-room, the class-rooms and museum are being gradually filled with books and periodicals, furniture and appliances, implements and apparatus, grains and grasses, insects and plants, fossils and minerals ; whilst the farm itself, with its six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and ten of poultry, its latest implements, and its varied departments, all furnish a series of appliances which, in the hands of able and conscientious masters, are capable of being used with effect in the intellectual development of any number of students in the general and technical knowledge and skill requisite for success in their chosen profession. And the number of students is constantly increasing ; in our first year it was

thirty-one ; this year it was one hundred and sixty-two. During those five years the names of three hundred and thirty students have been entered upon the roll. There have left the halls after remaining a shorter or longer time, two hundred and thirty-eight, and of that number one hundred and seventy-two are known to be following agriculture, horticulture, or the veterinary profession, besides others of whom we have no trace, who may be doing so as well. On the model farm, on the experimental farm, in the horticultural, mechanical and live stock departments, on the College buildings, and in the College itself, progress, continued and marked progress, has been the rule throughout this preparatory stage of the existence of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

"Such is a sketch of the work done during the last five years, a work that is being fairly appreciated by the country, which will sustain you in bringing down an Act of statutory establishment during the forthcoming Session. But the majority of the institution has only been reached ; the real work of life lies ever onward. That work is to lead the van in all the education, literary and technical, of the future producers from the soil ; to assist them in training their minds, beautifying their homes, raising their social status, ennobling their profession and enriching their country by becoming so thoroughly qualified in their business as greatly to increase the amount of its agricultural produce. It is so to experiment on the different varieties of seeds, plants, trees, shrubs, soils, manures, and modes of cultivation ; the various breeds and crosses of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry ; that to all the farmers of the Province the best of their raw materials that the world can produce, and the latest modes of handling them that it uses, may always be placed within their reach, that Ontario may ever occupy a prominent place in the forefront of the march of agricultural improvement. And, just as in the life of the individual, continual self-culture is absolutely necessary to success, so in the life of the institution, in order to accomplish those ends, must there be steady and continued internal progress. The subjects and course of study must be lengthened, widened and specialized; the staff increased by the appointment of directors to subdivided departments ; the farm steadings reorganized and largely rebuilt ; the stock kept up ; the gardens, orchards, nurseries, grounds and garden buildings so perfected as to make a complete horticultural department ; shops erected, and machinery, implements, tools and appliances increased, to ensure the perfection of the mechanical one ; and the world put under tribute to make the experimental station a success. And its external relations with all the agricultural and educational institutions of the Province must be closer, clearer, and better defined. It should be the head of a series of self-sustaining agricultural schools, established in scores of districts, drawing their supply from the public schools, whose higher courses of study should contain an agricultural course : a great portion of its subjects should be placed on the curriculum of our high and collegiate schools, and the results of the whole determined by the examinations of our national University. And, on the other hand, in order to ensure the suitability of its experiments, it should be in constant communication with every organized body of farmers, have an army of correspondents, and hundreds of voluntary experimentalists throughout the whole Province. Such should be the future work, the future progress, and the future relations of the Agricultural College. To the accomplishment of that life work, there will be needed the moral and material support of the people, especially the farmers, expressed through the Legislature, the vigorous action of the Government in charge, and the services of a well-educated man, of at least average ability, knowing all portions of the Canadian community, especially the agricultural and educational, who will for a dozen years to come throw himself heart and soul into the work described. I have decided not to be that man, and have resigned at the commencement of what may properly be termed the beginning of the Institution, at the close of the preparatory stage, under its permanent foundation, that such a man may be procured. The reasons for my decision have been entrusted to you, that at the proper time and place they may be made known ; but I may be allowed to say here to the thousands of farmers whose acquaintance I have had the pleasure of making during the last five years, that they arise in no wise from want of faith in the institution or of belief in the great importance of its aims and objects. My work has been to assist in laying the foundation ; others must rear the superstructure. In doing it I have made many mistakes, but can truthfully

avow that I have done what I could faithfully and conscientiously, my main motive my country's good, and have spared neither time, labour, or personal expense, that the work, small as it is, might be complete. In conclusion, asking you to excuse the personal allusions, allow me, as in the concluding sentence of my letter of resignation, 'to thank you for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have ever experienced at your hands, and the forbearance shewn towards my numerous faults and failings, and to assure you that if any advice or assistance, based on the technical experience gained in the course of my five years' labours in your institution, can at any time be of service to the Government of Ontario, it will, so far as the circumstances of a citizen may permit, be always placed unreservedly at their disposal and command.'"

Immigration.

Increased efforts are being made to attract a larger and more healthy immigration to the Dominion generally, of which it is hoped a proper proportion will be secured to the Province of Ontario. The two royal commissioners that were deputed by the British Government, with others sent out by voluntary associations, have already, as far as it is yet understood, spoken very favourably of Canada, and particularly of Ontario, as a promising field for an extensive emigration. The almost unparallelled depression that has unhappily characterized the agricultural and commercial interests of Britain, arising in great measure from a succession of bad seasons, must necessarily influence great numbers in seeking new homes in the several portions of our widely extended Empire. There is ample room for all that may come in the almost boundless and fertile regions of our great North-West; and Ontario has plenty of cleared farms, specially well suited to the wants of such persons as possess the necessary means of purchasing, with much advantage both to themselves and to the Province.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

Toronto, January, 1880.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A).

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1878.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

ADDINGTON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		105 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			805 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		5 58	
" Prizes for Horses, $56; Cattle, $53; Sheep, $42; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $6.25	172 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29; Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy Products, $14.50; Fruits, $5.25; Vegetables, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $54.50; General Manufactures, $70.75; Fine Arts, $15.50; Ladies' Work, $15.25	224 25		
		396 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		350 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		57 03	
			818 61
Balance due Treasurer			13 61

Camden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		43 48	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		173 00	
			316 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $46.50; Cattle, $36.50; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $15	125 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.50; Dairy Products, $8; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $4; Agricultural Implements, $26.75; General Manufactures, $21; Ladies' Work, $12.75	107 25		
		232 25	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		20 75	
			259 00
Balance in hand			57 48

Loughborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		52 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		91 00	
			143 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32; Cattle, $19; Sheep, $20; Pigs, $4	75 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $4; Agricultural Implements, $3; General Manufactures, $10; Fine Arts, $3; Ladies' Work, $12	58 00		
		133 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 00	
" Working Expenses		7 00	
			143 00

Portland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		46 35	
" Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		86 00	
			182 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32.50; Cattle, $19.50; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $4.25; Poultry, $1.50	69 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.85; Dairy Products, $2.80; Fruits, $1.80; General Manufactures, $23.65; Ladies' Work, $11.15	51 20		
		120 70	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		14 20	
			140 90
Balance in hand			41 45

ALGOMA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		143 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		90 00	
			935 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29; Cattle, $17.50; Sheep, $26; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $7	90 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $51.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $40.50; Dairy Products, $13.50; Fruits, $2; Vegetables, $19.50; Agricultural Implements, $21; General Manufactures, $14; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $9	173 00		
		263 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		280 00	
" Exhibiton Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c.		22 51	
" Paid for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		157 75	
" Thrashing Machine		131 00	
" Working Expenses		80 00	
			934 76
Balance in hand			0 67

Assiginack.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		96 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			306 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20.25 ; Cattle, $28.25 ; Sheep, $8.25 ; Pigs, $7.75 ; Poultry, $3.50	68 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $15 ; Dairy Products, $7 ; Fruits, 50c. ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Vegetables, $10 ; General Manufactures, $5 ; Fine Arts, $2 ; Ladies' Work, $1.50	58 75		
		126 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		40 00	
" Printing and Advertising		16 70	
" Working Expenses		37 21	
			220 66
Balance in hand			85 59

Howland.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			215 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		34 74	
" Prizes for Horses, $20.50 ; Cattle, $17 ; Sheep, $3 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $3	50 50		
" Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $24 ; Dairy Products, $6.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $7.50 ; Ladies' Work, $13.25	54 50		
		105 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		56 36	
			205 85
Balance in hand			9 15

BRANT, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		849 22	
" Members' Subscriptions		330 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		375 22	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Interest on deposit		107 90	
" Miscellaneous		72 50	
			2635 34
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $170; Cattle, $158; Sheep, $130; Pigs, $53; Poultry, $28.50	539 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.50; Dairy products, $28.75; Fruits, $53.25; Plants and Flowers, $25.75; Agricultural Implements, $58; General Manufactures, $13; Ladies' Work, $49.50; Mechanical Work, $18.50	284 25		
		823 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		117 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		81 96	
" Printing and Advertising, $22.16; Musical Bands, $20..		42 16	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		185 43	
			1390 30
Balance in hand			1245 04

REPORT.

The depression which prevailed throughout the country in the year 1877, and to which allusion was made in the Director's Report for that year, has, we regret to say, prevailed to an equal, if not a greater, extent in 1878.

The prospect of a good harvest raised expectations of better times, which, owing to the low prices and reduced demand for grain and other products, have not been realized.

The usual Spring Exhibition of Horses and Cattle was held on the 20th of April, and was well attended, and was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the first and second days of October, and was, in some respects, successful. There were many Horses exhibited, and some of them of a superior description. Also Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Poultry were numerous, and of excellent breeds and quality. The exhibition of Carriages and Implements was not very extensive, but quality made up for the deficiency in quantity. Mr. David Maxwell showed a number of excellent Machines, and Mr. John Watson, of Ayr, exhibited some choice Implements, but did not compete for premiums.

The Hall was not as well filled as it might have been, and showed to disadvantage when compared with former years.

The receipts of the Fall Exhibition amounted to $375.22, being $12.15 in excess of 1877, and $79.91 in excess of 1876. This is but a slight advance; however, it is sufficient to show that the Society is not retrograding financially.

The entries of Stock and Produce may be enumerated thus, viz.:

Horses, 278; Cattle, 130; Sheep, 176; Pigs, 73; Poultry, 253; Grain, 55; Dairy, 84; Roots and Vegetables, 195; Plants and Flowers, 81; Fruits, 279; Carriages and Implements, 53; Harness, 3; Ladies' Department, 201; Mechanical, 21; Discretionary, 39—in all 1,921 entries; being 364 less than those of the preceding year, and 508 less than those of 1876. * * * * *

Onondaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		10 47	
" Members' Subscriptions		88 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		12 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $20		160 00	
			271 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $49.50; Cattle, $49; Sheep, $35.25; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $4.75	146 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.50; Roots and other hoed Crops, $4.50; Dairy Products. $7.75; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $5.25; Agricultural Implements, $8.25; General Manufactures, $10.50; Ladies' Work, $13.25	71 00		
		217 00	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		17 15	
			246 15
Balance in hand			24 87

NOTE.—The number of Members was somewhat smaller than for previous years, and the exhibition, although in some respects quite good, was not equal to former occasions. Spring Grains, owing to the season, were below par, but of Winter Wheat there were some good specimens, as also of Live Stock.

Paris Horticultural Society.

NOTE.—This Society held no exhibition nor received any grant the past year. After meeting its liabilities it had a balance in hand of $58.95. The Directors recommend an amalgamation with the North Brant Agricultural Society, "which needs all its available funds to purchase or rent new Exhibition Grounds, and to remove its old buildings and erect new ones."

BRANT, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		331 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1824 66	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $1075		1775 00	
" Special Subscriptions		533 25	
" Rent of Grounds, &c.		702 25	
" Bills payable		160 00	
" Borrowed on Mortgage		3000 00	
			8326 16
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		98 31	
" Prizes for Horses, $394; Cattle, $278; Sheep, $216; Pigs, $168; Poultry, $152	1208 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $119; Roots and other hoed crops, $91.75; Dairy Products, $86.50; Fruits, $280.50; Plants and Flowers, $76; Vegetables, $68.50; Agricultural Implements, $31; General Manufactures, $259; Fine Arts, $222; Ladies' Work, $51.50; Sundries, $50	1335 75		
		2543 75	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		31 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		140 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		3759 31	
" Paid Interest, Insurance, &c.		283 50	
" " Refund on Rent of Grounds		38 94	
" Printing and Advertising, $278.30; Musical Bands, $43		321 30	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants		905 04	
			8121 90
Balance in hand			204 26

REPORT.

The year just closed has been a most eventful one in the annals of your Society—one, the record of which we trust will be satisfactory to you.

During the past year your directors have been enabled to carry out a long cherished scheme—that of enlarging our field of operations and widening, we trust, in a proportionate manner, our influence in advancing the high and noble objects for which we are organized.

The difficulties and restraints under which we laboured as a South Brant Association, led your directors to conclude that unless we could obtain such assistance from the amalgamation of similar societies and municipal and private grants, as would enable us to compete on more equal grounds with our competitors at London, Guelph, Hamilton, &c., we might as well cease the attempt to keep up an annual exhibition.

The proposition to establish a Southern Fair in this city, was not a sudden impulse, but the result of a settled and well-founded conviction of its imperative necessity. Situated as Brantford is in the midst of a fertile country, it seemed to be a constant acknowledgment of our willingness to occupy an inferior position to allow matters to remain longer in their old grooves. The effort to induce the North Brant Association to unite with us having failed, we resolved on making a united effort to secure the co-operation of the various municipal representatives in the county.

For some reason each seemed to view our demands with a degree of distrust and suspicion, and their first efforts were so trammelled by conditions as to render them wholly impracticable. However, by obtaining large personal subscriptions, we convinced them of our sincerity, and the City of Brantford gave us $500, the County of Brant $275, and the Township of Brantford $300. The Brantford Horticultural Society offered to amalgamate with us on most liberal terms, and we thus saw our way clear to make our announcement that a Southern Fair would be held. Although late in the summer when our plans were finally completed, the Board set to work with earnest purpose, and the new buildings requisite were ready by the time anticipated.

Of the Exhibition we can sum it up in one word—a success. To this desirable result everything seemed to contribute. The fields had yielded a rich return of some kinds of grain, while fruit was of unprecedented quality and quantity. Our merchants and manufacturers performed all and more than they had promised, and these departments were therefore the most attractive on the grounds.

As to the future we can only hope that the gentlemen on whom the responsibility will be placed will persevere in the course so auspiciously initiated. Our grounds are almost unequalled for beauty and convenience of location, and we feel sure that the farmers of the County will uphold their representatives in providing a portion of the funds needful.

One suggestion has been forced upon farmers during the past year, which we trust will be heeded, and that in coming years a rich harvest of profit will accrue to them from the adoption of it. We refer to the vast trade with England now being developed. At the very moment when the low price of grain and the dangers that beset its growth, had rendered the farmer's return for all his labour and anxiety a matter of extreme uncertainty,

a new avenue is opened, which, if followed, will tend much to the enriching of the land and its occupants. The export trade in cattle, horses and sheep has already assumed colossal proportions, and it is yet apparently in its infancy. This is the one department of agriculture in which our farmers are behind their competitors in newer and other sections of the country. The men are but few indeed within our borders, who are ready with improved and well fattened stock to realize the profits accruing to some, and we earnestly hope that an impetus will be given in the direction indicated. The stock raised by consuming his grain at home, is feeding his soil, and if he wishes to devote a portion of his land to grain his return is doubly sure.

Burford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		14 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		204 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		215 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Subscriptions for Special Prizes		79 50	
" Miscellaneous		27 50	
			680 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $112.50; Cattle, $38.75; Sheep, $50; Pigs, $16.25; Poultry, $22.50	240 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $31.25; Fruits, $21.50; Agricultural Implements, $26; General Manufactures, $34.75; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $27.50.	195 00		
	435 00		
Unpaid	10 25		
		424 75	
By Prizes for previous years paid		17 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		157 08	
" Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses		82 56	
			695 64
Balance due Treasurer			14 92

Brantford Horticultural Society.

NOTE.—This Society held no Separate Exhibition during the past year, but amalgamated with the South Brant Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding a Southern Fair in the City of Brantford, which was very largely attended and proved highly successful.

BROCKVILLE, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		26 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		61 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		261 90	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Miscellaneous		83 00	
			1233 08

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $184; Cattle, $147.75; Sheep, $107; Pigs, $43; Poultry, $46.50	528 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $54.55; Roots and other hoed crops, $31.84; Dairy Products, $48.25; Growing Crops, $87.25; Fruits, $18.50; Vegetables, $16.50; Agricultural Implements, $69.75; General Manufactures, $102.50; Fine Arts, $11.95; Ladies' Work, $103.30; Ploughing Match, $52; Extras, $44.63	640 57		
	1168 82		
" Members' fees retained	247 27		
		921 55	
" Prizes for previous years paid		33 77	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c		127 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $48.85; Musical Bands, $12..		60 85	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		178 39	
			1321 56
Balance due Treasurer			88 48

BRUCE, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		48 30	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Sale of Stock		139 13	
			979 43
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 78	
" Paid to Northern Exhibition		300 00	
" Working Expenses		43 35	
			763 13
Balance in hand			216 30

Amabel and Albemarle.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		79 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		4 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		70 85	
			157 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $10.25; Cattle, $23; Sheep, $8.75; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $3.50	53 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.65; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $3.05; Plants and Flowers, 25c.; Vegetables, $4.60; Agricultural Implements, $2.75; General Manufactures, $3.25; Ladies' Work, $7.70	42 25		
		95 25	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		4 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		23 52	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses		18 24	
			145 26
Balance in hand			12 22

Arran.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		40 82	
" Members' Subscriptions		137 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		36 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		119 30	
" Miscellaneous		0 50	
			334 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $37 ; Cattle, $25.75 ; Sheep, $20.25 ; Pigs, $8 ; Poultry, $10	101 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $27 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50 ; Dairy Products, $16 ; Fruits, $10 ; Plants and Flowers, $4 ; Vegetables, $5.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $26 ; General Manufactures, $32 ; Fine Arts. $2.75 ; Ladies' Work, $12	142 50		
		243 50	
" Printing and Advertising		16 53	
" Working Expenses		46 76	
			306 79
Balance in hand			27 23

Bruce.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		147 49	
" Members' Subscriptions		145 40	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		13 35	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $110.33 ; Municipal Grant, $25		135 33	
" Miscellaneous		6 00	
			447 67
Cr.			
By Premiums		204 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		8 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		31 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 87	
" Working Expenses		40 95	
			295 82
Balance in hand			151 85

Elderslie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		87 79	
" Members' Subscriptions		136 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		37 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		119 30	
			380 59

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $33.50; Cattle, $23.50; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $4	75 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.50; Dairy Products, $8.50; Fruits, $4.25; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $6; General Manufactures, $14; Fine Arts, $3.50; Ladies' Work, $14.50	87 97		
	163 47		
Unpaid	24 50		
		138 97	
" Prizes for previous years paid		24 75	
" Printing and Advertising		27 07	
" Working Expenses		30 78	
			221 57
Balance in hand			159 02

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		408 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1108 00
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 12	
" Seal, &c.		4 38	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Amount paid to Northern Exhibition		682 50	
			1108 00

Northern Exhibition.

[The Northern Exhibition is composed of the South Riding of Bruce Agricultural Society, the Brant Township Agricultural Society, and the Walkerton Horticultural Society.]

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1879.

Receipts.	$ cts.
To S. R. A. Society's Funds, including Government Grant	617 00
" Brant Township Society's do	244 00
" Walkerton Horticultural Society's do	145 00
" Grant from Town of Walkerton	200 00
" Grant from Township of Brant	100 00
" Gate Receipts	1851 63
" Sale of Fodder	57 82
" Special Prizes	300 00
" Balance due	453 39
	$3968 84

Expenditure.	$ cts.
By Prizes awarded	2894 50
" Secretary's Salary	250 00
" Treasurer's "	30 00
" Fodder and Straw	121 73
" Directors' and Judges' Meals	100 00
" Judges' Fees	90 00
" Miscellaneous, Postage, Police, Caretaker, Repairs, &c., &c.	266 61
" Printing Account	216 00
	$3968 84

Brant.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		4 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		84 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		40 76	
			129 71
Cr.			
By Paid to Northern Exhibition for Amalgamation		116 00	
" Printing and Advertising		1 25	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			127 25
Balance in hand			2 46

Carrick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		61 53	
" Members' Subscriptions		173 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		39 85	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $56.74; Municipal Grant, $30.00		86 74	
			361 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $55.25; Cattle, $82.00; Sheep, $49.75; Pigs, $18.25; Poultry, $3.25	208 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.00; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.00; Dairy Products, $11.00; Fruits, $14.50; Vegetables, $13.25; Agricultural Implements, $27.00; Fine Arts, $10.00; Ladies' Work, $11.00; Miscellaneous, $8.25	149 00		
		357 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		30 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		33 97	
" Printing and Advertising		36 50	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			472 97
Balance due Treasurer			111 35

Greenock.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		33 20	
" Members' Subscriptions		89 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		7 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		34 96	
" Miscellaneous		11 50	
			176 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25.75: Cattle, $17.25; Sheep, $10.50; Pigs, $2.50; Poultry, $3	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50; Dairy Products, $9.75; Fruits, $7.50; Plants and Flowers, $1.75; Vegetables, $4.75; Agricultural Implements, $6.75; General Manufactures, $17: Fine Arts, $2 · Ladies' Work, $13.25	90 25		
		149 25	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 55	
" Working Expenses		20 12	
			179 92
Balance due Treasurer			3 36

Huron.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		132 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		20 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society for 1878		73 22	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
" Grant from E. D. Society for 1877		50 73	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			298 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29 ; Cattle, $39 ; Sheep, $18.75 ; Pigs, $12.50 ; Poultry, $6.50	105 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $20.75 ; Dairy Products, $11 ; Fruits, $15 ; Agricultural Implements, $9.50 ; General Manufactures, $5.50. Ladies' Work, $13.75	97 25		
		203 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		23 28	
" Paid for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		5 50	
			231 78
Balance in hand			66 27

Kinloss.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		249 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		137 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		177 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $66.43 ; Municipal Grant, $80		146 43	
" Miscellaneous		40 00	
			749 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $46 ; Cattle, $50 ; Sheep, $36 ; Pigs, $8.25 ; Poultry, $15	155 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $10 ; Dairy Products, $28 ; Fruits, $26 ; Plants and Flowers, $5 ; Vegetables, $8 ; Agricultural Implements, $14.50 ; Ladies' Work, $35	151 50		
		306 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		250 00	
" Printing and Advertising		28 88	
" Working Expenses		86 47	
			672 10
Balance in hand			77 86

Kincardine.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 31	
" Members' Subscriptions		109 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		4 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		54 00	
			167 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $36.50; Cattle, $30; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $5	81 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9; Roots and other hoed crops, $5; Dairy Products, $5; Fruits, $3; Ladies' Work, $3	25 00		
		106 50	
" By Printing and Advertising		17 50	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			134 00
Balance in hand			33 36

Walkerton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		28 30	
" Members' Subscriptions		85 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		36 50	
			149 80
Cr.			
By Paid to the Northern Exhibition		138 00	
" Working Expenses		2 50	
			140 50
Balance in hand			9 30

CARLETON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		49 71	
" Members' Subscriptions		185 65	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		345 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $500		1200 00	
			1780 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $140; Cattle, $194; Sheep, $94; Pigs, $45; Poultry, $9	482 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33; Roots and other hoed crops, $54; Dairy Products, $25; Fruits, $12; Vegetables, $13; Agricultural Implements, $42; General Manufactures, $50; Ladies' Work, $108	337 00		
		819 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Printing and Advertising		94 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		120 45	
			1453 45
Balance in hand			326 91

Fitzroy.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 00	
" Legislative grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			231 06
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.50 ; Cattle, $25.75 ; Sheep, $14.25 ; Pigs, $7.50 ; Poultry, $6.75	92 75		
" Prizes for grains and Seeds, $18.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.25 ; Dairy Products, $13 ; Growing Crops, $32.50 ; Fruits, $4.35 ; Vegetables, $14 ; Agricultural Implements, $7 ; General Manufactures, $22.25 ; Ladies' Work, $11	146 50		
	239 25		
Deduct as per By-law	84 89		
		154 36	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		21 00	
" Paid Crop Viewer's Expenses		19 50	
" Printing and Advertising		6 25	
" Working Expenses		27 91	
			229 02
Balance in hand			2 04

N. Gower and Marlborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		48 65	
" Members' Subscriptions		90 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		20 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Special Prizes		10 00	
			309 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $42.75 ; Cattle, $33.75 ; Sheep, $19.25 ; Pigs, $12	107 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $1.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.75 ; Dairy Products, $7.25 ; Growing Crops, $21.50 ; Vegetables, $8 ; Agricultural Implements, $6.50 ; General Manufactures, $31 ; Special prizes, $10 ; Ploughing Match, $22	123 25		
		231 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 25	
" Working Expenses		22 61	
			264 86
Balance in hand			44 54

March.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		64 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			204 38

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $40.50; Cattle, $39; Sheep, $21; Pigs, $13	113 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.72; Roots and other hoed crops, $24; Dairy Products, $8; Growing Crops, $19	57 22		
		170 22	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		20 00	
			192 22
Balance in hand			12 16

CARDWELL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		118 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		126 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		82 38	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		102 00	
			1129 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $100; Cattle, $86; Sheep, $60; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $15	286 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30; Roots and other hoed crops, $30; Dairy Products, $30; Fruits, $15; Vegetables, $20; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $20; Fine Arts, $30; Ladies' Work, $40	245 50		
		531 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		46 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $11.75; Musical Bands, $25		36 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		83 04	
			1119 29
Balance in hand			10 01

Adjala.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		97 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		24 09	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $86; Municipal Grant, $25		111 00	
" Miscellaneous		9 95	
			242 04
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		119 50	
" Prizes for Horses, $62.50; Cattle, $34.50; Sheep, $24.50; Pigs, $10	131 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $23.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $28.50; Dairy Products, $2; Fruits, $7.75; Agricultural Implements, $12.50; Ladies' Work, $9.70	83 95		
		215 45	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		10 00	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		23 25	
" Working Expenses		37 25	
			405 45
Balance due Treasurer			163 41

Albion.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		9 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		127 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		133 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $127 ; Municipal Grant, $80		207 00	
" Special Prizes		10 00	
" Miscellaneous		19 20	
			506 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $102 ; Cattle, $49 ; Sheep, $31 ; Pigs, $20 ; Poultry, $5.75	207 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11 ; Dairy Products, $14 ; Fruits, $6.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $3.75 ; Vegetables, $10.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $24.50 ; General Manufactures, $9 ; Fine Arts, $5.25 ; Ladies' Work, $48.25	137 50		
		345 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		27 00	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants		92 95	
			480 20
Balance in hand			26 60

Caledon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		288 30	
" Members' Subscription		142 50	
" Sundry receipts		491 31	
			922 11
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $71 ; Cattle, $61.50 ; Sheep, $49 ; Pigs, $31 ; Poultry, $6.50	219 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $37.25 ; Dairy Products, $28 ; Fruits, $24.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $55.50 ; General Manufactures, $33.50 ; Ladies' Work, $30.25 ; Special and Discretionary, $38.50	292 75		
		511 75	
" Preparing for Exhibition, and Working Expenses		252 87	
			764 62
Balance in hand			157 49

Tecumseth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		175 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		75 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $72; Municipal Grant, $25		97 00	
" Special Prizes		214 00	
" Miscellaneous		14 10	
			575 85
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		29 73	
" Prizes for Horses, $105; Cattle, $30; Sheep, $42; Pigs, $16	193 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32; Roots and other hoed crops, $25; Dairy Products, $17; Agricultural Implements, $43; Fine Arts, $15; Ladies' Work, $80	192 00		
		385 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		8 00	
" Exhibition Grounds		1 30	
" Printing and Advertising		23 82	
" Working Expenses		33 70	
			481 55
Balance in hand			94 30

CORNWALL, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		97 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		171 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		80 15	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" Sale of Stock		125 00	
" Rent of Grounds		60 00	
" Subscriptions for improvement of grounds		72 10	
" Proceeds of Note Discounted		300 00	
			1255 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $72.50; Sheep, $31.50; Pigs, $15.50; Poultry, $8.50	182 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.75; Dairy Products, $48.50; Agricultural Implements, $72; General Manufactures, $30; Ladies' Work, $30.75	238 75		
		420 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		754 25	
" Diplomas		2 50	
" Printing and Advertising		24 47	
" Working Expenses		76 50	
			1278 47
Balance due Treasurer			22 94

DUNDAS.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 03	
" Members' Subscriptions		309 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		267 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donations		35 50	
" Miscellaneous		44 60	
Cr.			1356 63
By Prizes for Horses, $91.50; Cattle, $174.60; Sheep, $62.50; Pigs, $12.50; Poultry, $6.50	347 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $51.40; Dairy Products, $13.85; Plants and Flowers, $6.50; Vegetables, $31.50; Agricultural Implements, $36.15; General Manufactures, $15; Ladies' Work, $37; Domestic Manufactures, $47.50; Miscellaneous Prizes, $114..	353 00		
		700 60	
" Prizes for previous years paid		10 15	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		409 70	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		96 73	
" Printing and Advertising		41 69	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants		137 92	
			1396 79
Balance due Treasurer			40 16

REPORT.

The Directors, in closing their official duties, place before the Society through their Secretary-Treasurer, a statement of the financial position of the Society, by which it appears that there is a balance due the Treasurer of $40.16. This was caused by the determination of the Directors to carry out the prize list as advertised, and to pay all premiums offered without any discount. They were induced to come to this determination from the hope that a greater interest would be taken in the Exhibition, and they trust that this determination may ultimately result in a benefit to the Society. The Annual Exhibition was in every way fully equal to any former one. The number of entries was large and the specimens in the various classes good. The exhibition of Horses was better than former years; and while that of horned Cattle would also compare favourably, the marked improvement in Sheep was manifest. The Grain shewn was very good. Roots were not up to the average. The show of Farming Implements was larger than in former years, while the display of Domestic Manufactures evinced that our farmers' wives are determined that there shall be no deterioration in the manufacture of these ornamental and useful articles. Though there is a small indebtedness by the Society, the Directors feel that with an exertion in arousing a proper interest to be taken by the farmers (the parties most interested) in the Society, that this Society, from the resources of the County, the improved Stock within the County, and the opportunity afforded of further improving the Society, might be made one of the most successful, financially and otherwise, in the Province.

Matilda.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		39 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		134 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		85 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		134 00	
" Miscellaneous		6 85	
			399 73

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $30.50; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $8.50; Pigs, $1.50; Poultry, $1.50	74 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $19; Dairy Products, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $13; Ladies' Work, $6.50	88 00		
		162 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		10 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		19 87	
" Paid up Stockholders		64 70	
" Working Expenses		50 10	
			306 67
Balance in hand			93 06

Williamsburg.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		22 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		128 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		30 45	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		135 00	
" Miscellaneous		7 50	
			323 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25.50; Cattle, $46.95; Sheep, $7.25; Pigs, $2.50; Poultry, $1.50	83 70		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.10; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits, $2.40; Vegetables, $9.45; Agricultural Implements, $9.65; General Manufactures, $15.25; Domestic Manufactures, $18.70; Ladies' Work, $11.70; Ploughing Match, $14	98 75		
		182 45	
" Prizes for previous years paid		6 51	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		52 00	
" Printing and Advertising		23 50	
" Working Expenses		28 13	
			292 59
Balance in hand			30 42

Winchester.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions		134 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		22 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			296 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		20 89	
" Prizes for Horses, $63.70; Cattle, $64.40; Sheep, $10.25; Pigs, $4.75; Poultry, $0.90	144 00		
Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.35; Dairy Products, $8.30; Fruits, $0.40, Plants and Flowers, $0.40; Vegetables, $4.05; Agricultural Implements, $1.25; General Manufactures, $11.90; Fine Arts, $1.00; Ladies' Work, $19.80; Best collection of Agricultural Products, $10; Best Essay on Agriculture, $5	68 45		
		212 45	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		9 00	
" Printing and Advertising		19 50	
" Working Expenses		18 85	
			280 69
Balance on hand			15 86

DURHAM, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2 99	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		187 35	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" From Township of Cavan Society		252 30	
			1233 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $128; Cattle, $127; Sheep, $88; Pigs, $30; Poultry, $19.50	392 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $52; Dairy Products, $19; Fruits, $7.25; Plants and Flowers, $7.75; Vegetables, $17.25; Agricultural Implements, $46; General Manufactures, $77; Fine Arts, $17; Ladies' Work, $28..	287 50		
		680 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		420 00	
" Appropriation to Central Association		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising		48 00	
" Working Expenses		32 00	
			1230 00
Balance in hand			3 64

REPORT.

Since the inauguration of the Central Association No. 5, which took place in 1875, embracing the East and West Riding of Durham, West Northumberland, East and West Peterboro' and Victoria, the interest in the Riding Societies has somewhat fallen off. There seems to be an impression that there are too many Shows, and that the small local Exhibitions will have to give place to the large or central ones.

The Fall Show of this Society was held at Millbrook, in connection with the Township of Cavan Society, the funds of which were amalgamated with the County's for that purpose; about one thousand dollars were offered in premiums, and six hundred and eighty awarded. The competition was pretty lively in some of the classes of Stock, but we are sorry that we cannot report much progress. No doubt this Show suffered from following the Cobourg Central, held the previous week, which was quite a success. It is hardly necessary to remark that the great depression which has existed for some time past, has affected to a great extent the operations of these Societies, and it is to be feared will make it difficult to sustain them as they should during the present year. The winter so far has been favourable for Stock, and although turnips were a partial failure, owing to the abundance of hay, the stock, *which came into winter quarters in fine condition*, will turn out well the coming spring. We do not think that there will be as much beef brought to market this spring as usual in this riding.

Hope.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		35 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		15 00	
			282 00
" Paid on the erection of Buildings		102 00	
" " for Pump		6 00	
" " Interest		100 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 40	
" Contribution to Cobourg Show		25 00	
" Working Expenses		28 81	
			270 21
Balance in hand			11 79

Manvers.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		24 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		95 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		141 48	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		1 70	
			403 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $49; Cattle, $20.50; Sheep, $18; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $5.50	100 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5; Dairy Products, $3; Fruits, $2.25; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Vegetables, $7.75; Agricultural Implements, $13; General Manufactures, $12; Fine Arts, $3; Ladies' Work, $27	88 00		
		188 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		34 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		73 58	
" Paid Cobourg Central Exhibition		25 00	
" Printing and Advertising		22 00	
" Working Expenses		40 26	
			383 84
Balance in hand			19 47

DURHAM, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		88 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		71 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		780 60	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Darlington Society, for Amalgamation		202 25	
" Prizes forfeited		12 00	
			1854 28

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $272; Cattle, $145; Sheep, $105; Pigs, $42; Poultry, $51.75	615 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.50; Dairy Products, $24.75; Growing Crops, $31; Fruits, $52.50; Plants and Flowers, $43; Vegetables, $54.25; Agricultural Implements, $76; General Manufactures, $67.50; Fine Arts, $14.25; Ladies' Work, $99.50	516 25		
		1132 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		412 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		13 46	
" Contribution to Central Exhibition		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $60.25; Musical Bands, $7		67 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		85 73	
			1761 19
Balance in hand			93 09

REPORT.

Your Directors are happy to be able to report that, notwithstanding the unprecedented depression pervading all branches of industry, your united Societies still maintain their high state of efficiency. There has been some falling off in the memberships, owing, perhaps, to a lack of effort to bring the claims of the Society before the people in their different neighbourhoods. There was also a slight falling off in the amount received for admissions to the ground, on account of the inauspicious character of the days on which the shows were held; but the receipts from all sources were nearly equal to the highest amount ever obtained, and the prize list was in advance of that of any former year. But for the weather, the Fall Exhibition would have been decidedly in advance of any former one. The exhibits showed superior excellence in nearly every department, and the competition was greater by several hundred entries than ever before.

The Union of the two Societies continues to work to entire satisfaction, and your directors recommend its continuance.

It has been apparent for some time that our present Show Ground is inadequate to the wants of the Society, and your directors some time ago appointed a committee to look for a more eligible site. Their report will be submitted to you, and we ask for it your careful consideration. * * * * * * * *

Cartwright.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		141 04	
" Members' Subscriptions		196 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		149 93	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			626 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $125; Cattle, $51; Sheep, $48; Pigs, $35.50; Poultry, $3.75	263 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50; Dairy Products, $10.50; Fruits, $13.25; Vegetables, $4.25; Agricultural Implements, $30.25; General Manufactures, $10.75; Fine Arts, $3.75; Ladies' Work, $51.25	150 50		
			413 75

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		23 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		12 00	
" Working Expenses		11 75	
			161 00
Balance in hand			465 97

Clarke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		105 83	
" Members' Subscriptions		225 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		338 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $84		224 00	
			892 83
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $134; Cattle, $24; Sheep, $42; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $13	238 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $16; Fruits, $11.75; Plants and Flowers, $7; Vegetables, $17; Agricultural Implements, $26.50; General Manufactures, $51.50; Ladies' Work, $94; Ploughing Match, $66	338 70		
		576 70	
" Printing and Advertising		20 27	
" Working Expenses		96 00	
			692 97
Balance in hand			199 86

Darlington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		126 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		89 25	
			215 25
Cr.			
By Paid County Society for Amalgamation		202 25	
" Printing and Advertising		2 50	
" Working Expenses		10 50	
			215 25

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		5 48	
" Members' Subscriptions		46 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		13 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		43 50	
			108 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits		20 00	
" " Vegetables		26 75	
" " Plants and Flowers		35 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 60	
" Working Expenses		3 55	
			94 90
Balance in hand			13 88

DUFFERIN.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		174 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		586 05	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $550		1250 00	
" Special Prizes		126 00	
" Special Prizes for Implements		300 00	
" Miscellaneous		3 20	
			2439 25
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report..		397 01	
" Prizes for Horses, $195; Cattle, $119.50; Sheep, $98; Pigs, $81; Poultry, $61	554 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $148.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $79; Dairy products, $82; Fruits, $41; Plants and Flowers, $3214; Vegetables, $43; Agricultural Inplements, $25.50; Fine Arts, $28; Ladies' Work, $73.50	551 39		
		1105 89	
" Prizes for previous years paid		140 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		275 65	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, etc ...		200 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $131.25; Musical Bands, $25.		156 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		164 00	
			2438 80
Balance in hand			45

Melancthon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		104 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		169 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		148 34	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		106 50	
" Miscellaneous		49 00	
			577 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $50.50; Cattle, $31; Sheep, $42; Pigs, $16	139 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $50; Roots and other hoed crops, $13; Dairy Products, $7; Growing Crops, $6; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $40; General Manufactures, $18; Fine Arts, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $24	175 50		
		315 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		10 52	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $44; Musical Bands, $5		49 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		86 75	
			466 27
Balance in hand			111 46

ELGIN, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		476 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		107 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		9 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Rent of Grounds		10 50	
			1302 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $97 ; Cattle, $81 ; Sheep, $54.50 ; Pigs, $21 ; Poultry, $9.35	262 85		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $11 ; Dairy Products, $7.50 ; Fruits, $5.12 ; Plants and Flowers, $4 ; Vegetables, $7.03 ; Agricultural Implements, $15.50 ; Ladies' Work, $6.96	83 86		
		346 71	
" Prizes for previous years paid		5 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		386 01	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		458 95	
" Printing and Advertising		50 68	
" Working Expenses		18 00	
			1265 35
Balance in hand			37 43

Bayham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		113 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		67 96	
" Miscellaneous		5 99	
			279 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $37.75 ; Cattle, $17.75 ; Sheep, $12.75 ; Pigs, $9 ; Poultry, $3.08	80 33		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.86 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $18.39 ; Dairy Products, $9.11 ; General Manufactures, $8 ; Ladies' Work, $9.01	65 37		
	145 70		
Unpaid	32 18		
		113 52	
" Prizes for previous years paid		38 87	
" Printing and Advertising		12 54	
" Working Expenses		33 73	
			198 66
Balance in hand			80 56

Dorchester, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		61 31	
" Miscellaneous		7 00	
			148 31

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		6 84	
" Prizes for Horses, $16.25 ; Cattle, $11.50 ; Sheep, $8 ; Pigs, $2 ; Poultry, $3	40 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.75 ; Dairy Products, $1.50 ; Fruits, $3 ; Vegetables, $3 ; Agricultural Implements, $3.75 ; Fine Arts, $1.50 ; Ladies' Work, $8.50	43 50		
		84 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		8 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		21 64	
			128 23
Balance in hand			20 08

Malahide.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		239 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		181 15	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $100		240 00	
" Miscellaneous		94 77	
			754 92
Cr.			
By balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		17 83	
" Prizes for Horses, $74.50 ; Cattle, $88.25 ; Sheep, $30 ; Pigs, $28 ; Poultry, $8.30	229 05		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $38.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $20.25 ; Dairy Products, $11.50 ; Fruits, $23.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $5.45 ; Vegetables, $2 ; Agricultural Implements, $20.25 ; General Manufactures, $35.30 ; Ladies' Work, $25.50	182 25		
	411 30		
Unpaid	18 00		
		393 30	
" Prizes for previous year paid		11 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		223 59	
" Paid Interest		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		36 00	
" Working Expenses		44 30	
			736 77
Balance in hand			18 15

Yarmouth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		37 31	
" Members' Subscriptions		150 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		102 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		115 49	
" Rent of Grounds		25 00	
" Proceeds of Tea-Meeting		52 25	
" Special Subscriptions		5 00	
			487 35

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $80; Cattle, $50; Sheep, $24; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $11	182 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17; Roots and other hoed crops, $5; Dairy Products, $12.50; Fruits, $9; Plants and Flowers, $5.50; Vegetables, $9.68; General Manufactures, $8; Ladies' Work, $30	98 68		
		280 68	
" Prizes for previous years paid		24 50	
Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		149 92	
" Printing and Advertising		10 50	
" Working Expenses		37 08	
			502 68
Balance due Treasurer			15 33

ELGIN, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		218 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		536 40	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Special Prize on Wheat		12 00	
" Proceeds of Note		260 00	
" Rent of Grounds		50 50	
			1776 90
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		254 64	
" Prizes for Horses, $131; Cattle, $172.25; Sheep, $123; Pigs, $56.25; Poultry, $16.80	499 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $50.15; Roots and other hoed crops, $29.90; Dairy Products, $43.65; Fruits, $10; Plants and Flowers, $2.10; Agricultural Implements, $58.25; General Manufactures, $65.20; Ladies' Work, $68.50	327 75		
	827 05		
Unpaid	46 64		
		780 41	
" Prizes for previous years paid		22 55	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		27 55	
" Paid for Repairs and Auditors for 1877		19 93	
" Note and Interest		277 34	
" Printing and Advertising, $52.74; Musical Bands, $22.75		75 49	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		127 87	
			1865 78
Balance due Treasurer			88 88

Aldborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		97 52	
" Members' Subscriptions		85 35	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admission Fees to Exhibition		25 57	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Donations		8 00	
" Members' Fees for 1879		43 65	
			400 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32.50 ; Cattle, 31.25; Sheep, $21.15; Pigs, $1 ; Poultry, $0.87	86 77		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $3 ; Dairy Products, $3.20 ; Fruits, $1.35; Vegetables, $2.85 ; Agricultural Implements, $2 ; General Manufactures, $9.50; Fine Arts, $0.25 ; Ladies' Work, $7.70	39 65		
		126 42	
" Prizes for previous years paid		13 55	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		8 88	
" Paid on Notes		133 00	
" " for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		15 15	
" Printing and Advertising, $16.08 ; Musical Bands, $15..		31 08	
" Working Expenses		28 00	
			356 08
Balance in hand			44 01

Southwold and Dunwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		171 84	
" Members' Subscriptions		210 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		47 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Sale of Stock, $102.50 ; Proceeds of Service, $717		819 50	
" Miscellaneous		31 00	
			1419 24
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $53.25; Cattle, $51.30; Sheep, $29.35; Pigs, $18.25 ; Poultry, $9.50	161 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.90 ; Dairy Products, $19.30 ; Fruits, $10 ; Plants and Flowers, $1.85 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $15.35 ; Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, $41.95	118 35		
	280 00		
Unpaid	10 05		
		269 95	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		201 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		520 00	
" " for Keep of Live Stock		464 75	
" Printing and Advertising		14 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		167 06	
			1460 76
Balance due Treasurer			41 52

ESSEX, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		162 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		144 50	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Miscellaneous		13 00	
			1120 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		37 08	
" Prizes for Horses, $124; Cattle, $81.25; Sheep, $49.50; Pigs, $35; Poultry, $8.55	298 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $57; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.75; Dairy Products, $28.23; Fruits, $22.25; General Manufactures, $54.75; Ladies' Work, $27.75.	200 75		
		499 05	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 78	
" Miscellaneous		3 25	
" Printing and Advertising		27 84	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		71 80	
			1058 80
Balance in hand			61 20

Maidstone and Sandwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report		215 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		117 07	
			409 87
Cr.			
By Keep of a Bull		7 00	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			17 00
Balance in hand			392 87

Rochester and Maidstone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		30 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		199 02	
			352 72
Paid for Stock and Sundries			300 94
Balance in hand			51 78

ESSEX, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		465 45	
" Members' Subscriptions		143 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		183 35	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
			1591 80

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $127.50; Cattle, $135.50; Sheep, $80; Pigs, $76; Poultry, $9.90	428 90		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $59.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.86; Dairy products, $26.85; Fruits, $44.10; Agricultural Implements, $8.25; General Manufactures, $59.50; Ladies' Work, $49.50	261 56		
		690 46	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Printing and Advertising		30 30	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		115 62	
			1256 38
Balance in hand			335 42

Colchester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand as per last Annual Report		69 86	
" Members' Subscriptions		132 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		16 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $91.43; Municipal Grant, $72		163 43	
" Sale of Stock		24 18	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			407 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26; Cattle, $18.25; Sheep, $5; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $2.25	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.25; Dairy Products, $4.25; Fruits, $3.25; General Manufactures, $7; Ladies' Work, $8	31 00		
		90 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		22 44	
" Live Stock		59 00	
" Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		87 50	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		73 50	
			334 44
Balance in hand			73 28

Gosfield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		112 38	
" Sale of Stock		184 00	
" Miscellaneous		8 00	
			407 38
Cr.			
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		45 96	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock, $233.89; on purchase of Seeds, $2.75		236 64	
" Printing and Advertising		5 90	
" Working Expenses		31 01	
			319 51
Balance in hand			87 87

Malden and Anderson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		13 31	
" Members' Subscriptions		40 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		38 10	
			91 41
Cr.			
By Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		22 00	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		26 50	
" Printing and Advertising		1 00	
" Working Expenses		12 50	
			62 00
Balance in hand			29 41

Mersea.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 56	
" Members' Subscriptions		229 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		108 84	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		178 09	
" Sale of Stock		103 75	
" Miscellaneous		59 00	
			680 24
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $46; Cattle, $23.50; Sheep, $16.25; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $2.75	99 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.55; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.07; Dairy Products, $3; Fruits, $12.75; General Manufactures, $25.25; Ladies' Work, $17.15	77 77		
		177 27	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		13 61	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		300 00	
" Printing and Advertising		17 00	
" Working Expenses		69 46	
			577 34
Balance in hand			102 90

FRONTENAC.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		851 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		463 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1226 54	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		213 74	
			3455 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $300; Cattle, $242; Sheep, $145; Pigs, $52; Poultry, $123	862 00		
" Prizes for Grains, Seeds and Roots, $103.75; Dairy Products, $85.25; Fruits, $60.75; Plants and Flowers, $38.25; Vegetables, $63.75; Agricultural Implements, $100; General Manufactures, $254; Fine Arts, $129.50; Ladies' Work, $170.50	1005 75		
		1867 75	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Prizes for previous years paid		36 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		42 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		161 68	
" Miscellaneous		90 48	
" Paid Judges		129 66	
" Printing and Advertising, $219.80; Musical Bands, $42.80		262 60	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		452 45	
			3042 62
Balance in hand			413 11

Storrington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		50 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		26 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		42 00	
" Interest		4 08	
			123 04
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26.75; Cattle, $18; Sheep, $19.25; Pigs, 9.25	73 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.78; Dairy Products, $6.75; General Manufactures, $5.50; Fine Arts, $1; Ladies' Work, $6.50	34 78		
		108 03	
" Printing and Advertising		2 75	
" Working Expenses		11 60	
			122 38
Balance in hand			0 66

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		19 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		187 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
			1006 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		100 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		20 00	
" Paid on Mortgage, Interest, &c.		595 00	
" " for Ploughing Match		7 50	
" " " Agricultural Publications		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		53 34	
			929 84
Balance in hand			77 13

Edwardsburg.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		22 07	
" Members' Subscriptions		76 01	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		44 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			282 88
Cr.			
By Paid in Premiums		207 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		42 08	
			249 58
Balance in hand			33 30

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and that, notwithstanding unfavourable weather, the Annual Exhibition, both as to quantity and quality of exhibits, was of an encouraging character.

GREY, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		75 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		114 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		273 72	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Owen Sound Horticultural Society		264 00	
" Sydenham Agricultural Society		54 00	
" Old Subscriptions paid		45 50	
" Donations, Dr. Cameron, $5; Mr. Roy, $5		10 00	
			1737 16
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $119; Cattle, $152.50; Sheep, $80.75; Pigs, $25.75; Poultry, $30.75	408 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $121; Roots and other hoed crops, $37.50; Dairy Products, $65; Fruits, 88.75; Plants and Flowers, $100.25; Vegetables, $57; Agricultural Implements, $26.75; General Manufactures, $15.50; Ladies' Work, $78; Ploughing Match, $2	591 75		
		1000 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		107 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		235 90	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		92 42	
" Printing and Advertising, $71.87; Musical Bands, $12		83 87	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		189 26	
			1709 70
Balance in hand			27 46

REPORT.

Immediately after entering upon their duties, the Directors met to consider the advisability of holding a Seed Fair; and after due deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that it was not material to the interests of the Society or of the Agricultural community

that the Fair should be continued, for two reasons—firstly, that it did not appear to bring about the introduction of new seed; and secondly, that it did not lead to such a sale or exchange of seed among farmers as it was the chief object and purposes of the Fair to promote and encourage. The efforts of the Directors to ensure that the prize seed might be secured by the Society, or by individual members thereof, at a fixed rate in advance of the market price, had also failed to achieve its purpose, and seemed to bring about no special good, except acting as an advertisement for the exhibitor, who, however, on more occasions than one, refused to conform to the Society's regulation, adopted with the purpose of endeavouring to secure the prize seed at an advanced price, which was regarded as being fair to the exhibitor and reasonable to the person desirous of obtaining it, and who in other cases refused to sell at all.

On the 26th of April, an Exhibition of Stallions and Bulls took place at the Show Grounds in the Town of Owen Sound. The number of animals shown was less than in 1877, and the premiums were awarded to nearly the same that took them in that year. It is a matter of regret that there should be a diminution in the numbers shown; and also that there is not a greater addition of new stock, for the County of Grey is well suited to the production of a superior class of horses; and the number of young animals raised in the County annually, is such as to show that the field of operations is sufficiently extensive to warrant the introduction of a considerable number of superior sires. It is true that among those whose interests chiefly are affected by this question, there are some who will accept the use of any animal, no matter how inferior, that can be had at small cost for service; and that this may have a somewhat deterrent influence on the owners of good animals, and cause them to seek for localities in which this disposition may not be so prevalent; but, after all, it is not in the hands of this class of the agricultural community that the matter rests, but in those of the men who desire the advancement of the equine and bovine interests of the County, if only they will set the example of using the best within their reach, and of encouraging the introduction of better, if such are to be had. * * * * * * * * * *

After negotiations with the Horticultural Society of Owen Sound, and the Agricultural Society of the Township of Sydenham, none of the other Township Societies being willing to join in a Central Show, it was finally agreed that a joint Show should be held by the three Societies on the 18th and 19th days of September.

The conditions agreed upon with the Horticultural Society, were, "That the Horticultural Society agrees to unite in the proposed joint Exhibitions on the following terms: That the whole receipts of this Society be paid into the general fund, and all expenses paid out of the fund; that a Show of early Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, be held in July next, on a day to be fixed by this Society; that the Fall Exhibition be held during the week previous to the Provincial Exhibition; that this Society have an equal representation on the general committee with the other Societies uniting."

A Show of early Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables was accordingly held on the fifth day of July, which, whatever its advantages may have been in other respects, was not pecuniarily as successful as had been anticipated. The Directors of the Society report respecting the Show, as follows:—"A Summer Show of early Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, was also held on the 5th day of July last. This, while connected with the Central Show, was more immediately under the auspices of this Society, and was held under their management and control. Financially, the Summer Show did not meet the expectations of the Directors, and was not patronized by the general public as it deserved. This, your Directors believe to be owing to the facts that it was the first Show of the kind, and held at a time different from former Shows. Your Directors, however, consider that they have reason to congratulate the Society on the very fine display made, particularly of Fruits and Vegetables, which in quality, appearance and quantity, far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and deserve far more attention on the part of the public than was accorded. Your Directors are of opinion that a much greater degree of success, both financially and otherwise, will attend the next Summer Exhibition, should it be considered advisable to hold one."

In August a competition of Reaping Machines took place on the farm of Mr. Peter

Spence, in the Township of Sydenham, at the invitation of the Directors of this Society, for the purpose of giving members of the Society, and the public generally, an opportunity of seeing the working capacity of the machines tested, and of comparing the work done.

The large assemblage of spectators and the great attention given to examining the work done, evidenced that the trial was one in which a large amount of interest was felt. Machines manufactured by four different firms were entered, and tried in both barley and wheat. The quality of the work done was so nearly equal that the judges found some difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to the merits of the respective machines, and finally made the award on the ground of some superiority in manufacture. The impossibility, on large farms, of getting the harvest work performed in proper time without the aid of these machines, renders it extremely desirable that they should be well adapted for their work; and their cost demands that they should be constructed of good and durable material, so that both considerations may be held as fairly coming within the range of judges of their merits. It was reported at the time that the satisfactory character of the work done by each of the machines led to sales being made on the ground. A diploma was awarded to each of the two machines which were adjudged to be first and second best; and no expense, except for printing, was incurred, but what the entry money of the contestants satisfied.

The Annual Fall Show took place on the 18th and 19th of September, but the unpropitious weather interfered most materially with its success. On the 19th, a perfect deluge of rain fell throughout the day, and thoroughly quenched any desires which may have been felt to visit the Exhibition. Visitors to the Hall or to the Grounds, were of the fewest, and only such, it may be said, as were compelled to be out. This necessarily injuriously affected the finances of the Society, and seriously lessened the amounts collected for admission. Neither the Town Hall nor the Drill Shed being large enough to contain all the articles entered for inside Exhibition, it was determined that the Fruits, Flowers, and Ladies' Work should be shown in the Hall, while Roots and Vegetables, Grain and Seeds, Dairy Produce and General Manufactures, should be placed in the Drill Shed. Resulting from this arrangement, the display in the Town Hall was a truly magnificent one. Apples, Pears, and Plums were exhibited in great profusion and of the best varieties, thus evidencing incontestably the fruit-bearing capabilities of this County. Grapes also were in considerable quantity and of great excellence; but of Peaches, few were shown, though those on exhibition looked worthy of high commendation. Taken as a whole, the Fruit display was first-class in quality, ample in quantity, and especially attractive in appearance, and afforded very satisfactory and conclusive proof that Fruit culture is receiving such attention in the County of Grey, that at no distant date it will become a most important industry. It can scarcely be questioned that to some considerable extent this result is due to the labours of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, which by means of its reports, and of the *Horticulturist*, has been, and is now, affording valuable information as to varieties of fruit which are best suited to the different soils and climates, and which are most in request in the various markets.

With respect to Grain and Seeds, it has to be said that while the Fall Wheat crop was excellent, both as to quality and yield, the Spring Wheat, as a rule, was far below the average, a result which is commonly attributed to the dampness of the season and to a long heated term while the grain was heading. Peas and Oats are reputed to have been of good quality and of average quantity.

The show of Vegetables in the Town Hall was about average quantity and quality, while that in the Drill Shed, comprising Potatoes, Cabbages and Turnips was meagre in quantity and inferior in quality. The Colorado beetle made great ravages on the Potato crop, reducing it both in quantity and quality, most materially; while the Cabbage crop was badly damaged by the larvæ of the white butterfly.

The display of Ladies' Work looked exceedingly well, and was tastefully arranged, and the entries were more numerous than at any preceding Show. Difficulties are caused in this department of the Show, because of articles being entered in other than their proper classes, and as a necessary result, not only are the Judges at times, placed in circumstances of difficulty, but awards are disputed because of erroneous classification and the

inability of the Judges to correct it. Until exhibitors of Ladies' Work take the pains and the trouble necessary to insure that their entries are properly made, mistakes may be looked for, as owing to the great variety and the new styles of work being from time to time exhibited, it is almost impossible to procure Judges that can discriminate between some different kinds of work.

Underneath will be found a tabulated statement of the number of entries made in the different departments of the Show since the year 1873 inclusive. This statement shows that a great impetus was given to the Exhibition by the holding of the united Shows; and that although the number of entries materially decreased in 1878, the decrease, as might have been anticipated, was largely in Grain and Seeds, in Roots and in Vegetables. Not for many years past has the farmer had to deplore so general a failure in the crop of spring wheat; and never, probably, before has the Show presented so meagre a display of Roots, especially of potatoes.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Horses	61	64	103	66	160	127
Cattle	79	59	61	70	102	86
Sheep	74	109	69	82	115	109
Swine	18	20	17	15	24	39
Poultry	46	35	13	32	65	65
Grain and Seeds	92	102	98	100	258	185
Roots and Hoed Crops	109	131	134	145	415	199
Vegetables	37	86	61	78	295	252
Dairy Produce	33	37	33	45	130	78
Fruits	75	64	72	58	484	414
Manufactures	12	22	35	24	81	46
Ladies' Work	110	87	90	110	151	201
Plants and Flowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	186
	746	816	786	825	2473	1987
Special	6	20	21	23	48	28
	752	836	807	848	2521	2015

In presenting to the members the observations which they have thought proper to be made on the aspects and results of the late Exhibition, and on matters pertinent thereto, the Directors cannot conceal from themselves, that, in their judgment, the general agricultural community do not take such an interest in the advancement of the Society as its close connection with their occupation and the influence which it is calculated to have upon their future prosperity seem to demand.

The objects of the Society have special reference to the encouragement of improvements in Agricultural, Horticultural, Arts and Manufactures, by awarding premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock, the invention or improvement of agricultural and horticultural implements and machinery, the production of grain and all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers and fruits, and generally for excellence in any agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture, or work of art. The Society has endeavoured for a long series of years to enlist public interest on its behalf, by offering as liberal inducements as its means would afford for the production and

exhibition of animals and articles of superior merit; and it will probably not be disputed that a very considerable measure of success has attended its efforts. Stock of all kinds has, beyond question, improved in quality to a most appreciable extent; and the Society may fairly claim that the original impetus in this direction was communicated through it as a medium, and that in this respect it has done service worthy of high commendation.

The same remark will apply, though perhaps in a less marked degree, to grain, roots, vegetables, and other articles of like character, while as to fruits, such heed has been given of late years as the importance of this production enforces. The united exhibitions, held for the last two years, have enabled much greater attention to be bestowed upon this interesting and profitable branch of industrial pursuits, as has been borne witness to by the ample and beautiful show made; and have in that respect proved that reasonable inducements bring out such a display as would be creditable to any locality, and is especially commendable in the case of one so lately reclaimed from the wilderness as the County of Grey.

Such results are, however, to be reached only through co-operative effort; and if it be admitted that they are productive of advantage to agriculturists, and are promoted by the existence of Societies, formed and maintained for the purpose of encouraging excellence in production, and of ascertaining by comparison by whom this excellence is best achieved; and in so far as may be practicable, how it has been reached: it cannot be denied that the general community, and especially those whose daily pursuits are inseparable from the objects sought to be attained by Agricultural Associations, should give to such Societies their hearty help. It is much to be regretted, however, that the evidence available leads to the conclusion that the direct contrary of this spirit is that which most largely prevails among those most deeply concerned, and that whatever may be the occasion of it, a feeling of indifference and a lack of disposition to give the effective aid of pecuniary contributions, are the prevailing sentiments in the minds of agriculturists as a class. * * * * * *

Derby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		65 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		11 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $44.20 Municipal Grant, $25		69 20	
" Miscellaneous		30 50	
			253 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21.75; Cattle, $21.75; Sheep, $13.75; Pigs, $7.25; Poultry, $3	67 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $6.25; Fruits, $6.50; Vegetables, $6.25; Agricultural Implements, $4; General Manufactures, $1.75; Ladies' Work, $7.25; Ploughing Match, $32.25	62 50		
		130 00	
" Printing and Advertising		18 42	
" Working Expenses		29 97	
			178 39
Balance in hand			75 31

Kepple.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		5 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		99 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 00	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative grant from Electoral District Society, $60.60 ; Municipal Grant, $12		72 60	
" Proceeds of Service		108 75	
" Miscellaneous		8 00	
			296 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $14.25 ; Cattle, $21.50 ; Sheep, $10 ; Pigs, $7 ; Poultry, $4	56 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.50 ; Dairy Products, $12 ; Fruits, $2 ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Vegetables, $2.52 ; General Manufactures, $5.60 ; Ladies Work, $3.42	38 04		
		94 79	
" Prizes for previous years paid		7 89	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		2 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		141 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 89	
" Working Expenses		10 19	
			264 76
Balance in hand			32 02

Sullivan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		5 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		37 30	
" Municipal Grant		30 00	
			134 05
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		39 99	
" Prizes for Horses, $5.75 ; Cattle, $11.75 ; Sheep, $5 ; Pigs, $3.25	25 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.75 ; Dairy Products, $4.50 ; Fruits, $3.75 ; General Manufactures, $4 ; Ladies' Work, $10.50	32 75		
		58 50	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		11 85	
			115 34
Balance in hand			18 71

Sydenham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		37 35	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		35 60	
			126 95
Cr.			
By Paid N. Riding Society for Amalgamation		89 60	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			104 60
Balance in hand			22 35

St. Vincent.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		67 83	
" Members' Subscriptions		158 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		39 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $93.70; Municipal Grant, $50		143 70	
" Miscellaneous		12 00	
			420 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $47; Cattle, $38.50; Sheep, $20.50; Pigs, $5.75	111 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $39.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75; Dairy Products, $8.25; Fruits, $7.25; Vegetables, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $4; Ploughing Match, $36	130 25		
		242 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		38 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		25 84	
" Printing and Advertising		16 50	
" Working Expenses		26 36	
			349 20
Balance in hand			71 58

Owen Sound Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		135 86	
" Members' Subscriptions		239 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		18 57	
			393 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	11 75		
" " Plants and Flowers	26 75		
" " Vegetables	9 50		
		48 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		16 48	
" Judges' Expenses, &c		14 08	
" Paid N. Riding Agricultural Society for Amalgamation		125 00	
" Printing and Advertising		21 87	
" Working Expenses		57 50	
			282 93
Balance in hand			110 50

REPORT.

As the Members of the Society are all aware, your Directors again united with the Directors of the North Riding and Sydenham Societies, for the purpose of having a Central Show in the fall of 1878. A Summer Show of early Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, was also held on the 5th day of July last. This, while connected with the Central Show, was more immediately under the auspices of this Society, and was held under their management and control. Financially, the Summer Show did not meet the expectations of

the Directors, and was not patronized by the general public as it deserved. This, your Directors believe to be owing to the fact that it was the first Show of the kind, and held at a time different from former Shows. Your Directors, however, consider that they have reason to congratulate the Society on the very fine display made, particularly of Fruits and Vegetables, which in quality, appearance and quantity, far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and deserved far more attention on the part of the public than was accorded. Your Directors are of opinion that a much greater degree of success, both financially and otherwise, will attend the next Summer Exhibition, should it be considered advisable to hold one.

The Central Fall Show of the three Societies was held the week before the Provincial Exhibition, and extended over two days. It was in many respects the most successful Show ever held in Owen Sound. The number of entries in all the departments more immediately under the direction of this Society, was fully equal to that of last year. In Fruits, Flowers and Garden Vegetables, the display was very superior; and in the department of Ladies' Work, the increase in the number of entries, and the improvement of the quality of the work were very marked.

Your Directors would strongly recommend that steps be taken by the Society to procure at our coming Fall Shows, a collection of all the Fruits grown in this locality, for entry at the Central. Exhibition, which may be held in the City of Toronto, or at the Provincial Exhibition. The entry to be made in the name of this Society. Your Directors are of opinion that very creditable collections can be procured, and that exhibiting the same at the larger Exhibitions will not only stimulate our own members in their good work, but will be of service in calling attention to the capabilities of this section of Ontario, in so far as Fruit Growing is concerned.

Your Directors would also recommend to the attention of their successors the expediency of aiding as far as possible the object of the Society by holding weekly, fortnightly or monthly meetings during the winter months, for the purpose of considering subjects in connection with Horticulture, reading papers, discussing the merits of different varieties of Fruit, &c., and the best methods of culture.

Your Directors append the Financial Statement showing the very satisfactory balance of $110.50, in the hands of the Sec.-Treasurer.

GREY, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		105 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		40 10	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
			1045 60
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		56 37	
" Prizes for Horses, $47.50; Cattle, $75; Sheep, $84.50; Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $6.50	220 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $55; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $27; Fruits, $13; Plants and Flowers, $2.25; Vegetables, $14; Agricultural Implements, $33; General Manufactures, $10.75; Ladies' Work, 10.75	181 25		
		401 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		6 20	
" Printing and Advertising		19 30	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		92 81	
			996 13
Balance in hand			49 47

Bentinck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		41 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $64.43; Municipal Grant, $20		84 43	
			125 43
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		31 65	
" By Prizes for previous years paid		87 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		38 35	
			157 00
Balance due Treasurer			31 57

Egremont.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		40 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		157 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		14 65	
			352 84
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $44; Cattle, $50; Sheep, $24.50; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $2.75	130 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.25; Dairy Products, $20; Fruits, $7.25; Vegetables, $4.25; Agricultural Implements, $11; General Manufactures, $11.25; Ladies' Work, $18.75; Ploughing Match, $38.65	140 40		
		270 65	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		40 42	
			317 57
Balance in hand			35 27

Glenelg.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		59 32	
" Members' Subscriptions		17 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		15 23	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $75.57; Municipal Grant, $20		95 57	
			187 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $9; Sheep, $15; Pigs, $3; Poultry, $2	53 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $4; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $5; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $5; General Manufactures, $5; Ladies' Work, $4	60 50		
		114 00	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		35 15	
			164 15
Balance in hand			22 97

Normanby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		31 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 85	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $30		170 00	
" Miscellaneous		26 00	
			383 18
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29; Cattle, $33; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $4	99 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $15; Fruits, $12; Plants and Flowers, $2; Vegetables, $16; Agricultural Implements, $20; General Manufactures, $17.25; Fine Arts, $11; Ladies' Work, $33	179 25		
		278 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		16 95	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		76 20	
			379 40
Balance in hand			3 78

GREY, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		49 17	
" Members' Subscriptions		145 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		153 74	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
			1247 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $50.75; Cattle, $70; Sheep, $69; Pigs, $34; Poultry, $15.50	239 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $60.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $25; Dairy Products, $19.50; Fruits, $20; Vegetables, $20; Agricultural Implements, $28; General Manufactures, $20; Fine Arts, $12; Ladies' Work, $24.75	232 75		
		472 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		418 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		178 55	
" Printing and Advertising, $35.80; Musical Bands, $28		63 80	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		109 96	
			1242 31
Balance in hand			5 60

REPORT.

The Directors of the East Riding of Grey Electoral District Agricultural Society, in presenting their fourth Annual Report, are pleased to report the Society in a healthy con-

dition ; but owing to the backward state of many agriculturists in this Riding, we are sorry to report many farmers do not avail themselves of the advantages gained in the rivalry with their more prosperous neighbour, by competing for prizes at our Exhibitions, which, by so doing, would stimulate a renewed effort to become a successful agriculturist, improve the appearance of his farm and stock, remunerate himself, and be a shining light to guide our young men to engage in that most independent of all callings, "Farming."

We, at the same time, are pleased to report a great improvement in agriculturists since the formation of this Society, and we have some in our midst, members of this Society, worthy examples of their independent calling.

There has been a slight falling off of members since our last Annual Report, which we attribute to the depression in business financially, low prices of agricultural productions, and not over-abundant crops, which has been a beacon to the weary farmer to view every dollar as of double value ; but even with these disadvantages, we can report the Society progressing. Although we have had a slight falling off of members, the entries for competition at our Fall Exhibition exceeded in numbers any previous years, and the receipts at the gate exceeded last year's receipts, giving conclusive evidence that the members are interested in exhibiting, and visitors pleased with the exhibition, which cannot fail to influence all to advance in the several branches of industry which this Society is labouring to encourage. * * * * * *

The Fall Exhibition showed an improvement in stock. The Thorough-breds introduced in this Riding, crossing with the grade, has produced an evident improvement in our grade class of cattle. The Exhibition of General Manufactures and Agricultural Implements was much larger than previous years. A good exhibit in Dairy Produce. Fruits were of fine sample, but very few entries. Roots and Vegetables were not equal to last year's exhibit, either in quality and quantity, owing we suppose to an unfavourable season for their production.

In the Ladies' Department and Fine Arts, we were highly pleased with the exhibit, evincing to the visitor that even in this North-western County our ladies are competent to make our homes ornamental and attractive, that our sons and daughters may be content with their rural homes. * * * * * * *

Artemesia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		62 99	
" Members' Subscriptions		36 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		4 93	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $48 ; Municipal Grant, $25		73 00	
			176 92
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $33.75 ; Cattle, $16 ; Sheep, $33.50 ; Pigs, $4 ; Poultry, $3.25	90 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50 ; Dairy Products, $7.50 ; Fruits, $3.75 ; Vegetables, $4.25 ; Ladies' Work, $10.75	51 50		
		142 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		3 60	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		16 53	
			177 13
Balance due Treasurer			0 21

Collingwood.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		187 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		164 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		102 21	

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $110; Municipal Grant, $50		160 00	
" Miscellaneous		18 00	
			631 26
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $63; Cattle, $53.50; Sheep, $35.50; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $7.25	177 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $49.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.25; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $11; Vegetables, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $35.50; General Manufactures, $13.50; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $17	165 75		
		343 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		57 67	
" Printing and Advertising		25 65	
" Working Expenses		55 59	
			481 91
Balance in hand			149 35

Euphrasia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		56 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		26 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $70.40; Municipal Grant, $50		120 40	
" Miscellaneous		60 00	
			354 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $73; Cattle, $20.75; Sheep, $16.50; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $1.75	116 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.50; Dairy products, $12.50; Growing Crops, $8; Fruits, $4.75; Vegetables, $3.75; Agricultural Implements, $12; General Manufactures, $25.75; Ladies' Work, $27.75	138 50		
		254 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		55 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		47 30	
			369 05
Balance due Treasurer			14 55

Holland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		46 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		106 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $80.70; Municipal Grant, $20		100 70	
" Miscellaneous		4 00	
			257 38

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $28.50; Sheep, $27.50; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $4.50	95 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.75; Roots and other crops, $31.60; Dairy products, $9; Fruits, $11.50; Agricultural Implements, $7.25; Ladies' Work, $22.-65	110 75		
		205 75	
" Printing and Advertising		10 46	
" Working Expenses		21 09	
			237 30
Balance in hand			20 08

Osprey.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Account		31 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		67 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		9 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		43 85	
			151 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $17; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $1.50	63 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.25; Dairy Products, $2.25; Fruits, $3.25; Vegetables, $3; Agricultural Implements, $6; General Manufactures, $8.50; Fine Arts, $1; Ladies' Work, $4	41 75		
		104 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses		22 50	
			136 75
Balance in hand			14 37

Proton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Account		7 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		59 40	
			149 84
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21.50; Cattle, $16, Sheep, $7.25; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $3.75	55 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $4.75; Fruits, $3; Agricultural Implements, $0.75; General Manufactures, $8.50; Fine Arts, $6.50	40 25		
		95 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		14 30	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		2 12	
" Working Expenses		17 75	
			132 92
Balance in hand			16 92

GLENGARRY.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		12 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		176 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		96 65	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation, A. J. Grant, M.P.P		30 00	
" Rent of Grounds		20 00	
			1034 92
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $87; Cattle, $117; Sheep, $64; Pigs, $13; Poultry, $3	284 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $56; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $46; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $9; Agricultural Implements, $75; General Manufactures, $80; Fine Arts, $30; Ladies' Work, $40.65	337 65		
		621 65	
" Prizes for previous years paid		12 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		22 85	
" Expenses of Directors, Delegates, &c		81 75	
" Postage, Stationery, &c		13 00	
" Printing and Advertising		16 16	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		97 13	
			1004 54
Balance in hand			30 38

Lochiel.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		5 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		69 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			214 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29.10; Cattle, $25.14; Sheep, $19.50; Pigs, $14.38		88 12	
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.39; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.51; Dairy Products, $13.02; General Manufactures, $10.88; Maple Sugar, $4.69; Ploughing Match, $10	83 99		
		172 11	
" Working Expenses		28 20	
			200 31
Balance in hand			14 09

HALTON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		64 20	
" Members' Subscriptions		248 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		828 62	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Rent		10 00	
Cr.			1951 57
By Prizes for Horses, $297; Cattle, $154; Sheep, $109; Pigs, $39.50; Poultry, $47	646 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.75; Dairy Products, $25.50; Fruits, $28.50; Plants and Flowers, $15.50; Vegetables, $11.50; Agricultural Implements, $67.50; General Manufactures, $40; Fine Arts, $58; Ladies' Work, $138	437 50		
	1084 00		
Unpaid	40 00		
		1044 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		25 00	
" Portions of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		24 50	
" Printing and Advertising		38 45	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		170 28	
			1722 23
Balance in hand			229 34

Esquesing.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		24 98	
" Members' Subscriptions		263 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		195 45	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $104.10; Municipal Grant, $50		154 10	
" Miscellaneous		15 50	
Cr.			653 53
By Prizes for Horses, $82; Cattle, $72; Sheep, $50; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $12.25	228 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.50; Dairy Products, $11; Fruits, $15.50; Plants and Flowers, $3.25; Vegetables, $7; Agricultural Implements, $19; General Manufactures, $30; Fine Arts, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $24.50; Ploughing Match, $52.75	225 50		
		453 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		14 37	
" Printing and Advertising, $34.25; Musical Bands, $15..		49 25	
" Working Expenses		79 83	
			597 20
Balance in hand			56 33

Nassagaweya.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions		138 25	
" Subscriptions of New Members		16 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		69 25	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Municipal Grant		30 00	
" Miscellaneous		10 85	
			264 35
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		33 25	
" Prizes for Horses, $54; Cattle, $45; Sheep, $29.75; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $3.75	147 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.25; Dairy Products, $15.50; Fruits, $4.75; Plants and Flowers, $4.75; Vegetables, $3.75; Agricultural Implements, $4; General Manufactures, $3.50; Fine Arts, $5.75; Ladies' Work, $13.75	78 00		
		225 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 25	
" Printing and Advertising		18 60	
" Working Expenses		13 62	
			293 22
Balance due Treasurer			28 87

Nelson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		287 62	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		75 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $131.28; Municipal Grant, $50		181 28	
			544 65
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		58 42	
" Prizes for Horses, $104; Cattle, $115; Sheep, $49; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $16	300 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $21; Dairy Products, $31; Fruits, $15.25; Agricultural Implements, $33.50; Ladies' Work, $37	157 50		
		457 50	
" Printing and Advertising		15 50	
" Working Expenses		15 25	
			546 67
Balance in hand			2 02

Trafalgar.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		42 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		220 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		61 53	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $115.30; Municipal Grant, $130		245 30	
" Miscellaneous		6 00	
			576 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $81; Cattle, $65; Sheep, $42; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $16.50	228 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $21; Dairy Products, $16; Fruits, $12;			

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Plants and Flowers, $5.25; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $18; General Manufactures, $18.50; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $25	147 25		
		375 75	
By Printing and Advertising, $24; Musical Bands, $20		44 00	
" Working Expenses		58 74	
			478 49
Balance in hand			97 76

HALDIMAND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		163 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		152 20	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $25		725 00	
" Sale of Booths		35 25	
Cr.			1075 45
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		18 09	
" Prizes for Horses, $103; Cattle, $70; Sheep, $59; Pigs, $28.50; Poultry, $12	272 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $13; Fruits, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $36.50; General Manufactures, $18; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $38.50; Ploughing Match, $48	202 50		
		475 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		416 21	
" Balance due Estate of late Jacob Young		33 53	
" Printing and Advertising		38 00	
" Working Expenses		63 45	
			1044 28
Balance in hand			31 17

Cayuga, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		35 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		124 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		12 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $78.46; Municipal Grant, $25.00		103 46	
Cr.			275 10
By Prizes for Horses, $57.50; Cattle, $42.25; Sheep, $24.50; Pigs, $6.75; Poultry, $5.25	136 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50; Dairy products, $4.50; Fruits, $6.80; Agricutural Implements, $10; Ladies' Work, $28.90.	76 70		
		212 95	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		17 50	
" Working Expenses		12 36	
			245 81
Balance in hand			29 29

Dunn and South Cayuga.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions		91 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		4 15	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $44.91; Municipal Grant, $25		69 91	
			165 56
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		17 54	
" Prizes for Horses, $30.50; Cattle, $23.50; Sheep, $21.50; Pigs, $3.25; Poultry, $2.80	81 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6; Roots and other hoed crops, $3; Dairy products, $1.50; Fruits, $2.40; Vegetables, $2.65; Agricultural Implements, $2.00; General Manufactures, $4; Ladies' Work, $6.40	27 95		
		109 50	
" Printing and Advertising		12 75	
" Working Expenses		23 07	
			162 86
Balance in hand			2 70

Rainham.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		33 75	
" Members' Subscriptions		96 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $51.23; Municipal Grant, $25		76 23	
			206 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $37; Cattle, $12.50; Sheep, $26; Pigs, $13; Poultry, $0.50		89 00	
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.75; Dairy Products, $2.50; Fruits, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $12.75; General Manufactures, $0.50; Ladies' Work, $3.75; Discretionary, $1.15	35 60		
		124 60	
" Prizes for previous years paid		16 45	
" Printing and Advertising		14 25	
" Working Expenses		12 98	
			168 28
Balance in hand			38 20

Seneca and Oneida.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		17 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		212 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		35 79	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $134.09; Municipal Grant, $50		184 09	
" Extra Prize		25 00	
			474 50

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $64; Cattle, $90; Sheep, $37.50; Pigs, $21.50; Poultry, $8.50	221 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $10; Vegetables, $4.75; Agricultural Implements, $27.50; General Manufactures, $14; Ladies' Work, $27; Honey, $3	129 75		
		351 25	
" Printing and Advertising		21 00	
" Working Expenses		37 25	
			409 50
Balance in hand			65 00

Walpole.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		239 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		217 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $107.52; Municipal Grant, $25		132 52	
			588 92
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 87	
" Prizes for Horses, $128; Cattle, $58; Sheep, $76; Pigs, $39; Poultry, $25.75	326 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.25; Dairy Products, $12.50; Fruits, $12; Agricultural Implements, $38; General Manufactures, $18.75; Fine Arts, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $30; Miscellaneous, $6	173 50		
		500 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		1 00	
" Printing and Advertising		27 00	
" Working Expenses		54 35	
			589 47
Balance due Treasurer			0 55

HAMILTON, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1522 66	
" Members' Subscriptions		155 00	
" Legislative Grant, $350; Municipal Grant, $400		750 00	
" Special Subscriptions		143 50	
" Interest		54 69	
" Proportion of Surplus from Great Central Fair		1130 52	
			3756 37
Cr.			
By Printing and Advertising		16 10	
" Treasurer of Great Central Fair		2600 00	
			2616 10
Balance in hand			1140 27

Great Central Fair.

In account with the Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies.

Receipts.	$ c.
Prize money unclaimed, 1877	15 00
Hamilton Electoral Division Agricultural Society	2600 00
South Wentworth Agricultural Society	1526 00
North Wentworth Agricultural Society	1310 00
Admission at Gate	3003 24
Great Western Railway Coupons.	305 25
Members' Subscriptions	364 00
Booth and Fruit Stands	300 00
Forage and Locks	141 35
Value of articles offered as Prizes	268 00
	$9832 84

Expenditure.		$ c.
Prizes paid		4910 25
Judges' Expense Account		312 88
Printing, Advertising, Stationery and Postages		577 43
Sundries Expense Account		59 94
Labour Account		391 50
Building Account		264 31
Forage Account		167 11
Superintendents' Expenditure		239 25
Officers' Salaries		635 00
		7557 67
Hamilton Agricultural Society	$1130 52	
South Wentworth Agricultural Society	615 92	
North Wentworth Agricultural Society	528 73	
		$9832 84

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report		234 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		69 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Interest		8 94	
			1012 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $72.25; Cattle, $63.25; Sheep, $57.75; Pigs, $19.75; Poultry, $5.85	218 85		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $50.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.50; Dairy Products, $12.85; Fruits, $8; Vegetables, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $58.25, General Manufactures, $42; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $12.05	222 35		
		441 20	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		418 00	
" Paid for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		42 20	
" Working Expenses		52 45	
			953 85
Balance in hand			58 47

Dungannon and Faraday.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions		51 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		0 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		109 00	
			160 55

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		8 90	
" Prizes for Horses, $17.25 ; Cattle, $16,70 ; Sheep, $6.75; Pigs, $2.75	43 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.10 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.30 ; Dairy Products, $5.40 ; Fruits, $1.50 ; Vegetables, $4.80; Agricultural Implements, $0.25 ; Ladies' Work, $10.75	48 10		
		91 55	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		24 83	
			131 78
Balance in hand			28 77

Rawdon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		108 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		221 00	
			329 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35.95 ; Cattle, $37.75 ; Sheep, $22.75; Pigs, $7.75 ; Poultry, $4.50	108 70		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.30 ; Dairy Products, 13.50 ; Vegetables, $13.10 ; Agricultural Implements, $21.20 ; Ladies' Work, $25.50	109 70		
		218 40	
" Working Expenses		44 25	
			262 65
Balance in hand			66 35

Tudor, Limerick and Cashel.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		41 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		88 00	
			129 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $14.75 : Cattle, $19.50 ; Sheep, $7.75; Pigs, $2.50	44 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.40 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.95 ; Dairy Products, $3 ; General Manufactures, $3.75 ; Ladies' Work, $6.90	30 00		
		74 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		15 10	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		5 63	
			101 23
Balance in hand			28 44

HASTINGS, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		39 61	
" Members' Subscriptions		171 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		19 65	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			930 26
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $86.50; Cattle, $96.10; Sheep, $46.50; Pigs, $24; Poultry, 25c	253 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $54.40; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.45; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $7.25; Agricultural Implements, $50.65; General Manufactures, $12.75; Fine Arts, $25.90; Ladies' Work, $24	210 40		
		463 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		57 35	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		280 00	
" Miscellaneous		19 00	
" Judges, Gate-keepers, &c		42 00	
" Printing and Advertising		22 75	
" Working Expenses		35 00	
			919 85
Balance in hand			10 41

REPORT.

Our Annual Agricultural Fair was held at Thrasher's Corners on the 8th of October, and was a decided success, surpassing any other Fair of the Society.

Our subscription was in excess of any previous year, as also was the number of entries, over eleven hundred and sixty, and the day being fine, the number of visitors was large and all seemed well pleased with the Exhibition.

The show in Horses was excellent, and in horned Cattle the exhibition was good, but we would be better pleased to see more of the Durham and other thorough breeds brought forward at our Agricultural Fairs, and we hope to see more improvement in this class at our future shows.

In Sheep and Swine the show was very good indeed, and in these classes many very fine animals, &c., &c., were shown, several that would have competed favourably at our Provincial Fair at Toronto.

In all the other branches the show was excellent, and too much cannot be said of the Ladies' Department, as their exhibits were unusually fine and numerous.

In future let each member try to excel his former exhibits, and also to induce his neighbour to become a member, and our Fair will continue to increase in interest and usefulness, so that it may become the best County Show of the Province, as it is now decidedly the best in this county.

Hungerford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		90 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		14 59	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			244 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32; Cattle, $28; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $16.75	88 50		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.15; Dairy Products, $5.50; Fruits, $4.30; Agricultural Implements, $24.75; General Manufactures, $3.75; Ladies' Work, $15.60; Discretionary, $2.35	85 35		
		173 85	
" Printing and Advertising		26 26	
			200 11
Balance in hand			44 48

Tyendinaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		13 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		66 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			220 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40.25; Cattle, $35.25; Sheep, $16.25; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $0.20	100 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $6.75; Fruits, $3.25; Vegetables, $2.30; Agricultural Implements, $17.00; General Manufactures, $14.45; Ladies' Work, $4 15	72 65		
		173 10	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		14 05	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		18 50	
			212 15
Balance in hand			7 90

HASTINGS, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		99 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		128 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		612 00	
" Legislative Grant		699 00	
			1538 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $67.90; Cattle, $129.50; Sheep, $36.75; Pigs, $34.75; Poultry, $17.50	286 40		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21; Dairy products, $4.75; Agricultural Implements, $20.50; General Manufactures, $13.50; Fine Arts, $9; Ladies' Work, $29	97 75		
		384 15	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		22 55	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		480 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		27 27	
" Interest		337 00	
" Insurance		22 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $111.32; Musical Bands, $30:.		141 32	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		76 96	
			1491 75
Balance in hand			46 88

Belleville Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		38 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition, from West Hastings Agricultural Society, as per agreement		100 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Received on account of West Hastings Society, due last Annual Report for Legislative Grant		100 00	
			378 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		13 00	
" Prizes for Fruits	43 25		
" " Plants and Flowers	60 50		
" " Vegetables	29 65		
		133 40	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		23 40	
" Printing and Advertising		28 12	
" Working Expenses		9 00	
			206 92
Balance in hand			171 08

Trenton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		81 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		2 45	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, for 1877 and 1878		280 00	
" Paid W. Sutherland in error		75 00	
			438 45
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		15 22	
" On account of Prizes		209 75	
" Working Expenses		29 96	
			254 93
Balance in hand			183 52

REPORT.

The Society held two Exhibitions during the past year and offered in prizes about $150 at the Summer Show, and nearly $200 at the Fall Show. Both of these were well attended and very satisfactory in their results.

The effort of the Society to remove an apparent dissatisfaction, by allowing amateurs

by themselves, with privilege of entering also in the professional classes, has in a large measure been successful.

The amendment of Article 13 has been an effectual remedy against fraud.

The receipts during the year have been ample to meet all expenses.

The meetings of the Directorate have been well attended.

The only further remark necessary is the hope that the general public may discover that the existence of the Society is a great advantage to our village, in stimulating a desire for the better care of our gardens and orchards and the cultivation of a taste for the beautiful.

HURON, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 66	
" Members' Subscriptions		93 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		146 37	
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Wroxeter Horticultural Society for Union Show		83 00	
" Apportionment of Grant on same		58 68	
" Donation from Thos. Gibson, M.P.P.		10 00	
			1,209 71
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $144 ; Cattle, $81.50 ; Sheep, $58.50 ; Pigs, $28.50 ; Poultry, $5.75	318 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75 ; Dairy Products, $23.50 ; Fruits, $11.75 ; Vegetables, $10.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $33 ; General Manufactures, $13 ; Fine Arts, $3.25 ; Ladies' Work, $41	174 50		
	492 75		
Unpaid	37 50		
		455 25	
By Prizes for previous years paid		31 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 94	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		141 30	
" Printing and Advertising		22 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		131 36	
			1,201 60
Balance in hand			8 11

Grey.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		218 32	
" Members' Subscriptions		107 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		250 30	
" Legislative Grant to Electoral District Society		75 64	
" Miscellaneous		5 00	
			656 51

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $60.75; Cattle, $42.50; Sheep, $20.25 Pigs, $10; Poultry, $10.50	144 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $3; Dairy Products, $6.25; Fruits, $2; Plants and Flowers, $4.25; Vegetables, $2; Agricultural Implements, $9; General Manufactures, $17; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $16	60 25		
	204 25		
Unpaid	37 00		
		167 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		69 25	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		187 50	
" Printing and Advertising		24 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		72 86	
			521 36
Balance in hand			135 15

Howick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		13 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		40 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		20 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		30 40	
			104 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $17.25; Cattle, $22.25; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $1.80	58 05		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.25; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits, $2.90; Vegetables, $4.10; Agricultural Implements, $3.25; General Manufactures, $3.95; Fine Arts, $1.05; Ladies' Work, $10.95	45 45		
	103 50		
Less Membership	37 00		
		66 50	
" Printing and Advertising		4 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		29 60	
			100 85
Balance in hand			3 46

Hullett.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		220 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		175 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		139 30	
" Miscellaneous		4 00	
			539 08

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $81; Cattle, $35.50; Sheep, $28; Pigs, $45; Poultry, $9.25	198 75		
" Prizes for Dairy Products, $5.25; Fruits, $13.50; Vegetables, $16.75; Agricultural Implements, $12.50; General Manufactures, $21; Ladies' Work, $11.75..	80 75		
		279 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		42 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		68 00	
" Printing and Advertising		39 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		88 92	
			517 77
Balance in hand			21 31

Morris.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		128 52	
" Members' Subscriptions		257 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		120 90	
			506 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $90; Cattle, $50; Sheep, $40; Pigs, $20; Poultry, $8	208 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $7; Dairy Products, $6.50; Fruits, $17; Plants and Flowers, $0.50; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $25; General Manufactures, $12; Fine Arts, $3; Ladies' Work, $30	126 00		
		334 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		49 75	
			383 75
Balance in hand			122 67

Turnberry.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		267 78	
" Members' Subscriptions		178 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		156 34	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		91 00	
" Borrowed		350 00	
" Miscellaneous		16 00	
			1059 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $57; Cattle, $45; Sheep, $37; Pigs, $27; Poultry, $12	178 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $20; Dairy products, $13; Fruits, $15.50; Plants and Flowers, $5; Agricultural Implements, $38; General Manufactures, $45; Ladies' Work, $48.25	210 00		
		388 00	

Cr-	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		28 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		502 00	
" Paid on Surveying, Plans, &c.		38 00	
" " Interest		42 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $41 ; Musical Bands, $10		51 00	
" Working Expenses		2 45	
			1051 45
Balance in hand			7 67

Wroxeter Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		83 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		58 68	
			141 68

NOTE.—Funds were merged in East Huron Agricultural Society in 1878, for exhibition purposes.

HURON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		179 32	
" Members' Subscriptions		88 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		206 58	
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Amount from Goderich Horticultural Society		429 40	
" " " Colborne Township Society		87 00	
" " Donation, A. M. Ross		40 00	
			1930 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $192.75; Cattle, $135; Sheep, $116 ; Pigs, $68 ; Poultry, $45.25	557 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $71 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $29 ; Dairy Products, $27.50 ; Fruits, $101.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $33.25; Vegetables, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $67 ; General Manufactures, $52.05 ; Ladies' Work, $95.55; Ploughing Match, $50	533 60		
		1090 60	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		55 69	
" Paid Horticultural Society		24 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		222 56	
			1816 35
Balance in hand			113 95

Ashfield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		89 84	
" Members' Subscriptions		104 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		43 00	
			236 84

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $41.25; Cattle, $40; Sheep, $13.75; Pigs, $4.50; Poultry, $4.75	104 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17; Dairy Products, $8; Fruits, $10.50; Vegetables, $12.75; Agricultural Implements, $6.75; General Manufactures, $10; Ladies' Work, $30.50	95 50		
		199 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses		32 82	
			256 07
Balance due Treasurer			19 23

Colborne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		86 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		44 00	
			130 00
Cr.			
By Printing and Advertising		3 00	
" Working Expenses		40 00	
" Paid County Society for Union Show		87 00	
			130 00

Wawanosh, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		191 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		72 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $100; Municipal Grant, $25		125 00	
" Material for Hall		50 00	
" Subscriptions for Hall		20 00	
" Donation, A. M. Ross, M.P.P		10 00	
			468 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		34 09	
" Prizes for Horses, $36.50; Cattle, $32.05; Sheep, $23; Pigs, $7; Poultry, $2	100 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $11; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $5.50; Plants and Flowers, $2; Agricultural Implements, $9; General Manufactures, $4; Ladies' Work, $14.75	74 20		
		174 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		88 23	
			297 07
Balance in hand			171 48

Goderich Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		169 74	
" Members' Subscriptions		292 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $137; Municipal Grant, $100		237 00	
			699 14

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid for Horticultural Publications		7 15	
" Amount to County Society for Union Show		529 40	
			536 55
Balance in hand			162 59

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

[The following address was delivered at the annual meeting of the Goderich Horticultural Society by Mr. Alex. McD. Allan, the president elect. The leading points were discussed at a subsequent meeting and the address adopted by the Board of Directors.]

To the Members of the Goderich Horticultural Society:

GENTLEMEN,—For the purpose of introducing into our Society a feature that I think every similar society should adopt, I have prepared, in lieu of the usual formal Directors' Report, a review of some matters that passed under my notice since our last annual meeting; and if I sometimes stray beyond what may properly be considered our theme, my friends will, with that liberality, good nature and patience that distinguishes fruit growers, bear with my rambling fancy. First of all allow me to suggest that hereafter our President be required to deliver an address at our annual meeting, giving a review of horticultural matters in this section during the preceding season. In the next place that a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors be held for the purpose of discussing topics horticultural; and in this way, while acquiring a more perfect knowledge ourselves, we may be in a position to improve our Society and educate its members. While it is highly gratifying to observe the gradual improvement in horticulture in this section, it must be admitted that if we were to combine theory with practice and rub our ideas together at monthly meetings, the mutual benefits would be great, and they would extend to many outside of our Society at present, who would thus be brought to appreciate our efforts and join our ranks. Each year brings changes, and these are usually improvements of some kind. We are advancing, but by making a more determined effort we might advance more rapidly, and there is no reason why this effort should not be made. Many points might be named to show that each year of late has marked an advance step. One of these is the greater care in selecting competent and unbiassed judges from outside of our own section, of acknowledged skill in the department for which they are selected. When we compare the fruit on the tables at our show last fall with that of four years ago, we see a very decided improvement; the poorer varieties, that used to be so common on our exhibition tables, are now banished, and in their place we find the choicest and best varieties. Many other points might be named but these will suffice at present.

Looking back to the spring of last year we find fruit growers returning thanks that their trees suffered nothing by mice. Many took the proper early precaution to bank up the earth around the trees in the fall, and thus prevent mice from reaching them, but all were safe last winter without this precaution, as there was not snow sufficient to cover the ground and induce mice to burrow.

The mild days in the first of March brought forward the contents of many insect cocoons and chrysalides, but at the same time I observed in some of these instances that the cocoons and chrysalides were pierced, and upon opening those thus affected I found a small wiry insect about the size of a small ant, with two probosces of a very peculiar grayish colour; this was evidently an enemy, for in every instance it had devoured the contents. A sharp frost of a week or ten days about the middle of March evidently destroyed these useful insects, but at the same time it similarly affected the larvæ, as, on examination some days after, I found many cocoons and chrysalides, which had not been pierced, shrivelled and the contents blighted. The unusually warm and rainy weather brought on

growth in April; within the space of a very few days vegetation had started, and the eager horticulturists and entomologists were on the alert for the first signs of the weals or woes of the approaching season. It is interesting to mark the many surmises of these anxious inquirers, and how often they build up a mountain out of a mere mole hill. But their exaggerations are excusable when we consider the general results, for every season has produced fruits resulting from this diligent spirit of research: many new discoveries are made respecting insects, and remedies devised to exterminate pests among them.

The buds and blossoms had scarcely opened when the *leaf roller* made its appearance in every section, causing a fear in many places that a new and formidable enemy had appeared. About the first of April a farmer from Goderich Township brought to me, as a curiosity, a small twig of an apple tree with the well known band cluster containing the eggs of the *tent caterpillar*. My friend had never seen the like before and thought he had made a discovery. I laid the twig on my desk at the time, paying little attention to it; a few days after, however. I picked it up and, examining it more carefully, observed the irregularities and dilapidated appearance of the ring, or cluster: upon a closer examination I found that the parts thus affected were filled with small very light coloured mites, almost transparent, which had evidently devoured the contents. Not knowing but that they came there since the twig was laid on my desk, I visited several orchards and cut off twigs with the usual clusters ringed around them, and upon subjecting these immediately to the same close examination, found them affected similarly to the one already described, which convinced me that fruit growers had a friend in the newly discovered enemy to the tent caterpillar. The experience of the season also proved conclusively that this little mite did good work, as comparatively few nests of the tent caterpillar were seen, and comparatively little damage was done by this pest.

I am glad to observe that a deeper interest is taken in the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association by growers in this section; and after the experience of the past year I hope to find a material increase in membership. The Burnet grape vine that the Association distributed last spring has so far given general satisfaction, but few failures being yet reported among the vines distributed in this section. I hope the fruit will prove as satisfactory as the vines. As a Society we should look to the Fruit Growers' Association as our parent stem, and be guided by the good example laid before us by so noble a vine. From our parent we receive much nourishment, and our fruits will show what use we have made of this nourishment.

In the spring of the year many fruit growers make a practice of scraping and washing all their trees; they do so because it is necessary, and it pays. Lime and sulphur or lye solution, make very good washes; common soap suds will do, and some consider this the best. Blight has not been common in Huron the past season, nor have I heard that it has been destructive elsewhere.

Of all the enemies the fruit grower has to contend with, the curculio is one of the most formidable, and the experience of plum growers is always interesting on this point. A Goderich Township grower told me of a tree that grows beside a brook; the tree leans over the water, and always bears a heavy crop of plums, untouched by the curculio, excepting a few on the outer branches which do not extend over the water. Another, who has his plum trees planted through his orchard mixed with other trees, tied bands around every tree in his orchard, and also around some clothes-line posts at the one side of the orchard. In a few days he took off the bands and found a goodly number of the little pests secreted in the bands on most of the trees; he found as large an average, in the bands around the posts as in those around the trees. This goes to show that the curculio is as apt to climb one tree as another, and a post as readily as a tree, notwithstanding the many opinions to the contrary.

Black knot is still too common in our orchards, and no excuse can honestly be offered for its presence as the remedy is simple, effective and easily applied. I believe, since fruit growers will not give proper attention to this matter that the law should be enacted making it a matter of compulsion to apply the knife to every instance of black knot. There is little good done if only a few here and there attend to their trees. One indifferent orchardist can supply the poison from his plum trees to destroy a whole district.

The *borer* has not disappeared yet, although its ravages are somewhat curtailed in some

sections by the constant use of proper means. Some wash the trees with soft soap, taking care to apply it well around the collars and forks; any alkali will suit; a pound of potash to two gallons of water makes an excellent wash. But when the grub has once got into the tree the general remedy is to follow it with a wire or knife.

The *codling worm* destroyed apples from their earliest formation, and in some sections, in the early part of the season it was feared that the crop would be destroyed; but these fears were premature, as the abundant crop proved. All fruit that falls prematurely should be destroyed, and for this purpose it is now generally admitted that pigs are of great service in an orchard. As many may not be acquainted with the codling worm a short history of its life may be of service. In the months of June and July the parent moth deposits an egg at the root of the blossom; the egg hatches soon, and a little worm appears which remains four to six weeks.—Sometimes the apple drops early, and if not the worm eats its way out and finds a hiding place where it spins a cocoon, and in process of time comes forth a full grown moth. There are two generations of these in a season. Various methods are adopted to destroy them, but probably the simplest and best is the band around the tree, where they readily hide, and where it is very easy to destroy them.

Strawberries were only about half a crop the past season, the frost in the first week of May having killed off the first blossoms. The chief growers are Mr. Fred. Seegmiller, of Goderich township, who has eight acres under cultivation, and Mr. J. Stewart, of Benmiller, who has three acres. The product of Mr. Seegmiller's field the past season was 800 bushels, and Mr. Stewart had a return of 9000 baskets. The price averaged eight cents per basket. For a winter covering for strawberry vines cornstalks are used laid lengthways with pieces of wood across to hold them down.

Cherries were a light crop, the early frost having destroyed the blossom. Comparatively few orchardists grow more than they require for home consumption, and the common red is more generally grown than any other.

Raspberries are still to be had in such abundance in the woods and fields that but few have tried to cultivate them to any degree.

Black Currants are generally a good crop, and the past season was no exception. In one or two instances I was shown what appears to be a disease in these bushes; it is a sort of fungus or greyish mould, resembling a heavy mildew. A liberal covering of salt and ashes, will, it is said, prevent this disease. I noticed a small light reddish coloured caterpillar, covered with a light woolly substance, eating the foliage off the bushes. I don't know whether or not it is a new enemy, but I never observed it attacking black currant bushes before. Where not destroyed it would dismantle a bush in a few days. Red and white currants were not a large crop, but of excellent quality where properly cultivated and cared for. Too many neglect the currant bushes; they never trim out the old wood, but allow both old and new to grow, till old age trims the bush of part.

Gooseberries were a good crop, but many growers were so frightened years ago at the failure of English varieties by mildew that this fruit is not cultivated so largely. The Houghton Seedling is the favourite generally, as it bears well every year and never mildews; the Downing also succeeds well where grown. Smith's White bore fairly, fruit large and free from mildew where ashes were used liberally. Smith's Improved mildewed when nearly matured. Hedgehog is a delicious tender skinned berry, but mildewed on damp black muck; on well drained land where ashes ahd salt were used no signs of mildew appeared. Crown Bob gave a medium return but mildews badly unless properly attended to.

That little pest the currant worm was very troublesome the past season; constant watchfulness was necessary to save the foliage of the bushes. They appeared to have a particular relish for the leaves of the Houghton Seedling and Downing gooseberries. Hellebore was more generally used as a remedy than anything else: some used fresh lime, which they dusted in the morning early over the bushes. A Bruce county grower told me that he used coal ashes as a mulch under his bushes and he was not troubled at all with caterpillars, while his neighbour's bushes were covered: the coal ashes keep the earth moist and is said to be a preventative of mildew. I would recommend growers to give this a trial, and also to try wood ashes and salt as a mulch. When clusters of old leaves are seen netted together on the bushes they should be carefully stripped off and burned as they contain the cocoons of the currant worm.

Slugs were not so plentiful the past season as in that of 1877. The simplest and best remedy is to sprinkle fine dust over the tree so as to rest on the slugs, which lie on the upper side of the leaves; the dust clogs the pores in them (for they are merely a porous mass of jelly) and prevents breathing, which causes death.

Thrips annoyed grape growers very considerably, and few attempted to exterminate them. Vines in a glass house can easily be kept clear of thrips by filling the house with tobacco smoke; this remedy is of little avail in the open air as the smoke cannot be kept on the vine for any length of time. Tobacco water is used on outside vines with success.

Peaches were a light crop, the early frost having killed the blossom in many sections. The Early and Late Crawford, Hale's Early, Alexander and a few other named varieties, besides a long list of seedlings are grown, but the preference is given to the first named. Those who are successful with this fruit make a practice of planting their trees where they are shaded from the south; they place a heavy mulch around the trees as soon as the frost is firmly bedded in the ground, so as to keep the ground frozen as late as possible in the spring and thus keep back the buds and blossoms. Trees thus treated live longer and bear better, so say those who have tried this treatmant.

In the fall of 1877, an American visited this section and disposed of a quantity of Paw Paw Beans and Osage Orange seed; those who tried them are unanimous in reporting a failure.

The annual exhibition of our Society was held in connection with the West Riding Agricultural Exhibition, on September 18th and 19th, under rather adverse circumstances being immediataly after the general elections. Notwithstanding these facts the entries were fully up to former exhibitions, and the quality of fruit was, in most cases, superior to any exhibited before in this section. In apples the quality was marked, and the specimens on the tables consisted almost entirely of the best known varieties. Some years ago, we were accustomed to see chiefly the largest varieties, and many of these useless, showy apples that have been introduced into Huron by the notorious travelling agents who cared only to make sales, and who generally palmed on the public mere trash at high prices. As a rule, fruit was correctly named in displays as well as plates, and in making up collections excellent judgment was exhibited in the selection of the best varieties. If we judge by the specimens on exhibition, it appears the Æsopus Spitzenburg does not succeed here; there were only three exhibitors of this fine apple and no specimen was up to the proper standard. The fault must be laid at the door of the grower, I think, for not giving proper cultivation, as some very fine specimens are grown in the vicinity of Stratford and in Bruce County, where neither climate nor soil is better adapted, if as well, as in this section. We had one very interesting example where the advantages of proper cultivation could easily be discerned, I refer to a collection of ten varieties of apples exhibited by James Dickson, Esq., from his orchard in the vicinity of Seaforth. This collection consisted of the Hawthorndean, Northern Spy, Cayuga Redstreak, 20 oz. Pippin, Colvert, King of Tompkins county, Fameuse, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greening and Porter, which were all perfect fruit, and clearer and better defined than the same varieties in other collections. Mr. Dickson believes that it is impossible to grow good fruit unless the trees are properly fed and otherwise attended to, and in compliance with this belief he feeds his trees every year with good manure and lime, also occasionally ashes, mulching them with rough manure and yard refuse, such as chips, &c. It stands to reason that a weak tree is more liable to contract disease than a healthy one, that the fruit also will be defective and lack the quality to be found in its kind where the tree is strong and healthy. A breeding animal requires extra care and food; so with trees, the one that is loaded with fruit has to supply the necessary nourishment to produce that fruit, and if the earth does not contain a sufficient quantity of the required elements, it is necessary to supply what is lacking, in the shape of manures, otherwise the tree will become weak and diseased, the fruit spotted and imperfect in size and flavour. This is a subject which commends itself to every grower; it requires but a thought to see how reasonable it is, and for me to dwell upon it further would be useless. Mr. W. J. Hayden of Ashfield showed me two seedling apples of his own raising; one small, coloured a good deal like the Duchess, a free, jucy, sub-acid flavour, ripens early, and the tree a large bearer. The other was a medium size, similar to the Black Detroit in colour, but more oblong in shape, flesh perfectly white, crisp and

solid, flavour sub-acid and pleasant. This promises to be a valuable apple. Mr. Hayden's specimens of Bourassau and Pomme d'Api, were very fine. Growers vary a good deal in opinions as to the most valuable varieties of apples. One large grower placed the Hawthorndean at the top of the list for value. The tree comes into bearing early, bears regularly and well, and the fruit is in demand at a good price. The Spy is generally acknowledged to be among the best, but the tree is late in coming into bearing, and the yield for the first few years is not large. King of Tompkins County is gaining in favour as a profitable market apple, and the Baldwin is to be found in almost every orchard. The Roxbury and American Golden Russets are popular among growers generally. The early summer varieties are not largely grown in this section, orchardists generally being satisfied with enough for family consumption. The Red Astracan is the favourite with growers of early apples. In fall varieties the Duchess of Oldenburg takes the lead with many, although others prefer the Fameuse; the St. Lawrence also is looked upon by some as best entitled to first place on the fall list; Maiden's Blush is grown largely and with profit. Among green apples the Rhode Island Greening and Newton Pippin are favourites; but red coloured apples are considered of most value for market, especially for export to Europe where they command nearly double the price of green varieties. The flavour of the bright coloured is more decided and generally finer than that of green apples.

Crab apples are grown in sufficient quantity for the supply of the home market, and there is no desire, I trust, to increase the dose; as I believe the crab to be too great a feeder and producer of worms to deserve increased cultivation. The Hyslop is the general favourite for preserving purposes, although the Montreal Beauty has many friends.

Pears were a good crop, the specimens on exhibition were large and well developed in every way. Mr. W. J. Hayden shewed a plate of Clapp's Favourite, highly coloured, large and perfect. Many pears shewed signs of the early frost, which left dark spots and bands around them; otherwise they were all clean and perfect. As yet growers have not gone into pear culture in this section extensively enough to test thoroughly the most valuable varieties for our market. Doyenne d'Ete is pronounced one of the best early varieties; one of our best growers told me that this was the most reliable he had among his early list for profit. Bartlett, of course, should be in every orchard worthy the name, being one of the best early pears. Osband's Summer and Tyson are well spoken of. In the fall varieties Buffam, Belle Lucrative, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Stevens' Genessee and Sheldon are the favourites. White Doyenne is claimed by some as the most profitable market pear in the fall list. Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Vicar of Wakefield, Lawrence and Winter Nelis are mostly grown for late fall and winter varieties. But some growers inform me that they do not find it so profitable to grow Winter Pears as the others, and that these trees are more liable to death by blight. They argue that the tree bearing a crop of early fruit has sufficient time to recover from the strain on its system (so to speak) after the fruit is picked and before the severe winter weather has come on. Not so with the tree that does not mature its fruit till late; it has no time to recover, hence the change in weather finds it in a more open and weakly state, and therefore more liable to catch disease. This may be one of the first steps towards preparing the tree for an attack of blight the following season, although my opinion would not agree with this theory, my experience being that blight affects early fully as readily as late varieties. Let those who understand the subject better deal further with these points.

Plums were better than anticipated, but the ravages of the curculio made this, where saved, the most expensive of the horticulturists' crops. Many growers, becoming discouraged on account of the destructiveness of the curculio, are rooting out their plum trees; others have become indifferent, allowing their trees to take freedom of growth, curculio and black knot. I am sorry to note this, as I have yet confidence in the future of this valuable fruit; and I venture to hope that ere long the curculio will have been a pest of the past or another insect will arise in its might and destroy the curculio, and the plum grower will once more be able to realize handsome returns as in years gone by. We find that many other pests, some of them as formidable as the curculio, have come and gone, and often no reason could be assigned in fact for their sudden departure. It appears to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, that scourges as well as blessings should

be distributed among men. I am not among those who would lay down my weapons and leave the field to the curculio. No, no; rather put forth fresh efforts another season; in every defeat learn new ideas to strengthen courage for a fresh charge, with improved weapons. Mr. J. Russell's plate of Pond's Seedlings were the largest and finest I ever saw; they were the result of much care and attention to cultivation and feeding of his trees. Mr. Russell had a large crop, which he saved by constant care in jarring his trees and using the usual band to catch the curculio. Mr. J. McIntyre shewed a plate of Smith's Orleans of unusual size and beauty; they were grown near a blacksmith's shop and probably the trees were dressed with the shop scrapings, which is one of the most valuable applications that can be given to a plum or pear tree, or indeed, any fruit tree. A large per centage of plums perished by rot, which proves actually more destructive than the loss from curculio. Various causes are advanced by growers for this rot, and some of our leading Ontario entomologists tell us that the curculio has nothing to do with it. Many believe it to be the direct result of the sting of the curculio, on the ground that the rot spreads from a puncture that reaches into the stone of the fruit. I have not observed that this puncture spoken of is to be found in every plum affected by rot; if it does there may be something in this theory. By those who advocate this theory it is claimed that the first stung fruit either falls, or the puncture hardens and the fruit remains on the tree and ripens, but is generally shrivelled and defective. A Kincardine grower, who is a close observer, supports this theory, and say that plums stung when they have gained full size will invariably rot, but when stung while yet growing the spot stung will harden as already described. The more general belief is that the rot is the result of a fungus disease either in the tree itself or gathered from the atmosphere and affecting the fruit only.—Notwithstanding the the falling off in cultivation, 2137 bushels of plums were shipped from Goderich the past season.

Grapes were not upon the whole as fine as we have had them at some former exhibitions; but when the season is taken into consideration the specimens on the table were quite up to the most sanguine hopes of growers. There is no fruit that will so readily show the result of proper cultivation and care, in quality at all events, as the grape. But if glutted with too much strong food, especialy in the shape of liquids, the berry no doubt *looks* fine and large, but it is watery and insipid, resembling the fruit of a wrung vine. Mr. J. H. Williams exhibited three seedlings, two of which are well worthy of further cultivation, and I trust another season to meet with them on our exhibition tables, when a more thorough test can be made. The third seedling was too wild to commend itself for general cultivation.

The display of Plants and Flowers was large, as usual; indeed the largest and best I saw at any exhibition during the season, not excepting the Provincial Exhibition or Western Fair. We have in our Society florists of skill and excellent taste, as the arrangement of collections, the make of bouquets, the display of varieties and blending of colours abundantly prove.

I attended the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto in September, where there was collected, from all sections of the Province, one of the finest displays of fruit that has ever been made in Ontario. It was interesting to note the different tints, shapes and sizes of varieties according to the section where grown. Mr. John Russell took the first prize there for a plate of his Pend's Seedling plums; there was none either in plates or collections to compare with these for size and beauty, and their flavour was equal to the best. At the Walkerton Northern Fair, while the fruit display was large, and many first class varieties on the tables, I was struck with the large proportion of showy but useless apples exhibited, and the fact also that in the large majority of cases growers had either no knowledge at all of the names of apples, or they had them named incorrectly. Inquiring as to the whys and wherefores of this state of things, I got the invariable reply that the fruit was named as the trees were.

Prominent among pests that afflict this country, I must not forget to name the fruit tree peddler. I refer more particularly to the genuine walking vocabulary, who carries a plate-book or jar of fruit as well as a winning smile, a glib tongue, and usually represents some bogus nursery or tree brokers advertising themselves as nurserymen. We have frequent visits from these gentry in Huron, and the frauds they perpetrate upon the gullible

public always form a long list. Within the past year I have noted a large number of swindles and the mention of a few will perhaps be interesting to those who are not already acquainted with the trickery of these travelling sharps. Those who purchased the "Scotch Duchess," the "Paradise Blossom," and the "Lady of Lyons," gooseberries at fifty cents each will be pleased to know that these are one and all nothing more nor less than the Downing. The pear trees, sold for $2 each as the "Pride of France" are the Louise Bonne de Jersey. I might go on and mention a long list of bogus stock palmed off at high prices in this way. One agent sold a large lot of flowering shrubs, roses, &c., under high sounding names which have turned out to be not only common, but in many instances cast-away stuff from some Hamilton gardens. While at Walkerton Exhibition I met one gentleman who had purchased from one of these agents thirty apple trees for eight distinct varieties; the trees came, they looked fine, clean and healthy, but this season all fruited and proved to be Pumpkin Russets. Another gentleman got forty trees for assorted winter apples, but they now turn out to be twenty Talman Sweets and twenty Jelly Flowers. So far as I have been able to discover, these swindles are all perpetrated by agents who represent American firms. We have had a call from agents representing a firm who advertise themselves as nurserymen in Toronto and Rochester. These agents took a large number of orders in the towns and villages in this county, and obtained large prices for the stock disposed of, more than double the prices that any of our many responsible home growers would charge. Rose bushes were sold at $1 each, that our local growers could supply at fifty cents. Now the actual facts regarding this firm are, that they are not nurserymen at all, as they represent themselves, but merely tree brokers. They do not grow stock, but purchase from nurserymen, and probably take whatever stocks they can buy the cheapest, giving many names of their own invention to draw large prices. The stock they distributed in this vicinity last fall was that overgrown American stock, very fine in appearance no doubt, but certain to disappoint the fond hopes of the purchasers. It is strange, yet true, that, while local nurserymen and gardeners cannot dispose of their stocks at any price, these strangers can gather up orders wherever they go. Common sense should teach any one to know that stock grown in our own climate is more likely to succeed than that grown in a warmer climate and different soil. Yet local growers, who deal honestly with the public, who give value for what they charge, and whose stock almost invariably turns out true to name, are allowed to starve; while strangers, who have no character to sustain, who are here to-day and away to-morrow, are patronised liberally. I believe our Societies are negligent in these matters; it is, or should be, one of the first objects of every such Society to put forth a determined effort to guard the public against swindlers who are ever on the alert to draw in their victims. Societies should more particularly impress upon their members the desirability of dealing only with well-known Canadian growers. It is a serious matter to find, after paying a large price for fruit trees, after years of care and toil that they are inferior varieties, or mere trash. Nurserymen very naturally dispose of the poorest stock to these brokers, stocks that they would not sell to their other customers, and brokers care not what value they give orchardists so long as they themselves make a good profit in the exchange. Let those who tell us of the advantages of protection look into this matter and protect Canadian fruit growers. One of our Directors suggested some time ago to me that, as a Society we should set our faces against all foreign and unreliable agents, and take steps to inform the public properly in these matters. The suggestion is a valuable one. If members of our Society would take the trouble of consulting any of the Directors as to the reliability or otherwise of agents who call upon them for orders, I believe much good could be done; information could easily be procured by the Directors to enable them to advise our members properly. As a Society we should strive to impress upon growers, within the scope of our district at least, the desirability of planting only the best and most profitable varieties. I hope, before another annual meeting, many instances can be pointed out where our Society has done good service in these respects.

There is nothing, perhaps, that helps to set off a home, a street or a farm so much as the planting of well-selected shade and ornamental trees, and yet how few give any attention to this matter. Before the great fire, the city of Portland in Maine was admired by all travellers, more on account of the forest appearance it had, planted out as every street

was with choice trees, than for its fine buildings; and the citizens lamented as much almost for the destruction of their trees as for their buildings in that sweeping fire. Every property owner should plant choice trees along the street or road running past his property; the cost is comparatively small, whereas the enhanced value this often gives to property is very considerable. A farm having fine trees planted along its front will attract the attention of any person possessed of taste, yet it is lamentable to see how few give attention to this finishing touch without which no farm or other property is complete. Goderich with its wide streets, would look a veritable paradise, if owners would give attention to this subject; indeed it almost seems a pity that property owners could not be compelled to attend to street planting for the credit of the town if not for their own. Besides the beauty and finished appearance ornamental trees give a place, they are useful for shade and as lodging places for the bird family. Of the trees planted in this section I find the maple, elm, basswood, horsechestnut and mountain-ash the favourites. The linden is a pretty tree but a slow grower.—Some people plant out trees from the woods, thinking that a saving is made in this way. Experience on the contrary has over and over again proved that it is cheaper as well as better to buy good nursery grown trees; they are more certain to live and always make handsomer trees.

From the experiments made the past two years by fruit growers in this section, I am inclined to think that the benefits of salt are not generally known or appreciated. One grower applies it under his plum trees thick enough to kill the grass, and declares, if applied in the fall late, many insects are destroyed; he also asserts that the fruit is improved, but thinks the most noticeable advantage is on apples. Mr. W. J. Hayden, of Ashfield, has experimented for the past two years and reports that a liberal top dressing of salt and unleached ashes in the fall in his orchard has had the effect of destroying many noxious insects, and he finds his fruit free from spots, brighter and better marked, with quality more decided.—The experiment seems to indicate that salt should be applied broadcast as a top dressing in the fall of the year at the rate of about a barrel to the acre.

Drainage is a subject either not properly understood by tillers of the soil, or not understood at all, and yet I am safe in saying that it is the key-note of success in horticulture as well as agriculture. There is nothing that will return so large a dividend to the tiller as proper drainage, for it turns the otherwise dead soil to life, mingles together the various properties of which it is composed, making the earth sponge-like, so as to draw in moisture from the air, instead of cloggy, damp and dead as it used to be. Drainage is not, as some suppose, solely for the purpose of carrying off surplus water. On a well drained field after a heavy rainfall, or in spring when the snow melts away, much of the surplus moisture settles away, the warm air follows it into the soil, leaving in the proper place that which enriches the earth and feeds vegetation, the ammonia, carbonic acid, &c. Manure on undrained low land is often productive of more harm than good; it produces rust in wheat, rot and mildew in fruits. Grapes are very frequently destroyed with mildew caused by manure turned into dead soil, or indeed by the dead soil alone where an excess of moisture exists. Well drained soil retains and uses more moisture than undrained soil, for in the former the moisture is continually moving by the action of the air and performing important service, whereas in the latter case there is no motion whatever of moisture in the earth, excepting where that on the surface is evaporated, when the crust of the earth becomes baked, the pores (so to speak) clogged up, and life extinct. In fact the benefits of thorough draining are so apparent that the dullest intellect in the land can hardly fail to comprehend them upon the slightest reflection.

Thus far of the winter season nothing can be recorded of much importance to horticulturists, and little more need be remarked but to caution those who desire to be careful of young trees to tramp the snow around them well so as to prevent mice from barking them.

Before closing I would suggest that the Society should hold an early Summer Exhibition at such a time that the small fruits and flowers and early vegetables could be shewn. This would be productive of good by kindling a deeper interest in the cultivation of small fruits which have been generally neglected hitherto.

HURON, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		196 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		101 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Donation		86 00	
" Miscellaneous		9 50	
" Contribution from Stephen and Usborne Society		650 00	
			1843 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $435; Cattle, $188.50; Sheep, $80; Pigs, $56; Poultry, $16.50	776 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $64.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $16; Dairy products, $29; Fruits, $25.50; Plants and Flowers, $5.25; Vegetables, $17.50; Agricultural Implements, $42; General Manufactures, $49; Fine Arts, $3.50; Ladies' Work, $49.75	362 00		
		1138 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		402 49	
" Extra Prizes		24 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $30; Musical Bands, $30		60 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		132 61	
			1757 60
Balance in hand			85 53

REPORT.

We, the Directors of the South Huron Agricultural Society, offer the following statement of the doings of the Board during the year now past: Our last report showed a membership of 109; the present shows a membership of 101. This shows a falling off in the membership, yet we believe that our Society is growing in favour and its usefulness is becoming appreciated. We started the year with an unusually large balance in hand, namely $196.63, but since the object of the Society is not to hoard money, but to spend it in furthering the objects for which the Society was formed, it became the duty of the Board to see that this money was spent in the best interests of the people. It was seen that the farmers of Huron stood in the foremost ranks as producers of horses, especially of the heavy class. It was seen also that the branch of industry was becoming more profitable by the opening up of an almost unlimited market and paying prices in the mother country and elsewhere; and knowing that if this pre-eminence of Huron was to be maintained, it was by securing the services of the very best sires, securing new blood of superior excellence. It was resolved, therefore, that a part of this money be employed in securing this most desirable end.

At our Spring Show of Entire Stock, which was held at Brucefield, April 19th, in addition to substantial prizes, a bonus was given to the first prize stallions in the classes, Heavy Draught, Carriage and Thoroughbred; and also to the first prize Shorthorn Bull, for the raising of superior cattle is of equal importance to the breeding of horses. These bonuses were paid to such as took first prize in the classes named, if the animals so taking the first prizes were shewn for the first time in the County of Huron. This scheme was at least partially successful. The exhibit of stallions was fully up to the standard of former years. The first and second prizes in Heavy Draught was carried off by owners of stallions shewn for the first time in this county, as also first prize in Thoroughbreds. This show in all departments was well sustained, there being 37 entries of horses, amongst others one imported "Percheron." This may be noted as the first introduction of this celebrated breed of horses into the County of Huron. Twelve thoroughbred Bulls and two Ayrshires of con-

siderable merit were shown. The sum of $198 was awarded in prizes and bonuses at this show. The attendance of spectators was large and the keenest interest was taken in the decisions of the judges. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the services of thoroughly competent judges be secured, for in reality this show should be a school at which our people could learn to distinguish the points of the perfect horse. In accordance with the provisions of the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, section 72, we united with the Stephen and Usborne Branch Society, for the purpose of holding a Fall Show. The terms of the union were agreed to at a meeting of the Directors of the two Societies held at Hensal, June 10th. The Branch Society agreed to pay to the Parent Society the sum of $650, to pay all caretakers, gatekeepers, &c., and all discretionary prizes above the sum of $30. The Parent Society agreed to pay all regular prizes, as per list, that should be awarded, and discretionary prizes to the amount of $30; all expenses connected with securing and entertaining judges, all printing, &c. The Fair was held in Exeter, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th of October, and was in every respect a grand success. The day was fine and an immense concourse gathered to witness the best show ever held in this Riding of South Huron. The commendable efforts of the Branch Society in contributing so liberally to the general fund led to a corresponding effort on the part of the Parent Society, resulting in a greatly enlarged prize list and a keener competition. Our show bills offered nearly $1,100 in prizes. Of this sum $915.50 were actually awarded, $886.50 being drawn mostly from the treasury of the Society. The Board would here acknowledge the generosity of our esteemed friend, Mr. Archibald Bishop, M.P.P., in his gift of $25 to the Society; and also acknowledge with thanks smaller but still handsome gifts from Mr. J. Willis, Exeter; Mr. D. McInnis, Usborne, Mr. Wm. Penhale, Stephen, Mr. Hunter, of Usborne; Oke & Hodgson, of Exeter, and others, which though given for a special purpose still adds to the interest of the Show. Twelve hundred and fifty entries were made by 261 exhibitors. With regard to the quality of the articles shewn it may be remarked that a gradual improvement is visible in every department. Indeed this is true in a remarkable degree in all classes of Horses and Cattle especially. In Grains the display was large and generally good, except spring wheat and barley. The display of Fruit was large and very fine. The same may be said of Dairy Produce. We may here be allowed to express the regret we feel that though good butter can be made with proper appliances and skill, the great bulk of our butter reaches the markets of the consumers in an unsaleable condition. Whether this state of affairs is chargeable to the farmers or the middlemen it is alike to be regretted. Perhaps both parties are to blame. Certain it is that neither are entirely clear, and so long as farmers produce butter of indifferent quality, and the storekeeper buys good and bad at the same price, so long will the occasion of the blush of shame on the cheek of every producer of the article continue; so long will this branch of farm industry which might be made a source of great national wealth, continue to be a source of annual loss, and so long will the quotation in the market reports continue: "Canada butter, chiefly for waggon grease, fourpence a pound." In Manufactures and Ladies' Work the usual very creditable display was made. An unusually large number of Farm Implements of good and substantial make were on the ground. In Vegetables and Roots in the field, the exhibit has rarely been excelled. But unfortunately this statement cannot apply to the crop in general, for whilst a few fields have grown extraordinary crops of turnips, the great majority have been a total failure.

A Provincial Ploughing Match was held near Clinton for Districts No. 10, 11 and 12. Believing that such matches stimulate the youth to greater effort in this essential of good farming, we felt it our duty to aid the committee in charge who solicited aid from our Society, in consideration of holding the match in or adjacent to our riding. We gave for this object $60. Although the day happened to be stormy, the match was a moderate success. The ploughing, considering the circumstances, was very good, and though many competitors came from the adjoining counties, we are happy to say that a good share of the laurels were won by the gallant sons of South Huron.

Inasmuch as these official reports become the history of agriculture in the localities to which they refer, it may not be out of place to append a crop report. We report the fall wheat, of which an increased acreage was sown, undoubtedly

a full crop. We place the average at 25 bushels per acre of first-rate wheat. Chief varieties, Treadwell, Clawson and Scott. The spring wheat was a partial failure and will not average above 8 bushels per acre. The principal varieties sown were Fyfe and Redfern. As with spring wheat so with barley, which crop would average about 20 bushels, the chief part unfit for malting purposes, being light of grain and dark of colour. The causes to which are attributable these failures are: First, the great heat and moisture which characterized the spring and early summer months, causing a very rank but tender growth to shoot up. This period was followed by a period of intense heat, which seemed to dry up the stalk and shrivel the berry before fully filled. The incessant rains of the last half of July completed the ruin by staining and in some cases sprouting the barley on the foot. The oat crop was average in yield and of good quality. The hay crop was large, but some of it badly damaged by rains. The present aspect of the affairs of that part of the world with which we are acquainted affords subject of profound study. It seems indeed to puzzle the philosophers to account for the stagnation of business and the deep distress which undoubtedly exists. With the most abundant harvest which the Giver of all good has blessed the world since the memory of man; with the shops and warerooms of manufacturers, and indeed all other producers, full to overflowing; with plenty of money and plenty of ways for transportation and distribution, and men aching to work, and yet every branch of business is dull and trade paralyzed. To ferret out and trace the causes of this deep-seated and deadly langour, and to point out and apply the remedy to restore to health and activity the industries of the world, is surely not beyond the ken of the learned philosophers. And yet we wait for the first gleam of light.

Hay.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		20 15	
" Members' Subscriptions		196 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		88 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $92; Municipal Grant, $86		178 00	
" Contributions for Hall		222 00	
" Miscellaneous		55 00	
			760 30
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		12 75	
" Prizes for Horses, $40; Cattle, $24.25; Sheep, $34.50; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $2.25	109 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.75; Dairy products, $9.50; Vegetables, $11.75; Agricultural Implements, $12.75; General Manufactures, $12; Ladies' Work, $23.85	102 35		
	211 35		
Unpaid	30 50		
		180 85	
" Prizes for previous years paid		44 85	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		346 53	
" Printing and Advertising		14 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		45 74	
			645 22
Balance in hand			115 08

Stanley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		3 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		170 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		49 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		76 93	
" Miscellaneous		3 00	
Cr.			303 55
By Prizes for Horses, $32; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $26.50; Pigs, $16	94 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26.25; Dairy Products, $9; Fruits, $7; Vegetables, $20.75; Agricultural Implements, $10; General Manufactures, $18.75; Ladies' Work, $22; Discretionary, $14	127 75		
		222 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		18 87	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses		52 40	
			305 02
Balance due Treasurer			1 47

Stephen and Usborne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		218 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		360 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		536 68	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		49 00	
			1304 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $74; Cattle, $31		105 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		62 37	
" Contribution to County Society		650 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $10.80; Musical Bands, $15		25 80	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		103 40	
			946 57
Balance in hand			357 73

Tuckersmith.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		320 64	
" Members' Subscriptions		333 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		447 65	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		93 56	
" Miscellaneous		70 00	
Cr.			1264 85
By Prizes for Horses, $221.50; Cattle, $117; Sheep, $111; Pigs, $54; Poultry, $24.50	528 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $76.25; Dairy Products, $35.50; Growing Crops, $19; Fruits, $36; Plants and Flowers, $10.15; Vegetables, $20; Agricultural Implements, $89; General Manufactures, $67.25; Fine Arts, $8.75; Ladies' Work, $72.50	434 40		
		962 40	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		60 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		128 00	
" Sundries		31 88	
" Printing and Advertising		45 77	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		125 00	
			1353 55
Balance due Treasurer			88 70

KENT, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		214 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		218 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		226 80	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Special Prizes		94 00	
" Miscellaneous		6 00	
			1658 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $158.50; Cattle, $135.25; Sheep, $95.50; Pigs, $85; Poultry, $10.25	484 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $64.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.50; Dairy Products, $10.25; Fruits, $10.50; Plants and Flowers, $2; Vegetables, $12; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $81.25; Fine Arts, $2.10; Ladies' Work, $37.75; Ploughing Match, $38	294 00		
		778 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		96 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Reaping Match		5 00	
" Interest on Mortgage		48 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $15.34; Musical Bands, $20		35 34	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		112 88	
			1495 97
Balance in hand			162 89

REPORT.

The Directors take great pleasure in being able to present to the members of this Society a report of its proceedings during the past year, with a general summary of the agricultural progress of the Riding as evidenced at the Fairs, Ploughing and Mowing and Reaping contests. The past year was in all respects satisfactory, so far as an abundant harvest could make it, and although the prices of all farm produce have been below a general average, still with the aid of machinery of the present day, in reducing the expenditure of the farm, we have reason to believe that those who have paid strict attention to the best principles of farming have been able to realize a fair profit.

The Spring Fair and Ploughing Match was held on April 23rd. There were seven competitors in the First Class, three in the Second, and two in the Boys' Class. The plough-

ing was fully equal to former years but we regret to state that the Boys' Class was so poorly represented, and hope that in future matches members will try to make the Boys' Class equal in number of competitors to the First.

The mowing match took place on June 26th, and exceeded the highest expectations of your Directors in the number of competing machines and of the people to witness the contest. The reaping match took place under very unfavourable weather, and but few machines were on the ground, but still as in the other matches the interest taken in it leads us to hope that the expenditure incurred was fully justified by the results. We also beg to publicly express our thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly granted us the free use of their fields on which to hold our several matches. We are able to congratulate you on the results of the Fall Fair which was in many respects the most successful one yet held by the Society. The show of Durham and Ayrshire Cattle was unusually large and their quality an improvement on other years, whilst in Sheep and Pigs it was fully equal. The Horses were numerous and many valuable animals were exhibited. Poultry shewed an improvement in breed and numbers, whilst the exhibition in the hall has had no equal since the erection of the building. The fair on the whole shows conclusively that greater interest is being taken year after year in the breeding and rearing of all the animals of the farm, and in view of the extensive opening up of new markets for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry in Great Britain, we think we are justified in stating our belief that the future is full of promise to the agriculturist who will perseveringly apply the best known methods of farming and take advantage of the enterprise of our extensive and successful breeders throughout the Province, nor do we think it out of place here to recognize the value to farmers of the enterprise shewn by a few men in having successfully opened out new channels for the disposal of our surplus stock.

We would recommend the perusal of a letter of Mr. W. Brown, to the Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture, Toronto, on "Canadian Beef for Britain," issued in pamphlet form, in which will be found many valuable hints for raising and fattening cattle.

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Camden and Dresden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		151 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		196 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		94 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		86 14	
			528 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $36; Cattle, $32.50; Sheep, $40; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $7.50	132 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.65; Dairy products, $9; Fruits, $5.65; Plants and Flowers, $1.25; Agricultural Implements, $33; General Manufactures, $41.20; Ladies' Work, $46.25	168 75		
		300 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		33 09	
" Printing and Advertising		15 75	
" Working Expenses		33 52	
			383 11
Balance in hand			144 98

Harwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		174 01	
" Members' Subscriptions		191 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		208 58	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $90.83 ; Municipal Grant, $50		140 83	
" Seed Grain		287 50	
			1002 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45.25 ; Cattle, $36,50 ; Sheep, $21.50 ; Pigs, $31.50 ; Poultry, $3.50	138 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50 ; Roots and other hoed Crops, $6.75 ; Dairy Products, $13 ; Fruits, $10 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $12 ; Fine Arts, $7 ; Ladies' Work, $21.75 ; Ploughing Match, $30	131 00		
		269 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		21 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		105 80	
" Paid on purchase of Seeds		370 62	
" " for Interest		27 20	
" Printing and Advertising		38 85	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		77 68	
			910 40
Balance in hand			92 27

Note.—The Exhibition was highly successful and numerously attended,—clearly indicative of progress.

Howard.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		23 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		283 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		200 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $30		170 00	
" Miscellaneous		78 07	
			754 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $64.52 ; Cattle, $53.50 ; Sheep, $18 ; Pigs, $24.50 ; Poultry, $9.25	169 77		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.50 ; Dairy Products, $3.50 ; Fruits, $3.30 ; Plants and Flowers, $2 ; Vegetables, $4.90 ; Agricultural Implements, $25 ; General Manufactures, $16.30 ; Fine Arts, $9,50 ; Ladies' Work, $14	122 48		
		292 25	
Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		147 16	
" Paid for Interest		45 02	
" Printing and Advertising, $60.75 ; Musical Bands, $25..		85 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		103 30	
			673 48
Balance in hand			81 19

Orford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		116 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		45 35	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		55 00	
" Contributions for Band		24 00	
" Miscellaneous		51 97	
			292 32
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		23 67	
" Prizes for Horses, $27.75; Cattle, $40.25; Sheep, $18; Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $7.80	103 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.37; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.65; Dairy Products, $15.70; Fruits, $6.75; Plants and Flowers, $1.80; Vegetables, $6.05; General Manufactures, $24.23; Fine Arts, $1.10; Ladies' Work, $5.70	88 05		
		191 65	
" Printing and Advertising, $20.75; Musical Bands, $24		44 75	
" Working Expenses		32 25	
			292 32

Zone and Bothwell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2 75	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		23 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $43.88; Municipal Grant, $30		73 88	
" Miscellaneous		13 00	
			216 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $36.50; Cattle, $35.25; Sheep, $15.50; Pigs, $12.50; Poultry, $1.88	101 63		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $12.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $8.25; Fruits, $3.95; Plants and Flowers, $1.75; Vegetables, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $12.50; General Manufactures, $3; Fine Arts, 50c.; Ladies' Work, $12.25	68 95		
		170 58	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Exhibition Buildings		2 60	
" Printing and Advertising		17 35	
" Working Expenses		27 00	
			219 53
Balance due Treasurer			3 53

KENT, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		671 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		200 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		899 57	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		250 00	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Sale of Stock		267 00	
" Sale of Seeds		46 85	
" Members' Subscriptions, 1879, $50; Rent, $30		80 00	
" Special Subscriptions		93 00	
" Refund		245 76	
" Sundries		53 50	
			3506 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $106; Cattle, $155; Sheep, $74; Pigs, $76.50; Poultry, $37.50	449 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $86; Roots and other hoed crops, $44.50; Dairy Products, $41; Fruits, &c., $19.50; Agricultural Implements, $134; General Manufactures, $75; Fine Arts, $36.50; Ladies' Work, $100; Ploughing Match, $85.50; Turnip Match, $18; Spring Horse Show, $145	699 50		
		1148 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		48 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c.		356 28	
" Paid on purchase of Live Stock		486 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $77.87; Musical Bands, $50.		127 87	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		210 00	
" Drill Shed		468 44	
" Refund		6 66	
			3272 50
Balance in hand			234 39

REPORT.

* * * We have to congratulate the members of the Society on an abundant harvest. Not for many years has there been such an unusual abundance of everything. Though the prices of produce have ranged low, quantity has more than made up for this. Add to this the satisfaction which immense stacks of grain in the field, and well-fed, sleek-looking cattle in the barn-yard affords, and the result must be entirely satisfactory to every true and grateful-hearted farmer.

Your Directors have to report that the Society, though not advancing with the same rapid strides as the prosperity of the County, still continues to prosper, if not financially, it has done a great deal toward the advancement of agricultural interests.

Last Spring your Directors obtained from Eastern herds two Durham bulls, which were sold to members of the Society.

Although of no financial profit to the Society, no money was lost, and we trust that they may prove a great benefit to the County, and your Directors strongly recommend that more attention be directed to the improvement of our stock. There is no reason why the County of Kent should not be able to boast of as good herds of thorough-bred cattle as any in the Province, and with some encouragement from Agricultural Societies and a spirit of emulation among the breeders, it can be accomplished, and our name stand in the front rank for first-class cattle.

Your Directors held their Annual Spring Fair for the exhibition of entire horses, and have to report a steady improvement in our class of horses. This improvement was more noticeable at our Fall Exhibition, some colts being exhibited which promise fair to make fine animals, and advance the standard of our stock.

A trial of reaping machines was held in July, on the farm of Mr. Huff, at which 16 machines entered. The grain was badly down and twisted, and the excellence of the work

done fully demonstrated the fact that recent improvements in this class of implement, make them master of any field of grain, and have banished the old sickle to the regions of things forgotten.

Our Annual Fall Fair was an improvement on former years in point of number of entries, general attendance, and improvement in exhibits. Outside, the stock of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs were good, and a pretty general improvement of all kinds was observable. The Drill Shed, as usual, was full to overflowing, the exhibition was well attended, $900 being taken in for admissions.

Your Directors regret to have to report an expenditure of about $400 for a purpose entirely unforseen, which has considerably impaired our finances. We allude to the fire which occurred at the Drill Shed a few days prior to the Fall Exhibition, and in order to have a place of exhibition, it was necessary to have the building repaired at once, which was done. There are some hopes of having this sum returned to us by the Government, and we would recommend the incoming Board to press the claims of the Society.

* * * * * * * * *

One matter which your Directors had nearly forgotten to call your attention to is the growth of root crops for feeding purposes. The experience of all breeders and stock-raisers is that there is nothing better and more profitable than a generous feeding of root crops, especially to young cattle. It is not only a nutritious food, but vastly enhances the value of the manure, which is now becoming a matter of some importance to our older farms.

Raleigh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		78 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		95 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		131 10	
" Sale of Seeds		865 19	
" Special Prizes		19 20	
			1188 83
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $26.25; Cattle, $54.50; Sheep, $16; Pigs, $24; Poultry, $3.75	124 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.45; Dairy Products, $7.50; Growing Crops, $15; Fruits, $3.75; Plants and Flowers, $2.35; Vegetables, $2; Agricultural Implements, $2; Ladies' Work, $16.50	72 55		
		197 05	
" Paid on purchase of Seeds		936 45	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		46 37	
			1186 37
Balance in hand			2 46

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the above Society beg leave to report,

That the Society, financially, is in good standing, having cash on hand, $2.46; notes due and uncollected, given for seed grain, $518.04. The only liability is cash borrowed for payment of seed grain, $400, leaving $104.50 to the credit of the Society.

Your Directors held their show in the fall, which compared very favourably with other years. Stock in the township is rapidly improving. In sheep, pigs and cattle we can compare with any other township in the county. We are, however, far behind what we should be in horses; we hope to see farmers take more interest in this class of animals.

Crops for the past year were good, especially fall wheat, of which large quantities are sown this fall, with good prospects of a large crop next season. The following is an

average per acre of the number of bushels raised: fall wheat, 30 bushels; spring wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; peas, 25 bushels; potatoes, 75 bushels; beans, 20 bushels.

We feel the need of grounds and better accommodation for holding the show. We would like our successors to secure land for the above purpose, as we believe our Township Council and other parties would assist in the matter, and thus place us on a level with other townships.

We hope to see our farmers take more interest in the Society, as we believe by so doing we will be benefited by the improvement of our stock, and get a new and better class of agriculturalists.

Tilbury, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		101 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		9 94	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		125 58	
" Borrowed		150 00	
" Miscellaneous		41 50	
" Percentage of Prizes retained		7 19	
			435 21
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		6 51	
" Amount paid in Prizes		131 25	
" General Disbursements		278 69	
			416 45
Balance in hand			18 76

Chatham Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		97 83	
" Members' Subscriptions		51 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		39 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		70 38	
" Municipal Grant		50 00	
" Special Subscriptions		15 00	
			323 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	35 50		
" Plants and Flowers	35 75		
" Vegetables	15 25		
		86 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		4 75	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		53 00	
" Miscellaneous		21 26	
" Printing and Advertising, $69.33; Musical Bands, $25		94 33	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			284 84
Balance in hand			38 47

KINGSTON, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		132 53	
" Members' Subscriptions		209 30	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		15 20	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
			707 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Poultry	30 50		
" Fruits, $16.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $60.75 ; Vegetables, $45.25	122 75		
" Prizes for Fine Arts, $14; Ladies' Works, $57.25	71 25		
	224 50		
Unclaimed	0 50		
		224 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $58.78 ; Musical Bands, $14		72 78	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		104 29	
			401 07
Balance in hand			305 96

REPORT.

The Society held its usual Summer Exhibition in the Drill Shed, on the day of July. The spring weather opened favourably, and the constant showers of rain were of great advantage to the producing of fine vegetables early in the season, the result of which was evident at the July show. Vegetables of all kinds were remarkably fine, and in great abundance; at no previous exhibition were they surpassed so early in the season. The display of flowers was good, but not so extensive as should have been in a city where so many lovers of flowers cultivate the very choicest kinds.

Entries in the classes of Ladies' Work. Manufactures, Fine Arts and Fruits were not so numerous as at previous exhibitions. The show of Poultry was large and in its class the various sections were well represented.

It is greatly to be regretted that a warmer interest is not manifested by the citizens in promoting the great objects of the Society. It is impossible for the Directors to succeed in having all the shows as successful as they ought to be, without the assistance of such persons as have it within their means to exhibit more extensively in the various classes ; and unless exhibitors and others are disposed to take a more active part in carrying forward the working of the Society, it will be a matter to consider whether or not the Society will continue its exhibitions.

LAMBTON, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		280 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		285 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		187 74	
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" West Lambton Arbitration instalment		100 00	
" Subscriptions for 1877		8 00	
			1761 71

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $146; Cattle, $122.25; Sheep, $80.50; Pigs, $34.80; Poultry, $20	403 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $43.30; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.60; Dairy Products, $25.30; Fruits, $40; Plants and Flowers, $2.45; Vegetables, $9.80; Agricultural Implements, $60.25; General Manufactures, $52; Fine Arts, $12.55; Ladies' Work, $40.25.	309 50		
		713 05	
" Prizes for previous years paid		27 60	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 99	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		150 00	
" Printing and Advertising		34 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		140 58	
			1485 22
Balance in hand			276 49

REPORT.

In presenting the Fourth Annual Report of our Society, we have to say, in addition to former reports, that the Fall Show the past season was the most successful yet held, in respect to number of entries, amount of prizes paid, and amount of receipts, and we would state that much of the credit is due to the untiring efforts of the Arkona Committee of Management, and in justice must say that Arkona has the finest grounds for the Fall Show in the Riding.

There is a vast improvement in Agricultural Implements, the three new establishments in the Riding making a decidedly good appearance, and our Riding should feel proud that some of its manufactures compete successfully in the Provincial Fairs.

The cheese industry is still improving, and we hold about third place in the Province for quantity annually shipped. In the Ladies' department, though the classes are more varied than formerly, we would suggest to our successors a still more varied list, and better premiums. It is a fact beyond contradiction, that the majority of those paying for entrance tickets, go expressly to see the Ladies' handiwork.

The amount paid out for premiums in the Spring Show was $70, the expenses in connection therewith about $30. This is far too much for the benefits derived therefrom. Last season only one horse came from outside to stay in the County, and if no better success is anticipated we would suggest that it be discontinued, as but very few interest themselves in the matter, and, generally speaking, every animal entered for premium got one. Should the Spring Show be continued, the Directors and members should make an effort, and have it more generally interesting. One feature adopted by many sister Societies in the Province, is the giving of medals to first prize male animals and other leading articles. Medals are much cheaper, but are regarded by winners as more valuable.

We would suggest that the Prize List be printed in pamphlet form, as in our second year, which realized $10 over and above all costs, and was more generally distributed.

Special prizes were freely given, and your Directors hope they will be continued and increased.

In conclusion we may state that we feel satisfied at the progress that has been made, and though we may pay better premiums than our adjoining Ridings, we still have a surplus on hand.

Comparative statement for the four years as follows :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	$	$	$	$ c.
No. of Entries	1220	1621	1578	1543 00
Members	303	268	345	285 00
Prizes Awarded	570	502	664	713 05
Assistance at Show	9	4	32	16 88
Printing, Advertising	69	30	61	34 00
Postage, Stationery	18	12	8	3 55
Directors' and Judges' Expenses	34	29	56	59 15
Gate Receipts	180	137	194	187 74
Salaries	58	42	49	51 00

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Bosanquet.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		14 49	
" Members' Subscriptions		106 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		55 86	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		79 76	
			256 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fall Show		198 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		25 90	
			233 90
Balance in hand			22 96

Brooke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		275 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		117 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		2 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		90 06	
			484 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $53.25 ; Cattle, $46 ; Sheep, $39.50 ; Pigs, $18.50 ; Poultry, $4.70	161 95		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.75 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.25 ; Dairy Products, $5.30 ; Fruits, $7.40 ; Agricultural Implements, $14 ; General Manufactures, $15.05 ; Ladies' Work, $14.30 ; Ploughing Match, $19	95 05		
		257 00	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $14; Musical Bands, $10		24 00	
" Working Expenses		27 09	
			311 59
Balance in hand			173 32

Euphemia and Dawn.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		84 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		32 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $68.31; Municipal Grant, $30		98 31	
			310 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40.25: Cattle, $31; Sheep, $35; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $2	123 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.70; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $5.65; Plants and Flowers, $1.75; Agricultural Implements, $13.75; General Manufactures, $11.75: Ladies' Work, $10.75	77 60		
		200 85	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		4 63	
" Printing and Advertising		13 40	
" Working Expenses		25 85	
			244 73
Balance in hand			65 69

Plympton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		63 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		229 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		112 35	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		9 80	
			555 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $44.25; Cattle, $62; Sheep, $54.50; Pigs, $12.75; Poultry, $6.25	179 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.45; Dairy Products, $10.30; Fruits, $10.30; Plants and Flowers $1.60; Vegetables, $3.40; Agricultural Implements, $5.25; General Manufactures, $19.60; Ladies' Work, $16.35; Extras, $7.85	114 35		
		294 10	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		165 00	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		10 50	
" Printing and Advertising		32 00	
" Working Expenses		42 32	
			543 92
Balance in hand			11 68

Warwick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		9 79	
" Members' Subscriptions		76 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		20 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $72.81; Municipal Grant, $20		92 81	
" Miscellaneous		40 45	
			239 30
Cr.			
By Total expenditure for Prizes, &c.			210 30
Balance in hand			19 00

LAMBTON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		309 76	
" Members' Subscriptions		149 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		31 50	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Donations		24 50	
" Moore Society, as per agreement		205 93	
" Earnest money, on sale of land		25 00	
			1646 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $168.50; Cattle, $115; Sheep, $126; Pigs, $45; Poultry, $9.77	464 27		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.50; Dairy Products, $40.75; Fruits, $23.10; Vegetables, $11.40; Agricultural Implements, $23.50; General Manufactures, $16.62; Ladies' Work, $33.	199 87		
		664 14	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings for Show		42 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		118 81	
" Paid Commission on Sale of Land		25 00	
" " Instalment of Award to East Lambton Society		100 00	
" " for Agricultural Publications		12 95	
" Printing and Advertising		41 54	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		120 49	
			1544 93
Balance in hand			101 26

Chatham, Dover and Sombra.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		134 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		28 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		148 44	
" Miscellaneous		24 90	
			336 14

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $8.75; Sheep, $7; Pigs, $9.75; Poultry, $0.75	50 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.95; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $9.95; Fruits, $3.75; General Manufactures, $13.25; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $18.90; Ploughing Match, $31	103 80		
		154 55	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		12 65	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		35 00	
" Printing and Advertising		12 75	
" Working Expenses		14 50	
			229 45
Balance in hand			106 69

Enniskillen.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		24 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		118 40	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		17 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $87.20; Municipal Grant, $200		287 20	
			447 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $30; Cattle, $26.70; Sheep, $41.50; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $3.50	110 70		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.95; Dairy Products, $15.20; Fruits, $2.70; Vegetables, $9.40; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; General Manufactures, $15.30; Fine Arts, $7; Ladies' Work, $8.75	83 50		
		194 20	
" Prizes for previous years paid		21 10	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		113 50	
" Printing and Advertising		25 75	
" Working Expenses		45 70	
			400 25
Balance in hand			47 10

Moore.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		58 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		147 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		116 00	
			322 30
Cr.			
By Paid County Society for Union Exhibition		208 32	
" " for Agricultural Publications		25 12	
" Printing and Advertising		10 50	
" Working Expenses		31 25	
			275 19
Balance in hand			47 11

Sarnia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		70 81	
" Members' Subscriptions and Donations		195 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		81 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $128.80; Municipal Grant, $100		228 80	
			575 61
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $46; Cattle, $56; Sheep, $38; Pigs, $20.50; Poultry, $14	174 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $51.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.68; Dairy Products, $19.45; Fruits, $17.58; Agricultural Implements, $27.50; General Manufactures, $24; Ladies' Work, $20.25	184 96		
		359 46	
" Working Expenses		94 75	
			454 21
Balance in hand			121 40

LANARK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		65 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		337 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		463 62	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $150		850 00	
" Borrowed		150 00	
			1866 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $159.75; Cattle, $103.50; Sheep, $72.75; Pigs, $22.50; Poultry, $52.00	410 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $109.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $57; Dairy Products, $34.75; Growing Crops, $167.50; Agricultural Implements, $86.50; General Manufactures, $78; Fine Arts, and Ladies' Work, $109.50; Domestic Work, $33.50	671 25		
	1081 75		
Less as per By-Law	202 00		
		879 75	
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		339 50	
" Paid Note		175 00	
" " for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		52 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $42; Musical Bands, $20		62 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		296 79	
			1805 79
Balance in hand			60 43

REPORT.

* * * * In reference to your Society we have to report prosperity. Notwithstanding that our crops suffered severely from the June frost, followed by a long-continued drought, and then attacked by the potato bug and grasshopper, we had a very fair crop of cereals, and an over average crop of roots. Our Exhibition, held on the 1st and 2nd days of October last, was the largest we ever had, both in the number of entries and visitors. At the small fee of ten cents for admission to the grounds we took in the sum of $463.60. We enlarged our Agricultural Hall last year, and it was very fortunate that we did so, as otherwise we would not have had room enough to display the entries. The building is now 100 feet long and 60 wide, with a gallery all round the building. We have reason to be thankful for the success of our Society, and we are confident that it is to a very large extent improving the prosperity of the surrounding country, by giving our farmers, mechanics, domestics, and artists a stimulus to produce animals and articles of a superior quality.

Dalhousie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		86 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		89 50	
" Borrowed		210 00	
" Sale of Seeds, $204.96 ; Miscellaneous, $2.86		207 82	
			594 12
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		11 14	
" Prizes for Horses, $23.25; Cattle, $12.25; Sheep, $16.25; Pigs, $2	53 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.20; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.10; Dairy Products, $5.75; Fruits, $1.05 ; Vegetables, $260 ; Agricultural Implements, $7.50; General Manufactures, $11.75 ; Ladies' Work, $15.35	66 30		
		120 05	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		9 00	
" Paid Loan and Interest		214 95	
" " on purchase of Seeds		285 22	
" " for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		27 85	
			681 21
Balance due Treasurer			87 09

Lanark.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		117 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		126 10	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		30 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		110 00	
" Sale of Seeds, $142.51 ; Miscellaneous, $3		145 51	
			529 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $21.50 ; Cattle, $19 ; Sheep, $11.25 ; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $2.75	60 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.25 ; Dairy Products, $10.50 ; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $3.25; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $24.65 ; Ladies' Work, $15	97 55		
		158 05	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		16 60	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		202 83	
" " for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		26 75	
" Printing and Advertising		13 20	
" Working Expenses		31 30	
			448 73
Balance in hand			80 48

Pakenham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		154 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $25		165 00	
" Miscellaneous		9 50	
			329 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $49.28; Cattle, $23.77; Sheep, $13.28; Pigs, $6.07; Poultry, $5.85	97 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.68; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.25; Dairy Products, $7.88; Growing Crops, $40; Fruits, $1.35; Plants and Flowers, $0.68; Vegetables, $5.43; Agricultural Implements, $11.03; General Manufactures. $43.87; Fine Arts, $264; Ladies' Work, $11.25	145 06		
		242 71	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		8 00	
" Paid for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		35 25	
" Printing and Advertising		5 72	
" Working Expenses		40 00	
			331 68
Balance due Treasurer			2 68

LANARK, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		14	
" Members' Subscriptions		169 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		104 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Rent of grounds		10 00	
			983 24
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $71; Cattle, $49; Sheep, $16; Pigs, $14; Poultry, $11.30	161 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $13; Dairy Products, $22; Fruits, $6; Plants and Flowers, $9; Agricultural Implements, $22; General Manufactures, $18.25; Ladies' Work, $24.75; Ploughing Match, $50	186 75		
		348 05	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		280 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		229 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $81.94; Musical Bands, $12...		93 94	
" Working Expenses		67 60	
			1019 09
Balance due Treasurer			35 85

REPORT.

The usual annual Fall Exhibition was held in the Drill Shed, Perth, and the grounds adjoining, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th September, 1878. This action was deemed advisable, as in the present state of the finances, the Directors felt they were not warranted in incurring any great expense in enlarging and fitting up the present exhibition building on the grounds of the Society, which would require to be done, before it is used again—being much too small for the purpose, and otherwise out of repair. The Exhibition was financially successful, although, in other respects, scarcely equal to what it has been of late years—the number of entries not being as large as formerly; but in quality the articles and animals shown were very good, and on the whole creditable. This may be accounted for in part from the small amount of funds available for prizes—so meagre that in many cases they are not sufficient to compensate the exhibitor for the expense and trouble of bringing out stock and produce—and a determined and manifest indifference by agriculturists toward the workings of Agricultural Societies; and it is to be deeply regretted that very many in our midst who are engaged in agricultural pursuits are so indifferent to the improvement of stock and the culture of the soil. It seems we have too many farmers who lose sight of the real benefit to be derived from such societies, and who will not subscribe one dollar unless they are satisfied that by doing so, they can put ten times that amount directly into their own pockets. This is the cause to a great extent of the unsuccess of our Societies, and one of the principal difficulties which the Directors have from year to year to contend with.

The annual Ploughing Match was held under the auspices of your Society, on the farm of Mr. Edward Chalmers, in the township of Montague, in the vicinity of the village of Smith's Falls, on the 24th day of October last, and was very successful—a large amount in cash and implements, &c., was subscribed towards the prize list, thus causing the outlay of the Society to be comparatively trifling, and we would hereby tender our hearty thanks to the gentlemen who so liberally contributed. * * * * *

Drummond.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		78 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		58 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			276 50
Cr.			
By Paid on Purchase and Keep of Live Stock		149 94	
" Printing and Advertising		2 00	
" Working Expenses		1 56	
			153 50
Balance in hand			123 00

Montague.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		104 01	
" Members' Subscriptions		138 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		45 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Sale of Seeds		500 04	
			927 05

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $38.50 ; Cattle, $24.75 ; Sheep, $22.25 ; Pigs, $3.50 ; Poultry, $3.50	92 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36 : Roots and other hoed crops, $33.45 ; Dairy Products, $12.25 ; Fruits, $8.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $45 ; General Manufactures, $9.75 ; Ladies' Work, $36.50 ; Ploughing Match, $10	191 70		
		284 20	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		12 81	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		495 52	
" " for Agricultural Publications		24 00	
" Printing and Advertising		19 75	
" Working Expenses		29 50	
			865 78
Balance in hand			61 27

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		92 57	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		313 75	
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Use of Grounds		94 30	
Cr.			1393 12
By Prizes for Horses, $102 ; Cattle, $85.40; Sheep, $80.50; Pigs, $23.50 ; Poultry, $9.50	300 90		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $44.60 ; Dairy Products, $30.50 ; Fruits, $8.47 ; Plants and Flowers, $6 ; Vegetables, $16.50; Agricultural Implements, $45.50 ; General Manufactures, $70 ; Fine Arts, $10 ; Ladies' Work, $90	322 57		
		623 47	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		411 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		189 37	
" Printing and Advertising		67 92	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		92 00	
			1383 76
Balance in hand			9 36

Bastard and Crosby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		69 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		74 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		104 00	
Cr.			247 94
By Prizes for Horses, $20 ; Cattle, $22 ; Sheep, $12 ; Pigs, $5.	59 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $14 ; Growing Crops, $30 ; Fruits, $2 ; Vegetables, $3.20 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $8 ; Ladies' Work, $12	107 20		
		166 20	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses		24 50	
			205 70
Balance in hand			42 24

Crosby, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		164 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		30 00	
			337 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		26 30	
" Prizes for Horses, $23; Cattle, $37.50; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $6.50	94 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $25.50; Dairy Products, $9.50; Growing Crops, $42; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $20.25; General Manufactures, $36.25; Ladies' Work, $20.06	192 31		
		286 31	
" Paid Borrowed Money and Interest		110 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses		24 75	
			453 36
Balance due Treasurer			115 81

Lansdowne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance in hand, as per Annual Report		42 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		97 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		120 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		110 00	
" Sale of Stock		10 50	
			381 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $23.75; Cattle, $15.50; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $4.75; Poultry, $5	60 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $2.25; Dairy Products, $11.75; Vegetables, $8.69; Agricultural Implements, $2.50; General Manufactures, $11.55; Ladies' Work, $26	62 74		
		123 49	
" Paid Borrowed Money and Interest		177 75	
" " on Purchase of Live Stock		33 50	
" " for Agricultural or Horticultural Publications		17 25	
" Printing and Advertising		16 50	
" Working Expenses		39 21	
			407 70
Balance due Treasurer			26 48

Leeds and Lansdowne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		53 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $57; Municipal Grant, $50		107 00	
" Miscellaneous		7 50	
			224 60
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		11 23	
" Prizes for Horses, $15; Cattle, $10.50; Sheep, $6.75; Pigs, $4.75	37 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy Products, $14.77; General Manufactures, $5.75; Ladies' Work, $13	48 25		
		85 25	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		209 24	
" Printing and Advertising		17 84	
" Working Expenses		6 89	
			330 45
Balance due the Treasurer			105 85

LEEDS, NORTH, AND GRENVILLE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		635 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		232 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		172 68	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds of Service		11 00	
" Miscellaneous		31 50	
			1782 51
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		20 00	
" Prizes for Horses, $150.25; Cattle, $61.50; Sheep, $66.50; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $41.75	341 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $66.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $56.50; Dairy Products, $19.50; Fruits, $27; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $148.75; Fine Arts, $36.70; Ladies' Work, $41.50	425 70		
	766 70		
Per centage retained	111 30		
		655 40	
" Prizes for previous years paid		42 87	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 35	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		79 01	
" Paid on Live Stock		303 59	
" Printing and Advertising, $43.79; Musical Bands, $10..		53 79	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, and Treasurer		100 50	
			1674 51
Balance in hand			108 00

Elmsley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		106 72	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		16 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		123 28	
" Proceeds of Service		5 25	
			252 15
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32.25; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $22.50; Pigs, $4.50	77 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.12; Dairy products, $11.50; Fruits, $4; General Manufactures, $18.61; Ladies' Work, $28.60	92 58		
		170 33	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		14 00	
" Printing and Advertising		15 50	
" Working Expenses		52 16	
			251 99
Balance in hand			16

Kitley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		114 46	
" Members' Subscriptions		72 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		145 20	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		133 93	
" Special Subscriptions		37 00	
" Refreshment Booth		21 50	
" Miscellaneous		16 00	
			540 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $77; Cattle, $38.75; Sheep, $20.85; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $12	163 60		
" Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $14; Dairy Products, $25; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $15; Agricultural Implements, $19; General Manufactures, $27; Fine Arts, $18; Ladies' Work, $22	145 00		
		308 60	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		48 00	
" Working Expenses		53 62	
			415 22
Balance in hand			124 87

Oxford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		28 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $95.93; Municipal Grant, $14		109 93	
" Miscellaneous		1 00	
			221 23

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report..		17 35	
" Prizes for Horses, $35; Cattle, $32.50; Sheep, $15.75; Pigs, $10.25; Poultry, $4.50	98 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.45; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.90; Dairy Products, $10.46; Fruits, $1.30; Vegetables, $5.85; Agricultural Implements, $8.50; General Manufactures, $4.50; Fine Arts, 90c.; Ladies' Work, $30.60	91 46		
		189 46	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses.....		23 05	
			239 86
Balance due Treasurer			18 63

Wolford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 43	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		116 15	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		65 60	
			200 18
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28.34; Cattle, $10; Sheep, $11.50; Pigs, $3.17; Poultry, $0.70	53 71		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.80; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.34; Dairy Products, $2.34; General Manufactures, $11.40; Ladies' Work, $6.16	38 04		
		91 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		6 65	
" Printing and Advertising		6 85	
" Working Expenses.....		16 00	
			121 25
Balance in hand.....			78 93

LENNOX.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		115 28	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		238 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation and Special Prizes.....		36 00	
			1089 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $143; Cattle, $93.50; Sheep, $85; Pigs, $41; Poultry, $12	374 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.15; Dairy Products, $13.25; Fruits, $5.50; Agricultural Implements, $127; General Manufactures, $37; Fine Arts, $14.50; Ladies' Work, $55.36	296 01		
		670 51	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		273 00	
" Printing and Advertising		27 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		85 99	
			1057 00
Balance in hand			32 28

Amherst Island.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		12 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		63 00	
			138 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $17.85; Cattle, $15.75; Sheep, $17.25; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $3.80	62 11		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.95; Dairy Products, $3.25; Fruits, $1.50; Vegetables, $1.50; Ploughing Match, $10.05	35 79		
		97 90	
" Working Expenses		7 20	
			105 10
Balance in hand			32 90

NOTE.—This Society is improving, as indicated by the success of the Annual Exhibition, which, both as to the quantity and quality of its exhibits, indicated that a greater interest is being felt by the islanders in its important objects.

Ernestown.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		65 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $210; Municipal Grant, $10		220 00	
" Miscellaneous		5 00	
			290 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		39 11	
" Prizes for Horses, $24.30; Cattle, $17.95; Sheep, $28.20; Pigs, $8.90; Poultry, $4.90	84 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.40; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.40; Dairy Products, $3.55; Fruits, $5.75; Vegetables, $2.75; Agricultural Implements, $3.10; General Manufactures, $9.30; Fine Arts, $7.60; Ladies' Work, $5.94	57 79		
		142 04	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		7 50	
" Printing and Advertising		10 50	
" Working Expenses		20 62	
			219 77
Balance in hand			70 23

LINCOLN.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		136 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		413 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		680 45	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $510		1210 00	
" Donations		157 30	
" Borrowed		129 43	
" Rent of Grounds		90 00	
			2816 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $288; Cattle, $124.50; Sheep, $182.58; Pigs, $64; Poultry, $43	702 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $65; Roots and other hoed crops, $50.75; Dairy Products, $24.50; Growing Crops, $52.50; Fruits, $71.50; Plants and Flowers, $27.75; General Manufactures, $75; Fine Arts, $19.25; Ladies' Work, $127.75	514 00		
		1216 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		7 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		270 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		374 17	
" Paid borrowed Money		372 86	
" Printing and Advertising, $69.75; Musical Bands, $50..		119 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		454 47	
			2814 25
Balance in hand			2 43

Clinton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		40 82	
" Members' Subscriptions		195 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		139 00	
" Sale of Stock, $129.80; Proceeds of Service, $100		229 80	
" Miscellaneous		51 02	
			655 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $119.50; Cattle, $24; Sheep, $61.50; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $12.75	225 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $28.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.25; Dairy Products, $12.70; Fruits, $17.75; General Manufactures, $26.25; Ladies' Work, $12.80	108 00		
		333 75	
" Legal Advice		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $34; Musical Bands, $15		49 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		66 67	
			454 42
Balance in hand			201 22

Grantham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		37 79	
" Members' Subscriptions		157 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $108; Municipal Grant, $60		168 00	
			362 79
Cr.			
By Paid to Electoral District Society for Union Show	325 00		
			325 00
Balance in hand			37 79

Grimsby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		10 15	
" Members' Subscriptions		297 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		284 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $350		490 00	
" Miscellaneous		292 77	
			1374 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $107; Cattle, $36; Sheep, $55.75; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $15	228 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.90; Fruits, $34.98; Vegetables, $10; General Manufactures, $59.05; Ladies' Work, $38.35	185 10		
		413 85	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the erection of Buildings		287 10	
" Paid on Note		495 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $37.25; Musical Bands, $15		52 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants		115 41	
			1363 61
Balance in hand			11 06

LONDON, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		300 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		1112 00	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" Donation		2 50	
" Interest		14 30	
			1778 85
Cr.			
By Paid Western Fair Association		1200 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		140 50	
			1345 00
Balance in hand			433 85

Western Fair Association.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2807 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		2938 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		7142 12	
" Sale of Booths, Stands, Stables, &c.		1482 85	
" Interest		140 32	
			14510 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $1181; Cattle, $1060; Sheep, $715; Pigs, $307; Poultry, $266	3529 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $177; Roots and other hoed crops, $103.50; Dairy Products, $259; Fruits, $480; Plants and Flowers, $290.50; Vegetables, $139; Agricultural Implements, $341; General Manufactures, $855.50; Fine Arts, $555; Ladies' Work, $266.50..	3467 50		
		6996 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, etc		437 87	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		490 68	
" Judges		268 00	
" Forage		292 68	
" Printing and Advertising		427 32	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		1388 36	
			10301 41
Balance in hand			4209 19

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—A speech from the President at the close of the Western Fair has always been part of our programme, and I must endeavour to say a few words to shew how much reason we have to be thankful for the many advantages the inhabitants of this fair and fertile portion of Ontario possess at present, and what ample encouragement we have to expect that increased success will reward our efforts for improvement in the future. I sincerely congratulate you on the wealth, intelligence, enterprise and rapid improvement in this, our beloved Province, of which the splendid display of all that conduces to a country's welfare at this, our Western Fair, is ample evidence.

It is now just ten years since the Western Fair was first established. No doubt a great number that are here to-day were present at our first Exhibition. Ten years is a very brief space in the life of a nation, but if we take a glance at the changes that have taken place even in that short space of time, we have abundant reason to be satisfied, and to feel confident that our exertions will be forwarded by continued and even greater progress as time develops our resources. At that time our only market for our surplus live stock was the United States, subject to a vexatious duty imposed at the caprice of a foreign Government. Now, owing to the improved means of transportation and the enlightened policy of our Mother Country, the best market in Europe is open to us, and the quality of our stock insures us a ready demand and a remunerative price. Since our Western Fair was established, cheese factories have spread and multiplied over nearly the whole of Ontario, which have added immensely to our natural wealth. That this country is admirably adapted for dairy farming was proved at the Centennial, when the cheese of Ontario was placed in competition with the whole world, and secured the highest prize. But what is of more consequence than even the direct profit of stock and dairy farming, is the fact that it prevents that rapid deterioration of the soil from continually growing grain, which was sure to be the result when wheat was almost our only agricultural export.

Any one who has paid attention to the live stock exhibited at this Fair must be con-

vinced that the quality of every class is continually improving, and we have good reason to believe that our Canadian stock is rapidly approaching that standard of excellence to which long continued efforts, combined with skill and capital, have raised the farm stock of Great Britain.

I think we may fairly claim that Exhibitions of this kind are one of the chief causes that have contributed to give Ontario the high reputation she has obtained for the excellence of the products of both her factories and her farms. These Fairs are books that all may read. Here are lessons by which all may profit, printed in type so striking and impressive that few are likely to forget. It would be a great mistake to suppose that a person's education is completed when he leaves school. If we mean to keep pace with the march of civilization and improvement that is rapidly remodelling the civilized world, we must continue to learn while we live, and as practical, profitable schools for men and women we may safely assert that these exhibitions are unrivalled. Here the ideas developed by the ingenuity of our inventors, the skill of our manufacturers and the result of the patience and experiments of our leading agriculturists are, as it were, thrown into our common fund for the benefit of all, and more information may be gained there in one short week by studying the works of others than a man in a long lifetime could discover for himself. That this idea is becoming universal is proved by the efforts made and expense incurred by the leading nations of the world in establishing World's Fairs. But in spite of all that has been done elsewhere, I am proud to say that these Exhibitions of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures are better supported and more keenly appreciated in Ontario, especially in this western portion of it, than in any other country of the world. We maintain more shows and better ones in proportion to our wealth and population than any other people, and I am happy to say that we are now reaping the benefit of the intelligence and enterprise that our people have displayed. Here we not only learn ourselves, but teach others what Canada can manufacture and produce, and in consequence our live stock has become so noted for its excellence that our breeders find a profitable market in supplying all parts of the United States with valuable animals for breeding purposes; and the superiority of our agricultural implements of all kinds, was so apparent at the great World's Fairs that our manufacturers are now supplying the most distant parts of the earth with their machines, and may safely challenge competition either for quality or price.

I believe that there is a bright future in store for our beloved country. Many of you can recollect the time when this part of the Province was an unbroken forest, and many of the old pioneers are still present who nobly did their duty in subduing the wilderness and changing the lonely home of the Indian to a land covered with busy cities, fertile fields and happy homes.

When we contemplate the astonishing changes that have been accomplished by the industry and perseverance of our people, and consider the facilities that are now available for a still more rapid advance in the years to come, no cloud appears to shadow the brilliant destiny that seems certainly awaiting us. All that is required to realize our brightest hopes, is that our young people, the rising generation, should beware of the extravagance and idleness that too often accompany prosperity. Let them emulate the virtues of their fathers, the economy and industry that have made our country what it is, and then, undoubtedly, the Dominion of Canada will be the brightest, as well as the broadest, jewel in the British Crown.

As an evidence that the importance of our Dominion is fully recognized in our Mother Country, and that Canadian loyalty is duly appreciated, we may proudly point to the fact that the daughter of our beloved Queen is about to take up her residence amongst us as the Consort of our Governor-General, conferring an honour upon Canada hitherto unparalleled in colonial history.

I will not detain you longer with regard to our present Exhibition; it has been a perfect success. In many departments we have had a larger show than on any other occasion; and although in some classes there has not been so many animals on the ground the quality of all has never been excelled. On account of the number of railway coupons received from visitors that have not yet been counted I cannot inform you exactly of the amount of our receipts, but from the crowds that have thronged our grounds I am convinced that our funds will come out all right; that, after paying all prizes and expenses,

we shall have a considerable surplus to lay by for the support of the Western Fair next year.

I desire to thank the judges and officials for their efficient and valuable services during the Exhibition.

The different railway companies also deserve great credit for their exertions to provide accommodation for all the passengers and freight coming to the Exhibition.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will conclude by calling for three cheers for the Queen. God bless her.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		622 08	
" Members' Subscriptions		308 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Interest on General and Real Estate account		551 91	
			2181 99
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Paid Treasurer of Western Fair		1000 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		109 50	
			1537 00
Balance in hand			644 99

REPORT.

It is the duty of your Directors at the annual meeting to give you a report of the affairs of your Society for the past year, and to direct your attention to anything which requires consideration with reference to your proceedings for the time to come, and also to place on record a brief account of the past season and its effects on the agriculture of the county.

In reviewing the events of the year 1878, we are called upon to sympathize with the inhabitants of the many parts of the earth that have been sorely afflicted. Famine in the East Indies and China, war in Europe and Asia, and the yellow fever in the Southern States, have spread death and desolation in many lands, while we have great reason to be thankful that neither war, pestilence, nor famine have invaded our borders, and that we have been blessed with health, peace, and plenty in our happy land.

The past season has been an extraordinary one in many respects; last winter was unprecedented for its mild, warm weather, and the absence of snow; in fact, it was more like Italy than Canada, and although it was favourable for the fall wheat, still the want of sleighing to facilitate business, and the muddy roads that we had not been accustomed to, would incline most people to prefer our ordinary Canadian winters to the Italian-like one we had last year. The spring opened early, but the growth was checked and the fruit much injured by several untimely frosts in May and June; still at the end of June there was a prospect of excellent crops of nearly all kinds; but the extreme heat in the first half of July scorched the spring grain and reduced the yield at least one half of what it would have been if the weather had been moderately cool. The fall wheat was nearly filled before the great heat came on, and turned out a splendid crop—the best we have had for many years.

For our account of the Western Fair last Fall, we would refer you to the President's Speech and the financial statement that has been printed and will be distributed among you. But we must congratulate you that after paying all prizes and expenses connected with the last Fair, we had a surplus of over $1200, which has been added to our reserve fund.

This is a very satisfactory exhibit as compared with the previous fairs of 1875 and 1876, when we had a deficiency of $1000 on each occasion, and had to draw on our reserve fund to meet the loss.

We think we may fairly claim that the prominent and ever-increasing success of the Western Fair, since it was first established, proves to a demonstration that it has been at least as well managed as any other exhibition of the kind. Still there may be reason for some complaints; some regulations that require amendment; but you must recollect that perfection is unattainable in institutions of this kind,—experience is ever discovering some defects and pointing out some improvements necessary to keep pace with the progress of the age and the ever-varying wants of the community.

One point that deserves consideration is whether it would be wise to award medals instead of money-prizes in many classes of arts and manufactures. There is no doubt that manufacturers in general derive a direct benefit from the advertisement of their goods and the sales they make at the fairs amply sufficient to repay them for the trouble and expense of placing them on exhibition. And as a permanent testimonial of merit, most of the exhibitors of arts and manufactures would greatly prefer a medal to the money they now receive. If this idea can be carried into effect it would be a great saving of our funds, and would enable us to offer larger prizes in those classes where it may be considered necessary to induce exhibitors to attend. This, and many other matters, would demand the careful consideration of the incoming Board.

The Western Fair is now an important institution, and requires a great deal of time and attention on the part of the Directors and officers to conduct it properly. It may be considered a hardship for Directors to spend so much time and care in the service of the public for nothing, as the law does not allow them to receive any remuneration, and so it would undoubtedly be a hardship if any man was obliged to accept the office, but if he accepts it voluntarily, he has no right to grumble, and is bound in honour to perform the duties, whatever may be the sacrifice. Gentlemen, the election of Directors is your duty, it depends on your choice whether we are to have an active, energetic Board, or one quite the reverse, and it certainly would be well to be careful to select men who would be both able and willing to bestow their time and attention on the various important matters that come before them. * * * * *

We have heard very little about selling the Exhibition Grounds during the past year, the decisive vote of the citizens against it when the matter was last submitted to them has settled that question for some time. Still there is a large party in the city who believe that sooner or later we shall have to move. This fact although it does not threaten any trouble for the present, is still sufficient to prevent the investment of our funds in improvements on the grounds which we might have done had we been secure in our possession.

In conclusion we would make honourable mention of the cordial and effcient manner in which the Directors of the City Society have co-operated with us during the year; the utmost harmony and good feeling has characterized the proceedings of the joint board; among the members the good of the Association seemed to be the only object in view. While such feelings animate the Directors it should not be difficult to secure all necessary improvements, and to maintain the Western Fair in the proud position it at present occupies as the best as well as the first Central Show established in the Province.

Dorchester, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		63 74	
" Members' Subscriptions		157 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $101.44; Municipal Grant, $100		201 44	
" Rent of Grounds		15 00	
" Borrowed for Building Hall		100 00	
			537 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40.50; Cattle, $44.50; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $4	114 00		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50; Dairy Products, $4.75; Ladies' Work, $17.75	53 75		
		167 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of Buildings		243 00	
" Printing and Advertising		38 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		71 29	
			520 79
Balance in hand			16 89

London.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		20 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		155 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $109.28; Municipal Grant, $25		134 28	
			309 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $102.50; Cattle, $73; Sheep, $30.50; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $9.75	227 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $6.50; Fruits, $3.25; Agricultural Implements, $9.50; Ladies' Work, $12.50	60 75		
		288 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		12 39	
" Printing and Advertising		14 25	
" Working Expenses		32 00	
			347 14
Balance due Treasurer			37 81

Nissouri, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		63 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 96	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		69 28	
			257 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35; Cattle, $35; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $5	105 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $8; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $10; General Manufactures, $9; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $7	80 00		
		185 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			205 00
Balance in hand			52 20

Westminster.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		52 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		221 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			413 94
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $90.50; Cattle, $70; Sheep, $71; Pigs, $25.75	257 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.50; Roots and other Crops, $15.50; Dairy Products, $15.75; Fruits, $6; Agricultural Implements, $10.75; Ladies' Work, $25.	103 50		
		359 75	
" Printing and Advertising		9 00	
" Working Expenses		32 88	
			401 63
Balance in hand			12 31

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		235 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		370 53	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donations		20 00	
" Rent of Tent, $5; Rent of grounds, $17.25		22 25	
" Proceeds of Mortgage		406 04	
			1754 07
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		41 29	
" Prizes for Horses, $144.25; Cattle, $91.25; Sheep, $97.75; Pigs, $27.25; Poultry, $27.10	387 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $20; Dairy Products, $22.20; Agricultural Implements, $18; General Manufactures, $60.65; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $28.65	171 75		
	559 35		
Unpaid	29 85		
		529 50	
" Prizes for previous year paid		46 60	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		410 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		19 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		363 00	
" " Interest on Mortgage		125 76	
" Printing and Advertising, $56.70; Musical Bands, $12		68 70	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		224 00	
			1828 26
Balance due Treasurer			74 19

REPORT.

Herewith are submitted, with a recommendation for adoption, the names of 224 members of the Society for 1878 at $1 each, the names of forty-five lady members at twenty-five cents each, and also the Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements duly audited.

Your Directors regret to be under the necessity of once more reporting a deficit. For this several causes may be assigned. The receipts, both for membership and at the gate on show days, were considerably less then in 1877, and this, no doubt, was largely due to the prevailing depression. On the other hand, your Directors found themselves compelled, in order to keep pace with the Society's progress, to make certain improvements, and these together with the payment of the judges' expenses, which could no longer be avoided, added very sensibly to the expenditures. The competition in all the classes at the Fall Show was so keen that very few prizes were left unclaimed, and the amount actually awarded as prizes was larger than in any previous year. At the same time it may be stated though the balance reported as due Treasurer is larger than it was one year ago, it is in reality less, for while at last annual meeting there remained as a debt the sum of $46.60 of the prizes of 1877, which have since been paid, there is now little or no debt on account of prizes, as all prizes remaining unpaid after this date, under the amended regulations, become forfeited to the Society.

Shortly after last annual meeting, your Directors had their attention called to the urgent necessity for increased building accommodation, to which reference was made in last annual report. This matter became still more pressing from the representations made by the Directors of the Strathroy Horticultural Society that it was very desirable, in order to a continuance of the union of the shows of both societies, that more room should be provided. A committee was appointed to examine carefully the grounds and buildings, and report what improvements were necessary, and the work assigned to them was duly performed. In order that any steps taken might be strictly legal, a special general meeting of all the members of at least two years' standing was called and held in the Fireman's Hall, March 23rd, 1878, to consider the expediency of giving the Directors power to sell a portion of the grounds, or mortgage to raise money for the required improvements. At this meeting full power was given to the Board to sell, lease, or mortgage at their discretion. It was resolved to reserve 19 acres, and offer for sale the rear $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres, but your Directors regret to say that they had no advantageous offer for the land. After careful consideration your Directors decided on the erection of a new hall 36 x 70. Tenders were called for, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. McBeth and McNeice for $360, their tender being the lowest. The new building was satisfactorily finished in time for the Fal Show, and the one fact that even with the additional room thus provided the space was scarcely adequate for the display made in the several classes, your Directors believe to be ample justification for the course adopted. In order to meet the expenditure thus incurred, and also for the erection of new sheep pens, and other improvement, the old mortgage was liquidated, and a new loan was negotiated with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society for $850, interest only at eight per cent., payable annually for six years, and the whole principal at the end of six years. There is also a clause in the mortgage stipulating that the whole or part, not less that $100, may be paid off at the end of any year. Against the debt thus necessarily incurred, stands the land which your Directors trust can shortly be sold to advantage, and the whole debt liquidated.

The year 1878 was remarkable for being the wettest and warmest year on record for many years. The weather was on the whole favourable both to spring work and good crops, except rather severe frosts in May and June, extreme heat in July, and heavy rain in September. Fall wheat was an exceptionally good crop, while spring grains were scarcely an average. The following is an estimate of the yield per acre of the several kinds of grain and roots: Fall wheat, 28 bushels; spring wheat, 10 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; Indian corn, 40 bushels; potatoes, 80 bushels; carrots, 400 bushels; turnips, almost a failure; mangolds, 500 bushels; hay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Fruit was a fair crop, except in apples which were again deficient, though a much better crop than in 1877.

Your Directors, in looking back over the past year are sadly reminded that death has

invaded their ranks, and removed from their councils Mr Archd. Stewart, the second Vice President of the Society. Your Directors deeply regret the loss in the prime of manhood of one who took such an active interest in the Society and used his best energies to advance its interests and promote its prosperity. A resolution of condolence has been forwarded to his bereaved widow.

The Spring Show was again successful, and your Directors would recommend its continuance, but are convinced that it would be better to confine it exclusively to horses, reserving all prizes on cattle till the Fall Show. The Fall Show held Oct. 8th and 9th, was doubtless the best ever held under the Society's auspices, and the number of entries was nearly 500 in excess of 1877. Some of the special features which contributed to this success were the union with the Strathroy Horticultural Society's Show and the special prizes offered, both of which your Directors consider it desirable to continue. They would also acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. H. E. Ketchum, by the officers and men of the Strathroy Fire Brigade, and by the 26th Battalion Band.

Finally, your Directors would congratulate the membership on the position attained by the Society, and trust, by a continuance of the efforts put forth, and the public liberality which has been so marked in the past, it may attain a still higher position in the future. They would cordially thank all who have aided its progress in the past year, and trust, under the management of their successors, the year 1879 may be memorable in its history as one of "upward and onward" progress.

Caradoc.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		40 47	
" Members' Subscriptions		159 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		36 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		95 72	
" Miscellaneous		2 40	
			334 34
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $53.25; Cattle, $50.75; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $12.25	161 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.70; Dairy Products, $7.50; Fruits, $12.75; Vegetables, $7.95; Agricultural Implements, $11.25; General Manufactures, $8.75; Ladies' Work, $10.80.	85 70		
	246 95		
Unpaid	30 90		
		216 05	
" Special Prizes		11 05	
" Printing and Advertising		16 00	
" Working Expenses		42 50	
			285 60
Balance in hand			48 74

Delaware.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		52 82	
" Members' Subscriptions		104 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		46 80	
" Miscellaneous		16 00	
			220 37

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $25.25; Cattle, $28; Sheep, $16.25; Pigs, $11.75; Poultry, $9	90 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.25; Dairy Products, $14.25; Fruits, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $18.75; Ladies' Work, $13.55	97 55		
		187 80	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		20 32	
" Printing and Advertising		16 00	
" Working Expenses		15 10	
			239 22
Balance due Treasurer			18 85

Ekfrid.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		135 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		72 54	
			226 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35.75; Cattle, $36.25; Sheep, $11.20; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $2.50	94 20		
" Paid in prizes for Grains, Implements, &c	71 00		
		165 20	
" Printing and Advertising		10 75	
" Working Expenses		25 19	
			201 14
Balance in hand			25 37

Metcalfe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		80 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		109 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society; $58.39; Municipal Grant, $10		68 39	
			258 84
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $34.50; Cattle, $26.22; Sheep, $44.25; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $4.50	117 97		
" Prizes for Grains and seeds, $16.20; Roots and ther hoed crops, $5.40; Dairy Products, $5.10; Fruits, $4.15; Agricultural Implements, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $10.25	47 60		
		165 57	
" Working Expenses		49 00	
			214 57
Balance in hand			44 27

Mosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		77 75	
" Members' Subscriptions		122 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		72 24	
			271 99

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $57; Cattle, $26.50; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $7.25; Poultry, $4.25	106 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.25; Dairy Products, $13.50; Fruits, $7.25; Agricultural Implements, $5.50; General Manufactures, $24; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $25	114 75		
		220 75	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		37 18	
			267 18
Balance in hand			4 81

Strathroy Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		6 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		108 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		32 04	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		64 41	
" Donation of Secretary		14 50	
" Miscellaneous		5 00	
			230 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruit	28 45		
" " Plants and Flowers	74 05		
" " Vegetables	5 15		
	107 65		
Unpaid	5 15		
		102 50	
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 60	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising		22 00	
" Working Expenses		66 31	
			214 41
Balance in hand			16 22

REPORT.

* * * Your Directors take pleasure in reporting a highly prosperous year in the Society's operations. Two shows were held, one in the beginning of August, and the other on the 8th and 9th days of October, each of which was a decided success. It is hoped that these shows have exerted a powerful influence in stimulating the culture of plants and flowers, and creating a taste for the beautiful and refined. Financially our position, though not as good as could be wished, is nevertheless satisfactory. The balance reported on hand is not large, but when we consider the large sum paid as prizes at two shows, and the extra expenses in fitting new hall, preparing for Midsummer Show, printing, judges, &c., the result cannot be otherwise than gratifying.

In accordance with recommendation contained in last Annual Report, a Midsummer Show was held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of August. Through the kindness of Mr. Pearce, a very eligible location was secured in the new store at the corner of Front and Caradoc Streets. In plants and flowers, the show was a great success, but rather deficient in fruit and vegetables. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, but the financial proceeds, though fair, were hardly equal to our expectations.

The union with the West Middlesex Agricultural Society's Fall Show was again

agreed on for 1878, on the same terms as for 1877. Your Directors have reason to believe that it was advantageous to both Societies, and trust it may be continued for 1879. The show of plants and flowers was excellent, and the display of fruit, one of the best ever seen in Western Ontario.

Your Directors, in accordance with recommendation contained in last Annual Report, took steps to urge on the Directors of West Middlesex Agricultural Society the necessity of providing increased accommodation. The representations so made seem to have received careful consideration, and a new and commodious hall, 70 x 36 feet, was erected in time for the Fall Show. While your Directors have much pleasure in acknowledging the spirit and liberality displayed in providing this additional building, they feel constrained to say that, even with the increased room provided, the space set apart was quite inadequate to an advantageous display of the exhibits in their department. * * *

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		390 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		552 61	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Contribution of E. Williams Society		118 35	
" " Lobo Society		81 00	
" Miscellaneous		79 75	
			1921 71
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		37 17	
" Prizes for Horses, $195; Cattle, $115; Sheep, $79; Pigs, $54; Poultry, $55	498 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $66; Dairy Products, $40; Fruits, $49.75; Vegetables, $50; General Manufactures, $70; Fine Arts, $15; Ladies' Work, $110; Ploughing Match, $40	434 75		
		932 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		27 70	
" Miscellaneous		51 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $93.10; Musical Bands, $25		118 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant		327 50	
			1914 98
Balance in hand			6 73

Adelaide.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		102 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		55 30	
" Hay		5 25	
			162 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		17 13	
" Prizes for Horses, $26.50; Cattle, $19.50; Sheep, $10.20; Pigs, $3.10; Poultry, $3	62 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.20; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.95; Dairy Products, $5.75; Fruits, $2; Agricultural Implements, $7.25; Ladies' Work, $5	36 15		
		98 45	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid for Agricultural Publications		8 35	
" Working Expenses		19 25	
			143 18
Balance in hand			19 37

Biddulph.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		107 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		146 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		4 60	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		93 25	
			351 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.50; Cattle, $29.50; Sheep, $36; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $2.50	115 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $3.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.50; Dairy Products, $7.25; Fruits, $4.75; Vegetables, $1.25; Agricultural Implements, $14.50; General Manufactures, $8.50; Fine Arts. $1.75; Ladies' Work, $6.75	50 50		
		166 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		58 75	
" Printing and Advertising		22 00	
" Working Expenses		10 35	
			257 10
Balance in hand			94 44

Lobo.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		126 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		81 00	
			207 00
Cr.			
By Paid County Society for Amalgamation			207 00

McGillivray.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		66 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		39 80	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			109 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29.25; Cattle, $17; Sheep, $8.75; Pigs, $2; Poultry, $2.25	59 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $4; Dairy Products, $1.25; Fruits, $2.25; Vegetables, $0.50; General Manufactures, $4; Ladies' Work, $6.75	24 00		
		83 25	
" Sundry Expenses		14 00	
			97 25
Balance in hand			12 20

Williams, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		184 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		118 35	
Cr.			302 35
By Paid County Society for amalgamation		302 35	
			302 35

Williams, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		17 64	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		32 06	
" Rent of Grounds		20 00	
Cr.			123 70
By Prizes for Horses		23 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		11 22	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		60 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		10 00	
			112 22
Balance in hand			11 48

MONCK.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		175 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		281 98	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Sale of Grass, $18; Rent of Booths, $36.75		54 75	
" Miscellaneous		49 00	
Cr.			1260 73
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		15 90	
" Prizes for Horses, $110; Cattle, $85; Sheep, $75; Pigs, $32; Poultry, $16	318 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $50; Roots and other hoed crops, $21.73; Dairy Products, $18; Fruits, $35; Vegetables, $16; Agricultural Implements, $24; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $21	205 73		
		523 73	
" Prizes for previous years paid		1 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		419 98	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		50 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		145 00	
" Printing and Advertising		15 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		110 04	
			1280 90
Balance due Treasurer			20 17

NOTE.—The Exhibition was the largest and most successful ever held in the Division, and was largely attended—results owing to fine weather, and more particularly to the keeping of it open for two days, and admitting competition from the whole Province.

Caistor.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		66 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		12 00	
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		11 04	

Camborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		33 41	
" Members' Subscriptions		63 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $70.28; Municipal Grant, $25		95 28	
			192 44
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $27; Cattle, $21; Sheep, $15; Pigs, $8; Poultry, $4	75 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.80; Dairy Products, $5.75; Fruits, $2.55; Vegetables, $7.25; Ladies' Work, $11.25	48 60		
		123 60	
" Prizes for previous years paid		1 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		11 65	
			146 25
Balance in hand			46 19

Dunnville, &c. (Western Branch).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		167 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		5 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $50		190 00	
			381 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $44.50; Cattle, $39; Sheep, $45.25; Pigs, $17.50; Poultry, $9.25	155 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.75; Fruits, $8; Plants and Flowers, $2; General Manufactures, $40; Ladies' Work, $15; Special Prizes, $23.25	123 00		
		278 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, &c..		76 15	
			354 65
Balance in hand			26 94

Gainsborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		33 46	
" Members' Subscriptions		60 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		10 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $62.34; Municipal Grant, $50		112 34	
			216 55

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $35; Cattle, $29.50; Sheep, $24; Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $8.33	103 33		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.58; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.72; Dairy Products, $6.60; Fruits, $9.83; Vegetables, $5.72; Agricultural Inplements, $2; General Manufactures, $7.23; Ladies' Work, $20.33	74 01		
		177 34	
" Prizes for previous years paid		6 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		19 50	
			213 34
Balance in hand			3 21

Pelham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		50 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		76 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		33 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		75 95	
" Miscellaneous		12 28	
			247 96
" Premiums paid		153 18	
" Prizes for previous years paid		18 23	
" Printing and Advertising		10 55	
" Working Expenses		16 27	
			198 23
Balance in hand			49 73

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		62 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		136 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		59 76	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $155		855 00	
" Miscellaneous		80 75	
			1194 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.25; Cattle, $46; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $18.25; Poultry, $10.50	149 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.25; Dairy Products, $8.50; Fruits, $4; Vegetables, $13.50; General Manufactures, $7.25; Ladies' Work, $28	114 00		
		263 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		415 84	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and on the erection of Buildings		180 72	
" Miscellaneous		35 77	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		35 35	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		57 82	
			989 00
Balance in hand			205 45

REPORT.

The Directors present the following report for the year now ended:—

The number of members was 136 (an increase of 12 over the preceding year), and the amount of money subscribed by them, $136. * * * *

Your Directors are happy to say that they have, during the past year, been enabled to supply a want hitherto much felt, viz., the enclosing of the Society's show-ground. This, of course, involved a considerable outlay, but the work was a considerable one. 98 rods of close upright board fence, 7 feet high, with 3 gates (2 large and 1 small), have been erected for the sum of $181.12, including everything. The wisdom of enclosing the show-grounds is shewn as follows: the receipts for entrance at the last Show amounted to $59.-76 (24 cents short of $60), so that even supposing the receipts for entry to be in future no greater than at the last show, the fence will be paid for, by the receipts, in three years; thus costing the Society nothing, and thenceforth being a source of revenue. It is, however, to be presumed that a piece of land, of the size of the show-ground, well enclosed and so near the Village, can be made to add materially to the income of the Society. This should be a matter for the careful consideration of the Board to be this day elected, and a further, if not a total, clearing up of the ground may be fearlessly undertaken. * *

A pleasing duty now devolves upon your Board, and that is to state that they come before you this day with a good balance-sheet, and that means that the balance is on the proper side. This time last year the balance in hand was $62.94, and in one year that balance has increased to $205.45 (not including members' subscriptions for the coming year). Although, as before stated, the sum of $181.12 has been paid for fencing, also prizes paid and all other necessary expenses defrayed. This, gentlemen, is a gratifying state of affairs, and bears a healthy aspect.

A glance (statistically speaking) at the particulars of the Fall Show held on the 2nd and 3rd of October last, will no doubt be interesting to most, if not to all, of the members.

There were 378 prizes offered (being 26 more than at preceding show), amounting in value to $510; of these 9 were special (*i.e.*, offered by private individuals), amounting in value to $25, the remainder, $485, being offered by the Society. And, before proceeding further, your Board have to state that, after a long and careful consideration of the subject, they determined to adopt the system of issuing, in some cases, diplomas as part prizes in the first class, and they are happy to state that the majority of the recipients of these diplomas have expressed their approval of this step, and consider it in the light of a "want supplied,"—some going so far as to prefer a diploma to a money-prize, inasmuch as it is a lasting proof of their success in competition in a Society which has every reason to look forward with confidence to a bright future. * * * * *

No reasonable doubt can be entertained as to the superior quality of the stock exhibited at the last show, superior to any as yet shewn in Muskoka, and it is encouraging to a Society such as yours to have the fact recognized by disinterested persons from older townships.

The number of thorough-bred animals is rapidly increasing. The quality of the sheep and pigs elicited high commendation from the judges. The exhibition of poultry was the finest on record in the district. In the produce department, although the articles were not so numerous as might have been anticipated, quality amply made up for lack of quantity.

An excursion trip, on the steamer *Nipissing*, chartered by your Directors on the 19th of last June, realized the sum of $36.58.

In conclusion, your Directors, now retiring, offer their best wishes for the future prosperity of your now flourishing Society, and trust that those into whose hands its interests

for the ensuing year are about to be committed, will recognize the importance of the trust confided in them, and exert their utmost abilities to continue it on its upward progress.

Foley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		41 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		12 96	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		48 76	
" Special Prizes		16 00	
" Cash received from dissolution of union Societies		13 00	
			131 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $17; Cattle, $30; Sheep, $13.25; Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $2.75	69 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $6.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.75; Dairy Products, $4; Fruits, $2; Vegetables, $8.75; General Manufactures, $1; Ladies' Work, $4.50	31 50		
		101 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		9 50	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses		4 57	
			125 07
Balance in hand			6 65

Humphrey, Cardwell, Monteith and Christie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		12 20	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1 45	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		48 76	
			117 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $5; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $3; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $1.50	33 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy Products, $6; Plants and Flowers, $1.08; Agricultural Implements, $4; Ladies' Work, $9.25	42 00		
		75 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		2 00	
" Subscriptions for 1877 returned		6 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 25	
" Working Expenses		8 38	
			96 63
Balance in hand			20 78

McDougal and Carling.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		38 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		7 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		46 92	
			147 90

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $8; Cattle, $21.75; Sheep, $9; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $3.25	45 95		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $5.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.50; Dairy Products, $3.75; Fruits, $1.91; General Manufactures, $2.50; Ladies' Work, $4.75	34 66		
		80 61	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up		1 00	
" Amount awarded Foley Society		13 00	
" Printing and Advertising		15 31	
			109 92
Balance in hand			37 98

McKellar.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions		52 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		10 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		47 84	
" Entrance		3 30	
			113 14
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		9 94	
" Prizes for Horses, $17.50; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $4.50; Pigs, $5.15; Poultry, $0.75	51 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy Products, $2.50; Fruits, $1; Vegetables, $3; General Manufactures, $2; Fine Arts, $0.75; Ladies' Work, $5.50	29 40		
		80 90	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		4 70	
" Printing and Advertising		3 00	
" Working Expenses		14 50	
			113 14

Medora and Wood.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		9 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		70	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $51.52; Municipal Grant, $5		56 52	
" Sale of Seeds		15 00	
			140 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $5; Cattle, $19.65; Sheep, $9.75; Pigs, $5.25; Poultry, $0.50	40 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.35; Dairy Products, $5.50; Vegetables, $2.75; Ladies' Work, $2.25	42 85		
		83 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		30 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		6 52	
			123 5
Balance in hand			16 70

Morrison and Ryde.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		77 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		52 44	
			195 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $35.75; Cattle, $23.50; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $7.75; Poultry, $3.25	80 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.70; Dairy Products, $2.25; Fruits, $0.50; Vegetables, $4.40; General Manufactures, $0.75; Ladies' Work, $10.50	36 10		
		116 35	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		6 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 75	
" Working Expenses		16 62	
			147 72
Balance in hand			47 94

Stephenson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		27 42	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		13 18	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		46 92	
			142 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $10; Cattle, $15.50; Sheep, $6.50; Pigs, $9.50; Poultry, $2.70	44 20		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.50; Dairy Products, $6.80; Fruits, $2.25; Vegetables, $10; Ladies' Work, $8.25	66 80		
		111 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 65	
" Working Expenses		18 78	
			140 43
Balance in hand			2 09

Watt.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		14 88	
" Members' Subscriptions		79 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1 65	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		72 68	
" Municipal Grant		5 00	
" Miscellaneous		2 30	
			175 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $18.75; Cattle, $31.50; Sheep, $10.50; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $3.50	70 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $5.25; General Manufactures, $6.75; Ladies' Work, $13.25	55 25		
		125 50	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Working Expenses		17 26	
			144 76
Balance in hand			30 75

NIAGARA, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		157 59	
" Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" Municipal Grant		130 00	
			767 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $81; Cattle, $69; Sheep, $35; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $35	238 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $45; Roots and other hoed crops, $22; Dairy Products, $20; Fruits, $70; Plants and Flowers, $22; Vegetables, $28; Agricultural Implements, $34; Fine Arts, $11; Ladies' Work, $18..	270 00		
		508 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds fitting up, &c,		22 62	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		8 75	
" Printing and Advertising		26 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		72 36	
			638 48
Balance in hand			129 11

REPORT.

The Committee of the Niagara Electoral Division Agricultural Society have again the pleasure of recording the continued prosperity of your Society. At the Annual Exhibition the display was very good. The number of animals was large, and among them were some thoroughbreds of a decidedly high type. The display of horses was very good, and brought out a number of fine animals in the different classes. Sheep, pigs, and poultry were well represented, and shewed a marked increase of interest in their departments. The show of fruit hardly sustained its provincial reputation, owing to the unusual quantity of rainfall and consequent number of cloudy days. The colour of some samples was not quite up to standard. This was especially so with regard to some varieties of grapes.

The harvest returns were of a very satisfactory nature. The crops of winter wheat and grass were exceptionally good. Corn and barley were fair, but oats was rather below an average. Spring wheat was a failure. Owing to the moist summer the catch of clover was all that could be desired.

The difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of manure is felt to be a yearly increasing difficulty, and any person who could solve this problem would be considered a benefactor. In the meantime your Committee would urge upon the members of this Society the necessity of economising every available source of supply, and to prevent the reckless waste so frequently seen. Your Committee are pleased to record the use of superphosphates by a number of your members, and hope to hear a good account of them at our next annual meeting.

The continued demand in the British market for Canadian stock of every description

is very encouraging, and must lead to a large increase in the raising of stock. For poultry and eggs, as well as butter, cheese, and beef, there seems an unlimited demand. This will yield a rich harvest to those who are able to avail themselves of it, and will lead the prudent farmer to increase as rapidly as possible his resources in this respect. But your committee would respectfully urge upon the members of this Society the necessity of raising the very best stock they can, and discarding all inferior animals for stock purposes.

The continued commercial depression presses heavily upon the farmer as upon every other class of producers. These periods of "hard times," as they are termed, are ever recurring in the history of the world. The one through which we are passing is certainly a severe one, but if we can learn from it wisdom for the future we will not have passed through it in vain.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		56 08	
" Members' Subscriptions		182 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		824 04	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $400		1100 00	
" Special Prizes		62 00	
" Rent of Booths		43 00	
" Licenses		28 50	
			2296 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $146; Cattle, $105.25; Sheep, $114; Pigs, $69; Poultry, $32.80	467 05		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $64.45: Roots and other hoed crops, $40.50; Dairy Products, $45.95; Fruits, $17; Plants and Flowers, $8.70; Agricultural Implements, $33.75; General Manufactures, $42.05; Fine Arts, $11.25; Ladies' Work, $48.25	311 90		
		778 95	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		412 25	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		53 27	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		431 50	
" " Delegates		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		39 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		215 95	
			1941 02
Balance in hand			355 10

NOTE.—The South E. D. Society united with that of the North for a Union Show.

Townsend.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		147 23	
" Members' Subscriptions		235 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		200 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Forfeited Prize		1 25	
			723 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $81.50; Cattle, $40.75; Sheep, $58.50; Pigs, $30; Poultry, $22.75	233 50		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29.55; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.35; Dairy Products, $2.00; Fruits, $6.34; Vegetables, $4.50; Agricultural Implements, $5; General Manufactures, $29; Fine Arts, $6.60; Ladies' Work, $25.65	116 95		
		350 45	
" Prizes for previous years paid		58 40	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		60 61	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		49 47	
" Printing and Advertising		18 15	
" Working Expenses		26 10	
			563 18
Balance in hand			160 80

Middleton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		32 24	
" Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		44 95	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		92 75	
Cr.			299 94
By Prizes for Horses, $35; Cattle, $36.50; Sheep, $24.25; Pigs, $13.50; Poultry, $7	116 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.75; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits, $8.50; Plants and Flowers, $0.50; Vegetables, $9.25; Agricultural Implements, $7.75; General Manufactures, $5.25; Ladies' Work, $8.50	86 00		
		202 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		42 70	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
			248 95
Balance in hand			50 99

Windham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		32 24	
" Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		44 95	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		92 75	
Cr.			299 94
By Prizes for Horses, $35; Cattle, $36.50; Sheep, $24.25; Pigs, $13.50; Poultry, $7	116 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22; Roots and other hoed crops, $19.75; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits, $8.50; Plants and Flowers, $0.50; Vegetables, $9.25; Agricultural Implements, $7.75; General Manufactures, $5.25; Ladies' Work, $8.50	86 00		
		202 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, lighting, fitting up, &c.		42 70	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
			248 95
Balance in hand			50 99

Simcoe Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 51	
" Members' Subscriptions		105 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		21 35	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		72 50	
" Special Prizes		67 50	
" Miscellaneous		50 00	
			317 86
Cr.			
By Fruits	76 70		
" Plants and Flowers	83 50		
" Vegetables	57 35		
		217 55	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $82.25; Musical Bands, $5		87 25	
" Working Expenses		26 35	
			341 15
Balance due Treasurer			23 29

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		376 65	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1199 65
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		326 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		37 25	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		11 72	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		95 20	
			474 17
Balance in hand			725 48

NOTE.—United with the N. E. D. Society for a Union Exhibition.

Charlotteville.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		6 24	
" Members' Subscriptions		135 00	
			276 24
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $41.25; Cattle, $40.25; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $12.50; Poultry, $8	138 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.80; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.25; Dairy Products, $6.80; Fruits, $8.50; Plants and Flowers, $0.75; Agricultural Implements, $4.75; General Manufactures, $3.75; Ladies' Work, $13.95	73 55		
		212 05	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid Charlotteville Society in settlement of Union		19 19	
" " Woodhouse Society in settlement of Union		24 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		14 00	
			276 24

Houghton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		28 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		72 73	
			182 94
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $39; Cattle, $29.50; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $4.25; Poultry, $4	88 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.40; Dairy Products, $4.80; Fruits, $7; Vegetables, $1; General Manufactures, $5.40; Ladies' Work, $15.05	61 65		
		150 15	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up		1 00	
" Working Expenses		22 71	
			173 86
Balance in hand			9 08

Walsingham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		115 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		5 20	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		118 00	
			238 20
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		4 85	
" Prizes for Horses, $36.50; Cattle, $26.25; Sheep, $13.25; Pigs, $12.36; Poultry, $3.80	92 16		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.50 Dairy Products, $2.75: Fruits, $3.60; Vegetables, $5; Agricultural Implements, $2; General Manufactures, $4.25; Fine Arts, $6.85; Ladies' Work, $5.25	74 44		
		166 60	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		43 19	
			214 64
Balance in hand			23 56

Woodhouse.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		6 24	
" Members' Subscriptions		75 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		60 00	
" Balance from Charlotteville on union		86	
			142 10

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $25.25; Cattle, $20.75; Sheep, $27.75; Pigs, $4.50; Poultry, $4.90	83 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.25; Dairy Products, $0.50; Fruits, $3.50; Vegetables, $1.45; Ladies' Work, $7.50	27 95		
		111 10	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		4 55	
			122 65
Balance in hand			19 45

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		79 07	
" Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		21 25	
			856 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $51; Cattle, $70.50; Sheep, $48; Pigs, $30.75; Poultry, $13 40	213 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $24.25; Dairy Products, $17.50; Agricultural Implements, $3; General Manufactures, $9; Ladies' Work, $68.10; Domestic Manufactures, $24.05	179 40		
		393 05	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		352 07	
" Printing and Advertising		21 50	
" Working Expenses		41 65	
			808 27
Balance in hand			48 05

REPORT.

The Directors in concluding their Annual Report say, that the Annual Show of this Society was held on the grounds of the Joint Stock Agricultural Company, in the Village of Brighton, on the 10th and 11th days of October, 1878, and that the show in the various departments was a decided success. All classes were fairly represented, and the attendance at the show was unusually large. Taking the show altogether it shews a steady and progressive improvement from year to year, more particularly visible in the improvement of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The harvest for the year 1878, in East Northumberland, was not, as a whole, an average crop. Owing to the excessive hot weather in the month of July, most of the grain crop was materially affected by blight; the growth was not materially affected, but the yield when threshed came far short of the average, which has prevented any great prosperity being the result of the year's operations as far as the farmers are concerned. The business-men of the Riding also feel keenly, as does the farmer, the effect of the profits with which the farmers have been obliged to be content. There was, however, a fair acreage of barley sown in this Riding for the year 1878, and the fair and remunerative price obtained for barley in the early part of the season, was remunerating to all who luckily marketed their barley at an early date.

We further report that in the manufacture of cheese the Riding is beginning to be

brought into note; at present there being in successful operation about ten cheese factories, which, if continued to be kept in operation, will have a tendency of greatly improving the farms in this locality of cheese factories. Although the average price of cheese for the past season was unusually low, the factories that were successful in closing contracts, obtained a fair price per standard cow.

We herewith cite the result of the Warkworth Cheese Factory, from the milk of 743 standard cows: the proceeds were $19,583, which produced $26.35 per standard cow.

Brighton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		74 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		60 00	
			134 63
By Working Expenses			9 22
Balance in hand			125 41

Cramahe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		58 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		39 00	
" Legistative Grant from Electoral District Society		129 71	
Cr.			350 44
By Prizes for Horses, $24.50; Cattle, $44.50; Sheep, $18; Pigs, 7.50; Poultry, $6	100 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11.20; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.50; Dairy Products, $4.50; Fruits, $4.05; Vegetables, $6.50; Agricultural Implements, $6.25; General Manufactures, $21.50; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $28.15	90 65		
		191 15	
" Paid for Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		84 00	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		22 50	
			306 90
Balance in hand			43 54

Note.—This Society is reported to be in a good condition, and the Annual Exhibition was, on the whole, of a satisfactory character, clearly indicating progress.

Murray.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 23	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		23 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		106 71	
Cr.			248 19
By Prizes for Horses, $27.50; Cattle, $34.50; Sheep, $18.50; Pigs, $8.50; Poultry, $4.60	93 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.22; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50; Dairy Products, $12; Fruits, $5.77; General Manufactures, $26.30; Ladies' Work, $16.10; Specials, $37.75	117 94		
		211 54	
			211 54
Balance in hand			36 65

Percy.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		22 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		108 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		26 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		115 54	
			271 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $34.40; Cattle, $61.40; Sheep, $10.77; Pigs, $6.96	113 53		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.86; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.75; Dairy Products, $5.65; Agricultural Implements, $8.07; General Manufactures, $9.58; Ladies' Work, $22.61	74 93		
		188 46	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		10 50	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		31 50	
" Printing and Advertising		10 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		27 00	
			268 21
Balance in hand			3 58

REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the Township of Percy Agricultural Society was held in the Village of Warkworth, on the 16th day of October, 1878, and was a decided success. There was a capital display and evident signs of improvement in most of the classes. There was an unusually large attendance, and great interest was taken in the show. The show of horses, horned cattle, sheep and pigs was creditable. The samples of different kinds of grain exhibited were good for this season, and a large quantity was on exhibition. Roots and fruit were well represented, and far outstripped anything of the kind in former years. In dairy products a fair exhibition. The fancy articles exhibited shew that this department is attracting increased attention. The progressive improvement, year by year, cannot fail to be noticed by all.

Seymour.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		48 13	
" Members' Subscriptions		32 10	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 75	
			83 98
" Prizes for previous years paid		7 85	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, in 1877		4 25	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		23 25	
" Printing and Advertising		2 50	
" Working Expenses		6 33	
			44 18
Balance in hand			39 80

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		251 00	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $800		1500 00	
" Proceeds of Horse Stalls, Booths, &c.		364 50	
" Grants from Township Societies for New Exhibition Grounds		339 00	
" Central Fair Prize List, and Sundries		90 14	
" Rent of Grounds, $50; Special Subscriptions, $49.25		99 25	
			2644 28
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		353 08	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, or on the Erection of Buildings		1909 20	
" Paid for Insurance, $15; Interest $120		135 00	
" Printing and Advertising		69 90	
" Subscription to Central Fair		125 00	
			2592 18
Balance in hand			52 10

Alnwick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		119 70	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $71.44; Municipal Grant, $45		116 44	
			299 14
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $40.50; Cattle, $25.25; Sheep, $8.75; Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $3.90	84 90		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.20; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.90; Dairy Products, $2.82; Fruits, $4.70; Vegetables, $4.80; Agricultural Implements, $10.95; General Manufactures, $4.85; Ladies' Work, $22.40	73 62		
		158 52	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		29 99	
" Paid on Erection of Buildings		80 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		25 70	
			303 21
Balance due Treasurer			4 07

Haldimand.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		3 54	
" Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		70 20	
			129 74
Cr.			
By Grant to Central Fair		84 00	
" Working Expenses		24 94	
			108 94
Balance in hand			20 80

NOTE.—United with the W. E. D. Society for Union Exhibition.

Hamilton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		96 07	
To Members' Subscriptions		168 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $300		440 00	
			704 07
Cr.			
By Paid to Central Exhibition at Cobourg		677 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 25	
" Working Expenses		25 40	
			706 65
Balance due Treasurer			2 58

NOTE.—United with W. E. D. Society for purpose of Exhibition.

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		8 42	
" Members' Subscriptions		58 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		71 44	
			137 86
Cr.			
By Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings for Central Exhibition		58 00	
" Printing and Advertising		8 50	
			66 50
Balance in hand			71 36

REPORT.

Your Directors, in pursuance of the resolutions passed on the 1st of February last, paid over to the Agricultural Society of the West Riding of Northumberland, the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being one dollar per member, to aid said Society in erecting buildings to furnish the necessary accommodation for the holding of the Central Fair here last fall. By this arrangement the Horticultural Society membership were made members of the County Society, having all the privileges and rights to exhibit that the said County Society had, and in order to make the Central Fair as successful as possible, it was deemed advisable to hold no Horticultural Exhibition the past year. The Horticultural department at the Fair was well worthy of credit; the show of Fruit was equal to that of the Provincial Fair in quality ; the show of Plants and Flowers was very fine ; and the Fine Arts and Ladies' Work departments were worthy of much praise. Our Fair Grounds, comprising twelve acres of land, and all the necessary buildings for holding fairs, are a credit to the Societies who are the joint owners of the same, viz. : the Agricultural Society of the West Riding of the County of Northumberland and the Cobourg Horticultural Society. The land, buildings and fencing have cost the joint Societies about $6,000. Of this amount there is due upon the buildings erected thereon $2,800. Your Directors therefore would press upon the members of the Society, and especially upon the incoming Directors, the importance of joint action with the County Society in trying to pay off this liability as fast as possible.

ONTARIO, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		152 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		228 00	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admission Fees to Exhibition		532 42	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		12 00	
Cr.			1625 09
By Prizes for Horses, $121 ; Cattle, $97; Sheep, $73 ; Pigs, $21 ; Poultry, $21	333 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $56 ; Roots and other hoed crops $18.50 ; Dairy products, $14 ; Fruits, $18.75 ; Plants and Flowers, $2.25 ; Vegetables, $12.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $58; Fine Arts, $23; Ladies' Work, $78 ; Domestic Manufactures, $43.75 ; Miscellaneous, $59	383 50		
	716 50		
Unpaid	47 00		
		669 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		114 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $36.50 ; Musical Bands, $30		66 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		131 37	
			1403 87
Balance in hand			221 22

Brock.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		34 89	
" Members' Subscriptions		160 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		113 07	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		100 72	
" Miscellaneous		83 03	
Cr.			491 71
By Prizes for Horses, $72 ; Cattle, $38 ; Sheep, $36 ; Pigs, $25	171 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.25 ; Dairy products, $17.50 ; Fruits, $8.75 ; Vegetables, $10 ; Agricultural Implements, $10 ; General Manufactures, $47.25 ; Fine Arts, $2.75 ; Ladies' Work, $43.50	159 00		
		330 00	
" Printing and Advertising		18 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		58 41	
			406 41
Balance in hand			85 30

Mara.

Dr.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		101 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		3 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $57.19 ; Municipal Grant, $50		107 19	
" Miscellaneous		56 90	
			268 09

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		5 49	
" Prizes for Horses, $28.25; Cattle, $34.50; Sheep, $15; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $5	92 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.50; Dairy Products, $6; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $3.75; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; General Manufactures, $2.50; Ladies' Work, $11.25....	52 75		
		145 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		6 62	
" Live Stock		68 25	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses.....		29 05	
			264 91
Balance in hand.....			3 18

Reach and Scugog.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		73 97	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		108 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		65 72	
			247 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $110; Cattle, $34	144 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	34 00		
	178 00		
Unpaid.....	38 00		
		140 00	
By Prizes for previous years paid		46 00	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses.....		30 75	
			228 25
Balance in hand.....			19 44

Thora.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		70 30	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		122 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		28 79	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		57 19	
			278 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28.50; Cattle, $14.50; Sheep, $18; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $2	68 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9; Roots and other hoed crops, $11; Dairy Products, $10.25; Fruits, $2; Agricultural Implements, $11; General Manufactures, $15.25; Ladies' Work, $11; Specials, $13.25.	82 75		
		150 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		62 25	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses.....		39 25	
			261 50
Balance in hand			17 28

Uxbridge.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		140 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		105 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		73 61	
" Miscellaneous		9 50	
			328 91
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		34 70	
" Prizes for Horses, $70.50; Cattle, $26.50; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $6	141 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $36.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $11; Dairy products, $9; Fruits, $5.50; Plants and Flowers, $1.50; Vegetables, $0.75; Agricultural Implements, $21.50; General Manufactures, $32; Fine Arts, $5.25; Ladies' Work, $24	147 00		
		288 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 50	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		5 50	
" Printing and Advertising		31 65	
" Working Expenses		33 00	
			396 35
Balance due Treasurer			67 44

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		192 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		415 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		989 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Special Prizes		265 00	
" Rents from Grounds and Stalls		207 50	
			2769 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $366; Cattle, $247; Sheep, $162; Pigs, $55; Poultry, $38.50	868 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $121.45; Roots and other hoed hoed crops, $17.75; Dairy Products, $45; Fruits, $80.55; Plants and Flowers, $6.50; Vegetables, $51; Agricultural Implements, $32; General Manufactures, $110; Fine Arts, $49; Ladies' Work, $247	760 25		
		1628 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		73 82	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		49 53	
" Printing and Advertising, $159.67; Musical Bands, $25		184 67	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		506 82	
			2726 59
Balance in hand			42 54

Pickering.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		21 61	
" Members' Subscriptions		247 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		375 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $300		440 00	
" Special Prizes		308 50	
" Amount from Treasurer		62 19	
Cr.			1455 45
By Prizes for Horses, $389; Cattle, $83; Sheep, $53; Pigs, $23; Poultry, $29.25	577 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $74; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.25; Dairy Products, $26; Fruits, $27.25; Vegetables, $28.75; Agricultural Implements, $53; General Manufactures, $68.75; Fine Arts, $2.50; Ladies' Work, $86.75	375 25		
		952 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		14 80	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		300 00	
" " Interest and Conveyancing on Mortgage		58 00	
" Printing and Advertising		46 04	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		82 11	
			1455 45

Whitby and East Whitby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		176 03	
" Members' Subscriptions		218 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		266 79	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Donations		60 00	
Cr.			860 82
By Prizes for Horses, $228; Cattle, $52; Sheep, $35; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $6.75	339 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $41.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.50; Dairy Products, $27; Growing Crops, $27; Fruits, $13.75; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Vegetables, $4.50; Agricultural Implements, $21.50; General Manufactures, $5.50; Fine Arts, $7.50; Ladies' Work, $94	249 25		
		589 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c.		42 93	
" Printing and Advertising, $35.25; Musical Bands, $15		50 25	
" Working Expenses		26 00	
			708 18
Balance in hand			152 64

OTTAWA, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Aunual Report		135 46	
" Members' Subscriptions		296 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1001 96	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant		350 00	
" City Grant, $1200; County Grant, $500		1700 00	
" Special Subscriptions		145 00	
" Sale of Booths		284 75	
" Stall Fees		39 00	
" Rent of House		250 00	
" Proceeds of Pic-nics in Grounds		193 00	
" Programme Advertisements		48 00	
" Proceeds of Grand Stand and Sport's fees		15 50	
" Loan of Bank		400 00	
			4858 92
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $238; Cattle, $327; Sheep, $133; Pigs, $78; Poultry, $85	861 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $51; Roots and other hoed crops, $57; Dairy Products, $36; Fruits, $68; Plants and Flowers, $100; Agricultural Implements, $70; General Manufactures, $45; Fine Arts, $32; Ladies' Work, $55.75; Vehicles, $52	566 75		
		1427 75	
" Interest on Loans		1854 52	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		85 00	
" Insurance of Buildings		137 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $251.29; Musical Bands, $70.90		322 19	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		280 00	
" Services of men during Summer and Exhibition		311 15	
" Refreshments for Judges and Employés, "		140 50	
" Services of Caretaker		50 00	
" Miscellaneous		299 56	
			4908 17
Balance due Treasurer			49 25

OXFORD, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, as per last Annual Report		13 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		544 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		446 84	
" Legislative Grant, $500		700 00	
" Rent of Grounds, Booths, &c		82 25	
" Donation from Hon. O. Mowat		25 00	
" Grant from Blandford Society		41 80	
" " E. Oxford Society		32 73	
			1887 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $248; Cattle, $198; Sheep, $149; Pigs, $35; Poultry, $65	695 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $27.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.50; Dairy Products, $34.75; Fruits, $36; Plants and Flowers, $9.25; Vegetables, $5.50; Agricultural Implements, $21; General Manufactures, $45; Fine Arts, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $59; Specials, $115.25	375 75		
		1070 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		4 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		416 10	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		25 75	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		229 52	
" " Expenses of Arbitration relating to grounds		102 95	
" Printing and Advertising		51 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		142 22	
			2043 04
Balance due Treasurer			155 74

REPORT.

We beg leave to submit the following report :—

That the Townships of Blandford and East Oxford Agricultural Societies amalgamated with us for exhibition purposes, thereby enlarging our prize list and extending our usefulness, and we trust that they may continue to join with us from year to year, and that other Township Societies may profit by their example, until one great union exhibition covering the whole County shall be consummated, which is the constant aim of your Directors, and we trust it will be of our successors in office.

The Spring Exhibition of Stallions was held on the 17th of April, and was not as largely attended as was anticipated, no doubt owing to the class of General Purpose Horses, which has hitherto been most largely represented, having been struck out of the list for 1878. In the other classes a large number of good horses was exhibited.

The Fall Show was held on the 18th and 19th of September last. This Show promised to be one of the best ever held in the Riding, the number of entries exceeding that of any former year. It is to be regretted, however, that there was a very large falling off in attendance of non-members, owing no doubt to the Dominion Elections coming off the day previous to the show. Many could not lose the time to attend both at such a busy season of the year. The change in time of holding the show may probably have had something to do with the falling off in attendance. The date of holding the Fair was changed from its usual time, owing to the Western Fair taking the first week in October, which had been formerly occupied by us.

In point of excellence the Show was successful. While the exhibit in the building was good, the one outside was larger than it has ever been before. There was quite an increase both in quality and quantity. There was an excellent exhibit of sheep, there being a very large number of entries of Leicesters (some 60 entries were made), and some very large and fine animals were on the ground. Of Southdowns, Cotswolds and various other long-wooled sheep, there was an equally good exhibit. The total number of entries in this class was 194.

It was pleasing to notice that feeding and milking cattle were numerous, and shewed the increasing interest which our farmers are taking in the improvement of their stock. The exhibit of Durhams was particularly select, although not large in number. There were not a great many Ayrshires on the ground, but those exhibited were of a superior order. Grade cattle were numerous ; nine herds were entered ; the whole footed up to something like 80 head.

The show of horses was large, and some fine animals entered the ring, and the competition between them was very keen. An improved stock of fillies and geldings of the General Purpose class were shown. There was also a good show of brood mares. The specials, given by Mr. John Forbes, were taken by Messrs. Watt, Burgess and Robinson. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Forbes intends offering larger premiums the present year, to increase competition in the class for which he offers prizes. Carriage and Saddle Horses were well represented, and were not by any means inferior to those exhibited in any former year.

The number of pigs shown was small, although much improved in quality.

Poultry was largely represented, and some very fine birds were shewn.

Carriages and Implements were not so numerous as last year, but those on exhibition were good. Agricultural Implements were also scarce, when compared with the number last year. On the whole the Show compared favourably with any previous Show held here, the only drawback experienced being the smallness of the numbers who attended.

Ours is not the only show this year for which there is reason to complain on this account for many other exhibitions which have been held in Ontario were poorly attended.

Our cash exhibit is not so strong as it was last year, but this arises to some extent from the fact that an extra outlay has been made in providing a large number of new sheep pens; also an extension to the main building of about 30 feet, for roots and vegetables.

In addition to this, a considerable expense has been incurred in consequence of the arbitration with the Credit Valley Railway Company, which will be refunded when a settlement is effected with the said Company for the right of way taken from us. While your Directors regret to report that they were not able to come to a settlement with the said Company in this matter, it was left to arbitration, for which we were awarded the sum of $850, with costs. * * * * * * * * * * * *

Blandford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		86 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		41 80	
			128 30
Cr.			
By E. D. Society for Union Show			128 30

Blenheim.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		361 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		320 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Borrowed		190 00	
" Miscellaneous		229 95	
			1241 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		43 05	
" Prizes for Horses, $149; Cattle, $80; Sheep, $63; Pigs, $20.50; Poultry, $27	339 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $44; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.50; Dairy Products, $23; Fruits, $29.50; Plants and Flowers, $15.25; Agricultural Implements, $44; Fine Arts, $22.75; Ladies' Work, $27; Ploughing Match, $94.85	311 85		
		651 35	
" Prizes for previous years paid		21 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		54 38	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		8 25	
" Printing and Advertising		25 00	
" Dividends paid on Building		87 00	
" Notes retired		309 40	
" Sundries		11 54	
" Working Expenses		92 47	
			1303 69
Balance due Treasurer			62 14

REPORT.

The Directors in presenting you with the twenty-fifth Annual Report of your Society, beg leave to state that the past year has been one that will long be remembered in our annals. While a time of financial depression has been felt throughout the length and breadth of our land, we as a Society have no grounds of complaint. Our Spring Fair was quite up to the standard of former years, many manufacturers having taken this opportunity of bringing their implements under the notice of the farming community. The Mowing Match also brought out a number of competitors, the competition being remarkably keen; and although the day was very unfavourable for spectators, yet a large number was present and took a lively interest in the Match. The Reaping Match was altogether a failure, owing to the heavy storm which prevailed during the day of trial. The Fall Exhibition was a credit to our township. It gives us great pleasure to see the farmers and others taking such a lively interest in the success of one of our home institutions. The number of competitors at the Ploughing Match was greater than last year. The rule adopted by the Society in reference to false cut was well received, the competitors themselves, with few exceptions, expressed themselves satisfied with the change. The Match also financially was a success. * * * *

Nissouri, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		10 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		151 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		77 55	
			239 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45.50; Cattle, $34.50; Sheep, $22.50; Pigs, $10	112 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy Products, $6; Agricultural Implements, $7.75; Ladies' Work, $15.25	44 25		
		156 75	
" Printing and Advertising		4 50	
" Working Expenses		28 75	
			190 00
Balance in hand			49 40

Zorra, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		40 10	
" Members' Subscriptions		305 60	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 65	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $89.10; Municipal Grant, $30		119 10	
" Miscellaneous		44 25	
			515 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $67; Cattle, $93; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $14; Poultry, $9.50	210 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50; Dairy Products, $15.25; Fruits, $11; Vegetables, $13; Agricultural Implements, $27; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $2.25; Prizes at Spring Show, $82	182 00		
		392 50	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		28 75	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		9 00	
" Printing and Advertising		44 70	
" Working Expenses		37 40	
			512 35
Balance in hand			3 35

Zorra West and Embro.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2 84	
" Members' Subscriptions		155 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		17 60	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $67.65; Municipal Grant, $30		97 65	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			275 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $43.75; Cattle, $17; Sheep, $29; Pigs, $7.50	97 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.50; Dairy Products, $3.75; Growing Crops, $16.50; Fruits, $3.75; Agricultural Implements, $4; General Manufactures, $9.50; Ladies' Work, $29	94 75		
		192 00	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		12 97	
" Printing and Advertising		10 85	
" Working Expenses		23 65	
			239 47
Balance in hand			35 62

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Dereham Agricultural Society		739 09	
" Bills Receivable		144 00	
" Special Prizes		91 00	
" Interest		20 00	
			1815 09
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		96 90	
" Prizes for Horses, $190; Cattle, $156; Sheep, $158; Pigs, $52; Poultry, $28	584 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $89.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.25; Dairy Products, $54; Fruits, $30; Plants and Flowers, $20; Agricultural Implements, $31; General Manufactures, $44.25; Fine Arts, $3.50; Ladies' Work, $69; Ploughing Match, $20	384 50		
		968 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Paid Dereham Agricultural Society		188 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Interest		7 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		128 19	
			1809 59
Balance in hand			5 50

Dereham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		6 17	
" Members' Subscriptions		336 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		315 37	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		98 84	
" Rents		55 00	
" Unawarded Prizes		187 25	
" Advertisements		6 00	
			1005 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Ploughing Match		5 00	
" Paid E. D. Society for Prizes		739 09	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c.		55 40	
" Paid Insurance		20 25	
" Printing and Advertising, $71; Musical Bands, $10		81 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		110 81	
			1011 55
Balance due Treasurer			5 92

Norwich, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		60 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		351 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		235 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		92 36	
" Miscellaneous		69 75	
			809 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $104.50; Cattle, $78.50; Sheep, $52; Pigs, $26.50; Poultry, $16	277 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.25; Dairy Products, $15.75; Fruits, $24.75; Plants and Flowers, $11; Vegetables, $7; Agricultural Implements, $11; General Manufactures, $27.25; Fine Arts, $13.25; Ladies' Work, $50.75	203 75		
		481 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		3 37	
" Exhibition Buildings, for rent, lighting, fitting up, &c		36 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		164 50	
" Printing and Advertising		27 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		102 49	
			815 61
Balance due Treasurer			6 28

Norwich, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 45	
" Members' Subscriptions		368 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		301 31	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		91 39	
" Miscellaneous		60 75	
			822 90
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		20 80	
" Prizes for Horses, $159.50; Cattle, $111; Sheep, $52; Pigs, $32; Poultry, $18.50	373 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $17; Dairy Products, $28.50; Fruits, $21.75; Plants and Flowers, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $7.75; General Manufactures, $22; Fine Arts, $14; Ladies' Work, $67; Carriages, $8; Factory Cloth, $4.50	234 75		
		607 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		33 00	
" Paid for Postage and Stationery		13 49	
" Printing and Advertising		41 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		89 97	
			806 51
Balance in hand			16 39

Oxford, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		60 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		116 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		32 73	
" Interest		3 00	
" Cash from E. D. Society for Expenses		19 87	
			232 53
Cr.			
By Cash paid E. D. Society for Amalgamation		148 73	
" Working Expenses		19 87	
			168 60
Balance in hand			63 93

Oxford, North and West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		134 11	
" Members' Subscriptions		388 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		197 67	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		104 68	
" Rent of Grounds		40 25	
" Special Subscriptions		50 00	
" Miscellaneous		2 11	
			916 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $204; Cattle, $126; Sheep, $61; Pigs, $40; Poultry, $16	447 00		

Cr.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46; Roots and other hoed crops, $31; Dairy Products, $44; Fruits, $7; Plants and Flowers, $15.25; Vegetables, $6; Agricultural Implements, $17; Ladies' Work, $3	169 25		
		616 25	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and on the erection of Buildings		136 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $59.83; Musical Bands, $10..		69 83	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		66 60	
			888 68
Balance in hand			28 14

PEEL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		347 45	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		545 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1343 37	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $300		1000 00	
" Rent of Grounds, Stalls and Booths		215 15	
" Miscellaneous.....		74 20	
			3525 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $297; Cattle, $214; Sheep, $120; Pigs, $40; Poultry, $73.50	744 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $45; Roots and other hoed crops, $61.50; Dairy Products, $63.50; Fruits, $89; Plants and Flowers, $44; Vegetables, $60; Agricultural Implements, $108; General Manufactures, $140; Fine Arts, $98; Ladies' Work, $175	884 00		
		1628 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		39 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		140 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		203 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and interest..		175 07	
" " on account of Gore Society		181 20	
" Miscellaneous		425 44	
" Printing and Advertising, $110.70; Musical Bands, $50..		160 70	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants.....		390 74	
			3343 65
Balance in hand.....			182 02

REPORT.

The Spring Fair was held on the 24th of April, on the Grounds of the Society. The entries were the same in number as last year, and the stock exhibited was equal in merit to any former fair.

Entries—Horses, 28; cattle, 17; total 45. Amount of entrance fees from non-members at the gate was $55.25.

The Fall Fair was on the whole a success. The weather was all that could be desired; but owing to the Provincial Fair being held in Toronto the preceding week, and

the Fairs of Cobourg, Hamilton, and London, during the same week as our own, the number of entries were not as numerous, nor the exhibit as full as in 1877. * * *

A communication was received by the Secretary from the Directors of the Gore Township Agricultural Society, expressing a wish to amalgamate with this Society; and also stating that a committee was appointed and empowered to make final arrangements on certain conditions, and hand over the books, papers, &c., to this Society.

The terms were that this Society assume all the debts owing by that Society, amounting to $229, and accept the members of that Society as members for the year now expired.

Your Directors having heard the proposal of the committee and statement of their financial position, accepted the terms, and the Gore Township Agricultural Society ceased to exist.

The Board believe that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the members of this Society.

Your Directors, in reviewing the past year, would for a moment refer to the peculiarities of the season—the frequent rains, and also the exceptional harvest weather which commenced with intense heat, ripening prematurely the early grains, and thus deteriorating the quality of the sample, and later on the showery weather so trying in harvest time. Yet on the whole it is believed that there is an average crop; but, owing to the low price of all kinds of produce it has been a hard year for the farmer.

The Board would also refer to a circular issued by the Provincial Government, calling the attention of the farmers to the desirability of raising for exportation and giving some scientific information on the subject of feeding.

The matter of a Reaping Match having been brought before your Directors, they decided to have a match, which took place on the farm of Mr. Jno. Ridd, Lot No. 6, second concession west, Township of Chinguacousy, on the 22nd of July.

A large concourse of spectators shewed the interest taken, and the Board would use the words of the judges and say, that all the machines did well and made good work, shewing that in agricultural machinery the manufacturers of Ontario can compete successfully with those of any other country.

The buildings and grounds being now in good order, and having sufficient accommodation for all classes except horses and cattle, your Board do not anticipate any great outlay will be required during the coming year. * * * * *

Your Board trust that your Society is now on the eve of a long series of prosperous years, proving the wisdom of enlarging and extending our accommodation, and making the property and operations of the Society worthy of the County of Peel.

Toronto.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		387 57	
" Members' Subscriptions		170 70	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		199 80	
" Legislative grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $100		240 00	
" Miscellaneous		51 50	
			1049 57
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $97; Cattle, $70.50; Sheep, $55; Pigs, $28; Poultry, $16.50	267 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21; Roots and other hoed crops, $30; Dairy Products, $28; Fruits, $15.50; Agricultural Implements, $22; General Manufacturers, $6; Ladies' Work, $31	153 50		
		420 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		17 05	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising, $12; Musical Bands, $25....		37 00	
" Working Expenses		47 20	
			524 25
Balance in hand			525 32

PERTH, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		111 92	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		305 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		136 25	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $350		1050 00	
" Rent of Ground.....		10 00	
" Sale of Seeds		98 90	
" Grant from Horticultural Society		20 00	
" Mortgage		2000 00	
Cr.			3732 07
By Prizes for Horses, $154.50; Cattle, $145.50; Sheep, $60.-50; Pigs, $10.50; Poultry, $22.50	393 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $141; Roots and other hoed crops, $7; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $34.50; Plants and Flowers, $29.75; Vegetables, $36; Agricultural Implements, $10; General Manufactures, $46.50; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $52	377 25		
		770 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		41 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		510 00	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c.		79 45	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		1994 72	
" Printing and Advertising, $135.38; Musical Bands, $20		155 38	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		249 39	
			3800 69
Balance due Treasurer			68 62

Elma.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		72 74	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		133 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		28 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $100; Municipal Grant, $20		120 00	
" Rent of Grounds		10 25	
" Miscellaneous.....		9 80	
Cr.			374 04
By Prizes for Horses, $43.50; Cattle, $46.25; Sheep, $26; Pigs, $7; Poultry, $3.75.....	126 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.75; Dairy Products, $10.75; Fruits, $3.75; Vegetables, $7.75; Agricultural Implements, $3.50; General Manufactures, $4; Ladies' Work, $24; Ploughing Match, $10	77 75		
		204 25	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		21 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		3 17	
" Printing and Advertising		20 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		71 75	
			320 42
Balance in hand			53 62

Logan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		130 65	
" Members' Subscriptions		75 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		11 60	
" Legislative Grant, from Electoral District Society, $56; Municipal Grant, $10		66 00	
" Miscellaneous		11 17	
			294 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $27.75; Cattle, $28.75; Sheep, $20.25; Pigs, $5	81 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $5; Dairy Products, $5.75; Fruits, $3; Vegetables, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $5; General Manufactures, $8.50; Ladies' Work, $9.75	57 25		
	139 00		
Unpaid	15 75		
		123 25	
" Printing and Advertising		16 25	
" Working Expenses		55 58	
			195 08
Balance in hand			99 34

Mornington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		21 36	
" Members' Subscriptions		109 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		28 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $75; Municipal Grant, $20		95 00	
			253 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $33; Cattle, $37.50; Sheep, $33; Pigs, $25; Poultry, $3.50	132 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $11.50; Fruits, $8.50; Vegetables, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $13; General Manufactures, $21; Ladies' Work, $20.75	106 75		
		238 75	
" Printing and Advertising		11 80	
" Working Expenses		37 97	
			288 52
Balance due Treasurer			35 16

Wallace and Elma.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions and Admission Fees to Exhibition		593 41	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $169.58; Municipal Grant, $100		269 58	
" Wallace Township		50 00	
			912 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $140; Cattle, $71.50; Sheep, $53.75; Pigs, $30; Poultry, $25	320 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $71.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $29.25; Dairy Products, $26.75; Fruits, $26.75; Plants and Flowers, $9.50; Vegetables, $5.75; Agricultural Implements, $32; General Manufactures, $147.25; Fine Arts, $6.75; Ladies' Work, $39.25	394 75		
		715 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		7 05	
			722 05
Balance in hand			190 94

Stratford Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		132 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		85 90	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		109 00	
" Donation		20 75	
" Miscellaneous		9 75	
			357 40
Cr.			
By Fruits	1 50		
" Plants and Flowers	26 25		
" Vegetables	3 00		
" Fine Arts	4 00		
		34 75	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		7 25	
" Paid Grant to County Society's Exhibition		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising		45 75	
" Working Expenses		24 54	
			132 29
Balance in hand			225 11

PERTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		73 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		151 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		400 65	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $187		887 00	
" Sale of Seeds		57 72	
" Miscellaneous		227 61	
			1797 32

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $140; Cattle, $110; Sheep, $96; Pigs, $26; Poultry, $36	408 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $89; Dairy products, $18; Agricultural Implements, $79; General Manufactures, $52; Fine Arts, $20; Ladies' Work, $40	298 00		
		706 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		509 22	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c		49 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		162 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, Assistants, &c.		351 10	
			1797 32

Blanshard.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		114 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		299 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		18 48	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $121.80;			
" Municipal Grant, $51.10		172 90	
" Miscellaneous		5 00	
			610 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $60.50; Cattle, $54; Sheep, $19.25; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $6.25	151 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.75; Dairy products, $8.50; Growing Crops, $9; Fruits, $5.25; Vegetables, $2.25; Agricultural Implements, $13; General Manufactures, $15.25; Ladies' Work, $34.50	105 25		
		256 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		133 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds		6 53	
" Printing and Advertising		16 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		65 80	
			478 58
Balance in hand			31 69

Fullarton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions and Exhibition Fees		130 14	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		63 45	
			193 59
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		29 91	
" Prizes for Horses, $30; Cattle, $34.70; Sheep, $30; Pigs, $11.50; Poultry, $4	110 20		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75; Dairy Products, $3; Fruits, $5.50; Vegetables, $2.75; Agricultural Implements, $15.50; General Manufactures, $7.50; Ladies' Work, $12	61 75		
	171 95		
Unpaid	64 10		
		107 85	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for rent, lighting, fitting up, &c.		3 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		28 50	
			173 26
Balance in hand			20 33

Hibbert.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		97 48	
" Members' Subscriptions		145 15	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		76 56	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $67.11; Municipal Grant, $20		87 11	
			406 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $78; Cattle, $53.75; Sheep, $24.25; Pigs, $5.75; Poultry, $3.25	165 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.30; Roots and other hoed crops, $6.80; Dairy Products, $7; Fruits, $6.15; Vegetables, $4.80; Agricultural Implements, $15.50; General Manufactures, $10.05; Ladies' Work, $18.10	78 85		
	243 85		
Unpaid	101 05		
		142 80	
" Prizes for previous years paid		62 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		40 75	
" Printing and Advertising		8 00	
" Working Expenses		38 00	
			291 55
Balance in hand			114 75

Mitchell Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		109 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		305 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, and Municipal Grants		192 16	
" Miscellaneous		39 76	
			646 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Poultry	20 75		
" " Fruits, $23.75; Plants and Flowers, $38.25	62 00		
" " Vegetables	41 50		
" " General Manufactures	21 75		
" " Fine Arts and Ladies' Work	29 00		
		175 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		2 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		148 28	
" Printing and Advertising, $20.25; Musical Bands, $10		30 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		111 25	
			466 78
Balance in hand			180 03

St. Mary's Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $56.55; Municipal Grant, $12.12		68 67	
			198 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits		32 00	
" " Plants and Flowers		22 00	
" " Vegetables		38 85	
" Paid for Horticultural Publications		4 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 00	
" Working Expenses		30 00	
			146 85
Balance in hand			51 82

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		76 52	
" To Members' Subscriptions		79 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		188 13	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Otonabee Society, for Union Show		100 00	
" Miscellaneous		18 80	
			1162 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $48; Cattle, $109; Sheep, $92.25; Pigs, $29; Poultry, $10.75	280 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $44.25; Roots and other hoed Crops, $15.25; Dairy Products, $19.50, Fruits, $4.75; Vegetables, $20.95; Agricultural Implements, $16.25; General Manufactures, $30.50; Fine Arts, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $46.25; Ploughing Match, $48	256 20		
		536 20	
" Prizes for previous years paid		10 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Sundries		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $34.90; Musical Bands, $40		74 90	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		95 90	
			1142 75
Balance in hand			19 70

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		31 07	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		69 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		101 95	
" Miscellaneous		10 65	
			268 07

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $27.75; Cattle, $42.25; Sheep, $11.75; Pigs, $5.75; Poultry, $7	94 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.70; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.80; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $1.40; Vegetables, $19; Agricultural Implements, $4; General Manufactures, $16.15; Ladies' Work, $14.50	91 65		
		186 15	
" Printing and Advertising, $26.40; Musical Bands, $20		46 40	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		30 23	
			262 78
Balance in hand			5 29

Burleigh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		18 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		84 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		11 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		98 70	
			212 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $18; Cattle, $28.25; Sheep, $10; Pigs, $10.50; Poultry, $9	75 75		
" Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $10.50; Dairy Products, $10; Vegetables, $10; Ladies' Work, $16.	46 50		
		122 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		13 37	
" Printing and Advertising		3 57	
" Working Expenses		30 14	
			169 33
Balance in hand			43 29

Dummer and Douro.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		48 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Rent of Hall		5 00	
" Miscellaneous		30 50	
			346 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Ploughing Match		18 50	
" Grant to Central Exhibition		25 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		1 15	
" Live Stock and Seeds		145 00	
" Freight on Seed Grain, Bags, &c.		32 62	
" Interest and Legal Expenses		9 02	
" Working Expenses		12 24	
			243 53
Balance in hand			103 25

Otonabee.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		83 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		45 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		79 65	
			208 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		32 57	
" E. D. Society for Union Show		100 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		39 85	
			177 92
Balance in hand			30 46

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		102 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		224 20	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Rent of Grounds		15 00	
" Miscellaneous		1 75	
			1137 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $103; Cattle, $135.36; Sheep, $38.50; Pigs, $9; Poultry, $13	298 86		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.75; Dairy Products, $12.50; Fruits, $9.75; Vegetables, $19.25; Agricultural Implements, $2; General Manufactures, $26.25; Fine Arts, $9; Ladies' Work, $35.75 Ploughing Match, $48	178 39		
		477 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		34 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		30 17	
" Paid Cobourg Central Exhibition		50 00	
" Sundries		17 25	
" Printing and Advertising, $26.75; Musical Bands, $10		36 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		44 00	
			1110 17
Balance in hand			27 72

Monaghan, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		10 66	
" Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		37 15	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			243 81

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Amount of Prizes paid		230 25	
" Printing and Advertising		9 25	
" Working Expenses		22 10	
			261 60
Balance due Treasurer			17 79

Smith, Ennismore and Lakefield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		38 58	
" Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		64 15	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			336 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $36; Cattle, $33; Sheep, $15; Pigs, $13.50; Poultry, $4	101 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17; Roots and other hoed crops, $14·50; Dairy Products, $10.50; Fruits, $5.25; Agricultural Implements, $20.25; General Manufactures, $19.25; Ladies' Work, $14.25; Extras, $33.25	134 25		
		235 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		30 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		40 63	
			313 13
Balance in hand			23 60

NOTE.—This Exhibition was successful, and in the quantity and quality of materials in excess of previous years.

Peterborough Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		212 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		72 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		17 80	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		11 85	
			454 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Poultry, $27; Fruits, $13; Plants and Flowers, $35; Vegetables, $15; Fine Arts, $11,50; Ladies' Work, $23,25		124 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $8,60; Musical Bands, $15		23 60	
" Working Expenses		43 80	
			192 15
Balance in hand			262 12

REPORT.

At a meeting held on the 11th August, 1878, it was unanimously resolved to change the place of Exhibition from the Drill Shed to Bradburn's Hall provided that a satisfactory arrangement could be made with Mr. Bradburn. This having been accomplished, the Exhibition was held in the Hall on the 12th and 13th days of September, and it was gen-

erally agreed that the change thus made was an improvement, notwithstanding the additional trouble of carrying articles for exhibition up stairs. The weather was unfortunately most unpropitious on both days, the rain falling heavily, and consequently the attendance was materially affected. The proceedings of the first evening of the Exhibition were enlivened by the addition of a Musical Entertainment, the Directors having secured the services of our old townsman, Mr. Templeton Brown, also those of Mrs. Bowman and Mr. Stanley, who rendered several admirable songs.

Taking into consideration the bad weather immediately preceding the time of the show, the display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables was exceedingly good. It can be readily seen the difficulty there is in holding the Exhibition at a time that will be favourable to every department of Floriculture and Fruit.

The Directors have to deplore the very unsatisfactory state of the financial position of the Society, caused by the unexpected conduct of the late Secretary-Treasurer, a man in whom not only the Directors of the Society but the public generally had the utmost confidence.

The Directors met on the 10th December, and appointed a Committee to investigate the position of the Society, which has been done to the best of their ability.

The following statistics may be of some interest:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Members	66	59	72
Entries	201	298	376
Prizes Awarded	$135	$120	$179 75

The future of the Society will be a matter for serious consideration, and it is hoped that its patrons and friends will, under the present circumstances, come forward to its assistance, so that its usefulness may not be brought to an abrupt termination.

The officers of the Society cannot close this report without referring to the loss it has ustained in the deaths of Messrs. George Barlee and John English, who at all times shewed themselves to be deeply interested in the furtherance of the welfare of the Society, and the cultivation of the taste for floriculture in our midst. * * * *

PRESCOTT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		38 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		106 36	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Contribution S. Plantagenet Society		16 00	
" Entrance Fees for Ploughing Match		12 00	
" Balance of Premiums "		6 00	
			958 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $49.50; Cattle, $46.80; Sheep, $25.20; Pigs, $19.80	141 30		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.23; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.45; Dairy Products, $28.35; Agricultural Implements, $8.10; General Manufactures, $27.90; Fine Arts, $10; Ladies' Work, $13.72; Ploughing Match, $20	135 75		
		277 05	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Paid on Mortgage and Interest		181 99	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		79 82	
			958 86

Caledonia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		7 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		116 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		123 00	
			246 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Growing Crops	227 00		
		227 00	
" Working Expenses		12 00	
			239 00
Balance in hand			7 72

Longueil, East and West Hawkesbury.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		4 36	
" Members' Subscriptions		162 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		214 50	
			380 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Growing Crops		319 00	
" Printing and Advertising		5 55	
" Working Expenses		60 00	
			384 55
Balance due Treasurer			3 69

Plantagenet.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		9 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		78 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		82 50	
			169 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $24.15 ; Cattle, $19.00 ; Sheep, $10 ; Pigs, $9	62 15		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.90 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $15.80 ; Dairy Products, $7.20 ; General Manufactures, $2.05 ; Ladies' Work $3	48 95		
		111 10	
" Paid County Society		16 00	
" Working Expenses		31 25	
			158 35
Balance in hand			11 40

PRINCE EDWARD.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		183 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		182 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		388 39	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		54 55	
			1508 74

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $55; Cattle, $96; Sheep, $55.25; Pigs, $23.50; Poultry, $12.40	242 15		
" Prizes for Grain and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.25; Dairy Products, $10; Growing crops, $6.50; Fruits, $18; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $39.55; Fine Arts, $3.75; Ladies' Work, $23.55	141 60		
		383 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		37 05	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		419 97	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		18 76	
" Interest on Mortgage		80 00	
" Printing and Advertising		23 20	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		62 89	
			1025 62
Balance in hand			483 12

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be progressively improving, and the Annual Show indicating signs of progress.

Ameliasburg.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		81 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		193 65	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $102.48		242 48	
" Miscellaneous		4 60	
			674 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $52; Cattle, $47.25; Sheep, $14.75; Pigs, $13.25; Poultry, $24.30	151 55		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.40; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.75; Dairy Products, $6.45; Fruits, $10.40; Plants and Flowers, $5.40; Vegetables, $4.20; General Manufactures, $9.50; Fine Arts, $5.95; Ladies' Work, $15.60	87 65		
		239 20	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds,		24 35	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		221 60	
" " for Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		101 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $23.90; Musical Bands, $11		34 90	
" Working Expenses		37 43	
			658 98
Balance in hand			15 60

Hallowell.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		10 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		60 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		12 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		61 33	
			143 97

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $18; Cattle, $18.50; Sheep, $8.85; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $1.10	52 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.60; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.35; Dairy products, $4.25; Fruits, $2.30; General Manufactures, $4.55; Discretionary, $11.35	42 40		
		94 85	
" Printing and Advertising		5 25	
" Working Expenses		20 13	
			120 23
Balance in hand			23 74

Hillier.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		1 35	
" Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		83 77	
			173 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20.75; Cattle, $31; Sheep, $11.25; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $2.60	69 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.30; Roots and other crops, $2.35; Dairy Products, $7.15; Fruits, $4.90; Plants and Flowers, $1; Vegetables, $3.40; General Manufactures, $5.50; Fine Arts, $8.25; Ladies' Work, $10.10	56 95		
		126 55	
" Prizes for previous years paid		29 15	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses		50	
			168 20
Balance in hand			5 22

Marysburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		17 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		67 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		32 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		66 34	
			183 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28.25; Cattle, $13.39; Sheep, $9.75; Pigs, $4.40; Poultry, $2.30	58 09		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $14.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.20; Dairy Products, $3.70; Fruits, $3.45; General Manufactures, $29.95; Fine Arts, $8.80; Ladies' Work, $15.20	85 20		
		143 29	
" Printing and Advertising		9 26	
" Working Expenses		26 44	
			178 99
Balance in hand			4 04

Sophiasburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		26 64	
" Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		19 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		68 47	
			184 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $32.50; Cattle, $35.50; Sheep, $9; Pigs, $5.75; Poultry, $5.05	87 80		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.35; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.05; Dairy products, $3.90; Fruits, $8.15; Plants and Flowers, $1.45; Vegetables, $6.10; General Manufactures, $6.85; Fine Arts, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $14.45	69 80		
		157 60	
" Working Expenses		22 28	
			179 88
Balance in hand			4 98

RENFREW, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		39 20	
" Members' Subscriptions		123 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		122 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			984 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $45; Cattle, $54; Sheep, $32; Pigs, $14; Poultry, $9	154 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20; Roots and other hoed Crops, $7; Dairy Products, $18; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $12; Agricultural Implements, $40; General Manufactures, $10; Ladies' Work, $26.50 ...	138 50		
		292 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		320 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of Buildings		118 50	
" " on purchase of Seeds		0 50	
" " on Loan		110 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $35; Musical Bands, $15		50 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		127 25	
			1018 75
Balance due Treasurer			33 80

REPORT.

* * * * Your Directors during the year have endeavoured to practise the strictest economy, at the same time keeping in view the best interests of the Society, and feel that it is a matter of congratulation, that notwithstanding there has been a falling off in the membership caused by the formation of the new branch referred to, and a consequent loss in receipts when compared with former years, your Directors have been

enabled, after paying the whole of the prizes awarded at the Annual Fair, as well as the incidental and working expenses of the Society, to pay off something over two hundred dollars of the debt of former years before referred to. * * * *

The Annual Show Fair of the Society for the year 1878, was held on the Society's grounds in the Village of Beachburg, on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th days of October. Considering all the circumstances, the Fair was a success, the sum of $122.50 being taken in as admission fees to the ground, and something over $350 was awarded in prizes to successful competitors. In the stock shewn at the exhibition one cannot fail to see a marked improvement over that shewn at the commencement of the Society in 1868, nearly, if not all of which may be attributed to the money spent and the efforts put forth by the Society in that direction; surely this should recommend for it a more favourable patronage from the general public than it has heretofore received.

Your Directors very much regret, that like their predecessors for some few years past (in fact since the commencement to erect buildings), for want of the necessary means, they were unable to hold a ploughing match (a thing most desirable), but trust that the Society may be in a position to do so this year. Your Directors consider the matter of so much importance, that should the Society's finances not warrant such a thing, an appeal be made to the membership and a generous public for means to carry out this object. * * *

Your Directors would state in concluding this Report, that during the year the last payment (balance on instalment) has been made on the land fenced off and known as the Society's grounds, in the Village of Beachburg, and a title of the same procured from Mr. Joseph Beach and wife, and placed on record in the registry office of the County of Renfrew.

Grattan and Wilberforce.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		72 74	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		61 00	
			139 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $17.15; Cattle, $26.75; Sheep, $5.25; Pigs, $2.80; Poultry, $0.50	52 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $3.85; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.15; Dairy Products, $2.10; Vegetables, $2.80; Agricultural Implements, $3.15; General Manufactures, $21.30; Ladies' Work, $15.20	51 55		
	104 00		
Unpaid	27 00		
		77 00	
" Printing and Advertising		4 00	
" Working Expenses		38 95	
			119 95
Balance in hand			19 79

Pembroke, Stafford and Alice.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		259 35	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		76 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Donations		92 35	
" Ploughing Match, $56; Miscellaneous, $3		59 00	
			627 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $23; Cattle, $25.50; Sheep, $9; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $4	67 50		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.75; Dairy Products, $12; Vegetables, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $21.50; General Manufactures, $18.50; Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, $24.50; Ploughing Match, $66; Extras, $29.75	198 75		
		266 25	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		200 00	
" Printing and Advertising		37 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		71 39	
			575 39
Balance in hand			51 81

NOTE.—This young Society has already purchased permanent grounds, and the Fall Exhibition was an encouraging success.

Ross.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		21 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			216 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25; Cattle, $24; Sheep, $8.60; Pigs, $6.75	64 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.19; Roots and other hoed crops, $1.50; Dairy Products, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $17.23; General Manufactures, $18.83	59 31		
		123 66	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		20 50	
" Printing and Advertising		5 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		77 15	
			226 81
Balance due Treasurer			10 60

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		13 36	
" Members' Subscriptions		139 75	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		212 70	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Borrowed		110 00	
" Miscellaneous		54 20	
			1230 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $71.50; Cattle, $80.75; Sheep, $21.50; Pigs, $16.50; Poultry, $8.50	198 75		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $21.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $13; Dairy Products, $17; Fruits, $3.25; Plants and Flowers, $13.50; Vegetables, $7.25; Agricultural Implements, $34.25; General Manufactures, $48.50; Fine Arts, $1; Ladies' Work, $24.50	183 25		
	382 00		
Deducted as per Rule	65 25		
		316 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings, for repairs		7 55	
" Paid on Interest		202 25	
" Paid on Principal		105 00	
" Printing and Advertising		38 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		83 65	
			1173 30
Balance in hand			56 71

Admaston.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		12 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		118 58	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Miscellaneous		11 18	
			282 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $16.10; Cattle, $21.40; Sheep, $5.80; Pigs, $4.15;	47 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.65; Roots and other hoed crops, $6; Dairy Products, $9.80; Growing Crops, $16.60; Honey, $0.70; Vegetables, $3.40; Agricultural Implements, $11.50; General Manufactures, $26.06; Ladies' Work, $3.78; Ploughing Match, $15	103 49		
		150 94	
" Paid on purchase of Live Stock and Seeds		98 58	
" Printing and Advertising		6 25	
" Working Expenses		31 06	
			286 83
Balance due Treasurer			4 40

McNab.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as last Annual Report		116 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		97 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		119 00	
" Miscellaneous		1 60	
			334 68
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $23; Cattle, $26.75; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $3.75; Poultry, $2.75	67 25		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $7.50; Dairy Products, $16; Growing Crops, $19.25; Fruits, $1; Vegetables, $4.50; Agricultural Implements, $11.50; General Manufactures $12; Ladies' Work, $9.35; Ploughing Match, $20 ..	118 85		
	186 10		
Less as per rules	29 60		
		156 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds fitting up, &c.		5 40	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		7 50	
" Printing and Advertising		6 75	
" Working Expenses.....		48 75	
			224 90
Balance in hand			109 78

REPORT.

In submitting our Report for the past year, your Directors beg to remark that the harvest was light, more especially the spring crops, and therefore the cry of "hard times" has been general. Owing to the dulness in every other business as well as of husbandry, the price of agricultural produce is very low. When the busy hum of industry in the mill or factory is hushed, there is less circulation of money than usual, the farmer can realize but little cash, and sometimes cannot meet his taxes and other liabilities. He then commonly resorts for relief to the money-lender, yields to his exorbitant demands, and finally and frequently falls a victim to his tender mercies.

Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, we have much reason to feel thankful when we view the circumstances of our fellow-labourers at home and abroad. We have been spared from the horrors of famine, pestilence, and sword. Peace and prosperity abroad would soon be followed by good times at home. In the words of the poet, let us "learn to labour and to wait," grateful for the enjoyment of the great blessings of peace with a sufficiency for all our temporal wants, even amidst what we call "hard times."

In our opinion the agricultural art appears to be steadily advancing. The farms are being cleared, stumped, adorned with better buildings, and otherwise improved, whilst stabling and stall-feeding cattle, keeping the manure under cover, and agricultural subjects generally are common and interesting topics of conversation.

As the finances appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, your Directors felt justified in extending the prize list to standing crops. The number of entries was only sixteen. Had the summer proved favourable we feel persuaded that the competition would have been keen. We hope this class will be continued, and a prize awarded to the member constructing the best improvements within the year, more especially in the erection of convenient and comfortable buildings for the accommodation of his stock.

The crop viewers report as follows: Fall wheat, over the average; spring wheat, half an average; oats, half a crop; barley, two-thirds of a crop; peas, not half a crop; corn, far behind time and poor; turnips, few to be seen; carrots, none cultivated; and the Township has altogether a poor appearance.

On looking at the records, we find that the entries were more numerous than last year, especially the grain, root, and vegetable department, there having been fourteen or fifteen entries in some of the items. In fact the shed can no longer furnish sufficient accommodation.

You will also notice from the Treasurer's account that the amount subscribed was also larger than the previous year, whilst the Government grant was smaller. You are also aware that the ploughing match was a very successful one, though some intending competitors could not plough for want of a suitable implement. * * * *

Arnprior Horticultural Society.

(In connection with Agricultural and Mechanical Association).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		220 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		107 25	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $100		240 00	
" Stands, Stalls and Provender		50 43	
			618 18
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		855 58	
" Prizes for Horses, $100; Cattle, $90; Sheep, $21; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $20	243 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $17; Fruits, $13; Plants and Flowers, $13.50; Vegetables, $12; Agricultural Implements, $19; General Manufactures, $17; Ladies' Work, $21	132 50		
		375 50	
" Printing and Advertising		46 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		141 27	
			1418 35
Balance due the Treasurer			800 17

RUSSELL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		33 44	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			836 44
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		20 41	
" Prizes for Horses, $54.50; Cattle, $55.60; Sheep, $20.75; Pigs, $5; Poultry, $6.75	142 60		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $43.65; Dairy Products, $14.25; Growing Crops, $1.50; Fruits, $5.55; Vegetables, $3.95; Agricultural Implements, $10.75; General Manufactures, $16.25; Ladies' Work, $15.80	111 70		
		254 30	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		62 05	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications, Printing, &c		31 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		50 00	
			838 26
Balance due Treasurer			1 82

REPORT.

The Twenty-second Annual Exhibition was held at Metcalfe, on the 10th day of October, 1878, and was considered one of the best exhibitions that has been held by the

Society, each and every department being well represented. The attendance of visitors from all parts was numerous. The exhibition of stock was good, and shewed both in cattle and horses a great improvement on former years, proving that our farmers are taking an interest in securing and raising a better class of stock than they did some years ago. The exhibition building was well represented in dairy products (butter especially), the entries were large; grain and roots the same, especially in the exhibition of different samples of grain.

The ladies' department excelled any former year. The thanks of the Directors are due to the ladies for the interest they took to make the exhibition room so very attractive.

The Ploughing Match was held on the farm of W. H. Hurdman, Esq., the President of the Society, and although the inclemency of the day retarded the attendance of ploughmen and spectators, after all on the whole it was considered a success, as the work performed was superb, and excelled any former year.

Your Directors feel thankful, and congratulate the farmers of this County, that the crops as a general thing throughout have been very good. Fall wheat, wherever grown, was better than the last few years past. Spring wheat, oats and other grains the same. The potato crop was an exception, being a failure on account of the ravages made by the potato bug, and injured more or less in the spring by the frost. There were exceptions where Paris green was used. The hay crop was on an average with other years.

Your Directors beg leave to return their sincere thanks to those gentlemen who patronized the Society by the large number of special prizes given both at the exhibition and ploughing match.

Clarence.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		138 30	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		51 00	
			243 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $43.60; Cattle, $33.51; Sheep, $10.40; Pigs, $4.25; Poultry, $1.20	92 96		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $2; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.25; Dairy Products, $6.50; Growing Crops, $38.25; Fruits, $2; Vegetables, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $2; Ladies' Work, $5.10	64 60		
		157 56	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up		2 00	
" Paid on purchase of Live Stock		51 00	
" Working Expenses		23 60	
			234 16
Balance in hand			9 14

Gloucester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		55 00	
" Miscellaneous		40 00	
			151 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28.63; Cattle, $11.25; Sheep, $8.12; Pigs, $4.42	52 30		
" Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy Products, $2.99; Growing Crops, $14.44; Vegetables, $2.50	32 05		
		84 35	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		0 97	
" Printing and Advertising		8 75	
" Working Expenses		53 75	
			147 82
Balance in hand			3 18

Osgoode.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		75 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		90 70	
			266 39
Cr.			
By Paid on Purchase of Live Stock		100 00	
" " Feeding and attending Stock		75 00	
			175 00
Balance in hand			91 39

Russell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		213 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		195 00	
			408 50
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		0 82	
" Prizes for Horses, $60; Cattle, $45; Sheep, $25; Pigs, $14; Poultry, $12	156 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $43; Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $22; Fruits, $18; Plants and Flowers, $13; Vegetables, $23; Agricultural Implements, $30; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $12	191 00		
		347 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $10.18; Musical Bands, $14		24 18	
" Working Expenses		36 50	
			408 50

SIMCOE, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		90 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		378 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		202 25	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Borrowed on Mortgage		2700 00	
" Miscellaneous		45 11	
			4315 61
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $143; Cattle, $103.75; Sheep, $40.85; Pigs, $18.50; Poultry, $27	333 10		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $20.50; Dairy Products, $28; Fruits, $13.50; Vegetables, $32; Agricultural Implements, $39; General Manufactures, $9; Fine Arts, $9; Ladies' Work, $27.95; Brass Bands, $30	246 45		
		579 55	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		4 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		280 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and on the erection of Buildings		3266 73	
" Printing and Advertising		87 31	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		98 61	
			4316 95
Balance due Treasurer			1 34

Medonte.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		86 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
			141 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20; Cattle, $20; Sheep, $15.25; Pigs, $9.75	65 00		
" Prizes for Dairy Products, $5.50; General Manufactures, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $5	17 00		
		82 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising		3 10	
			105 10
Balance in hand			36 60

Oro.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		47 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		140 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		2 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
" Special Prizes		94 50	
			423 90
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $65.25; Cattle, $66; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $14.50; Poultry, $7.25	180 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37; Roots and other hoed crops, $47.50; Dairy Products, $25.75; Ladies' Work, $66.25	176 50		
		356 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		20 00	
" Special		1 50	
" Paid for Agricultural Publications		1 50	
" Printing and Advertising		23 38	
" Working Expenses		24 90	
			427 78
Balance due Treasurer			3 88

Tiny and Tay.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		18 00	

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $43		183 00	
" Miscellaneous		3 00	
			300 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $28; Cattle, $28.75; Sheep, $17.50; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $3	87 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $11; Roots and other hoed crops, $8; Dairy Products, $9.25; Fruits, $4; Plants and Flowers, $4.50; Vegetables, $10.50; General Manufactures, $10; Fine Arts, $4.50; Ladies' Work, $8.25	70 00		
		157 25	
" Printing and Advertising		9 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		53 30	
			219 55
Balance in hand			80 45

SIMCOE, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		356 21	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $11.55		711 55	
" Special Prizes		195 50	
" Rent of Pens, Stalls, &c		19 85	
" Cash from late Treasurer		50 00	
" Miscellaneous		64 40	
			1549 51
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		98 66	
" Prizes for Horses, $142; Cattle, $197; Sheep, $100; Pigs, $46; Poultry, $26	509 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $70; Roots and other hoed crops, $16.50; Dairy Products, $39; Fruits, $26; Vegetables, $41; General Manufactures, $15; Fine Arts, $19; Ladies' Work, $57.50; Band, $50; Extras, $22.15	358 15		
		867 15	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		52 15	
" Printing and Advertising		94 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		113 50	
			1646 21
Balance due Treasurer			96 70

Vespra.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		167 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		125 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		127 40	
			420 35

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $22; Cattle, $42; Sheep, $22; Pigs, $8	94 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12; Roots and other hoed crops, $13; Dairy Products, $7; Fruits, $6; Plants and Flowers, $2; Vegetables, $6; Ladies' Work, $13; Ploughing Match, $35	94 00		
		188 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c.		68 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Seeds		27 20	
" Printing and Advertising		12 00	
" Working Expenses		30 00	
			325 70
Balance in hand			94 65

NOTE.—The Exhibition was superior both as to quantity and quality, particularly in Live Stock.

Barrie Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		65 16	
" Members' Subscriptions		115 52	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		29 85	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $101.80; Municipal Grant, $25		126 80	
			337 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $17; Plants and Flowers, $177.75; Vegetables, $30.25		225 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $16.50; Musical Bands, $10..		26 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		80 00	
			331 50
Balance in hand			5 83

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		77 89	
" Members' Subscriptions		506 25	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		440 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1724 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $260; Cattle, $122; Sheep, $100; Pigs, $71; Poultry, $33	586 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $60.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $61; Dairy Products, $34; Plants and Flowers, $4.45; Vegetables, $31; Agricultural Implements, $69; General Manufactures, $80; Fine Arts, $51; Ladies' Work, $88	509 95		
		1095 95	
" Prizes for previous years paid		30 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		315 72	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		69 00	

Cr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising, $60; Musical Bands, $30		90 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		66 28	
			1666 95
Balance in hand.....			57 69

REPORT.

In rendering an account of their stewardship for the past year, your Directory are proud to be able to congratulate you on the continued progression and sound financial position of your Society.

Your Directory regret that they cannot congratulate you on the result of the past harvest. The failure of the spring crop, and the very low prices offered for wheat, have to a great extent shrouded the country in depression, but they anticipate that this gloomy state of things has reached the climax, and that a bright, prosperous and happy future is not far distant. It is quite apparent, however, to your Directory, that a change in the mode of farming is absolutely necessary. Too much ploughing and sowing is impoverishing the soil and robbing the farmer of his profits, making him dependent on one source of his income only, while if a more mixed state of farming was practised such as grazing and stock raising, the farmer would be rendered more independent by having more avenues of income to draw from. And they are rejoiced to be able to state that several cheese factories are being established in this County, which they trust will be a great source of wealth to the farmer.

During the past year your Directory held two competitory exhibitions—one in the spring and one in the fall. The Spring Exhibition was held in the Village of Bond Head, and was a decided success. The Fall Exhibition held in your Society's Agricultural Park, Cookstown, was also a decided success. The number of entries were equal to former years, and the stock and vegetables of a superior description, indeed the Ladies' Department was the only one that lacked the energy or enterprise of past years. And your Directory are sorry to have to chronicle this, as it is the first time that the ladies were behind in their endeavours to make the show attractive, and they would recommend a more liberal prize list in future for their encouragement.

Your Directory, yielding to the solicitations of the neighbouring societies, raised the entrance fee of admission to the grounds to twenty cents, which at first created quite a sensation, but your Directory believe that when once established it will be fully appreciated, and it had quite a telling effect on the funds of your Society inasmuch as the amount received at the gate was far in advance of any former year. * * *

Gwillimbury, West

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....		283 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		247 60	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		104 00	
" Refreshment Stands		30 00	
" Proceeds from Excursion		23 50	
			688 10
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report ..		71 91	
" Prizes for Horses, $133; Cattle, $63; Sheep, $60; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $18.50.....	295 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $50; Roots and other hoed crops, $43; Dairy Products, $7; Fruits, $19; Plants and Flowers, $3; Vegetables, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $46; General Manufactures, $43; Fine Arts, $13.50; Ladies' Work, $47	298 25		
		593 75	

Cr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		0 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $19; Musical Bands, $20		39 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		79 39	
			784 55
Balance due Treasurer			96 45

Innisfil.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		68 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		111 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		8 95	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		68 00	
			256 16
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $15; Cattle, $17; Sheep, $11; Pigs, $6; Poultry, $4	53 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.50: Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $3; Agricultural Implements, $14; Ladies' Work, $16	70 50		
		123 50	
" Prizes for Ploughing Match		52 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		1 00	
" Printing and Advertising		17 50	
" Working Expenses		16 95	
			210 95
Balance in hand			45 21

Tossorontio.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		183 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		151 87	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $138.20; Municipal Grant, $15		153 20	
			488 07
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		70 44	
" Prizes for Horses, $34.50; Cattle, $43.50; Sheep, $21; Pigs, $12.25; Poultry, $8	119 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $35.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $20; Dairy Products, $17.50; Fruits, $21.50; Vegetables, $18.50; Agricultural Implements, $43.75; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $62.25	223 25		
		342 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 00	
" Working Expenses		23 55	
			476 49
Balance in hand			11 58

STORMONT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		132 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		165 20	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous		33 80	
			1031 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		43 54	
" Prizes for Horses, $73.50; Cattle, $65.50; Sheep, $39; Pigs, $18; Poultry, $7.50	203 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37.25; Dairy Products, $28; Vegetables, $24; Agricultural Implements, $47; General Manufactures, $29; Ladies' Work, $38;			
" Special prizes, $4	207 25		
		410 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		4 75	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		23 40	
" Miscellaneous		5 20	
" Printing and Advertising, $28.75; Musical Bands, $26		54 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		87 42	
			909 81
Balance in hand			121 19

REPORT.

Your Directors in submitting the statements of the operations of the Society for the past year, required by the Statute, desire to call attention to the gratifying fact that notwithstanding the great depression pervading all kinds of business this Society is in a prosperous condition.

Your Directors have been able to pay more in prizes than in the previous year, and have also been successful in wiping off all debt contracted on account of building Agricultural Hall and enclosing Fair Ground, and have still a balance of $121.19 on hand.

The usual Annual Fall Exhibition was held on the ground of your Society on the 19th and 20th of September, 1878, and was on the whole successful. The entrance money realized at the gates amounted to $165.20, being a considerable increase over previous years, notwithstanding the fact that the admission fee was only 10 cents, showing that there must have been a larger number of spectators on the grounds, and that the interest taken in the Society by the general public is increasing. The number of entries was large, and compared favourably with that of former years, with the exception of grain and dairy products, and the defect in these may be attributed to the dry season, and most of the successful prize takers in former years in these classes being this year non-exhibitors. In horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs classes the show was good.

The implement department was fully represented. This department is of great importance to the agriculturist, and it is gratifying to find a marked improvement.

* * * * * * * * * *

Finch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		87 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			227 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 69	
" Prizes for Horses, $30.50; Cattle, $30.50; Sheep, $13.25; Pigs, $5	79 25		

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.50; Dairy Products, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $28.25; General Manufactures, $18.50; Ladies' Work, $8.75	88 25		
		167 50	
" Printing and Advertising		8 25	
" Working Expenses		23 36	
			203 80
Balance in hand			23 20

Osnabruck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Members' Subscriptions		119 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			259 00
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		15 88	
" Prizes for Horses, $40.50; Cattle, $48.50; Sheep, $17; Pigs, $14.50; Poultry, $6	126 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18; Dairy Products, $11.50; Vegetables, $10.50; Agricultural Implements, $19.75; General Manufactures, $20.50; Ladies' Work, $20	100 25		
		226 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up		12 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		18 50	
			280 13
Balance due Treasurer			21 13

TORONTO, E. D.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		170 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		1166 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		115 70	
" Legislative Grant		550 00	
" Fees at Spring Exhibition		41 35	
" Agricultural and Arts Association Grant to Ploughing Match		300 00	
" Sale of Poultry coops		98 25	
			2441 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Poultry	299 00		
" Fruits, $18.50; Plants and Flowers, $168.75; Vegetables, $37	224 25		
" Ploughing Match	758 00		
		1281 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		144 09	
" Paid for Agricultural and Horticultural Publications		24 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $209.08; Musical Bands, $57.50		266 58	
" Paid for Membership to Agricultural and Arts Association		101 00	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Ploughing Match Expenses, Judges, Competitors, &c....		91 52	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants		336 34	
			2245 28
Balance in hand			196 45

ANNUAL REPORT.

In compliance with the statutory requirements, your Directors beg to present the following report of the Society's operations for the year just closed:—

Spring Exhibition.

The Society's Spring Show was held in the large covered Skating Rink, Adelaide St. West, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of June, nearly a month later than in the previous year. This date clashed somewhat with the poultry interests, as the birds were not in such good plumage as at an earlier period. The change, however, was made with a view to securing a large number of out-door plants; and in this your Directors were not disappointed, the display being of a very superior nature.

The Exhibition—which embraced plants and flowers, fruits, vegetables, poultry, foreign, fancy, and singing birds, etc.—was opened by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th of June. The interior of the building was tastefully arranged with festoons of evergreens and other decorations, which, together with the massive foliage plants, flowers, aquaria, and fountain, presented to the visitor upon entering the building a most pleasing picture. His Honour in his opening remarks referred to it, and in complimenting your Directors said he had seldom seen a better display. He further expressed his wish, by becoming a member, to be identified with the Society in the objects it sought to encourage.

During both afternoon and evening the full band of the Queen's Own Rifles rendered selections of choice music, which added much to the attractions of the Exhibition.

The total amount of prizes offered in all the classe sat the Spring Show was $702; the amount awarded, $523.25; the receipts at door for admission of non-members amounting to $115. 70.

Your Directors anticipated that the attractive exhibits, together with the extensive advertising in which they indulged, would have drawn out a much larger number of visitors than usual to the Show; but in this they were somewhat disappointed. The only reason they can ascribe for this is, that the place of holding the Exhibition is probably too far west.

The horticultural and poultry exhibits were under the direct supervision of two of your Directors, Mr. John Paxton and Mr. W. H. Doel, respectively.

The number of entries in the horticultural classes was 241. Mr. Paxton, the Superintendent of that Department, thus reports:—

"The horticultural department was, in every respect, a grand success; embracing in its display a multitude of the rarest and most beautiful plants—from the majestic palm-tree, in all its stately magnificence, to the smallest pigmy moss. The fine foliage plants were in the most robust health, shewing every evidence of careful and intelligent cultivation.

"There is no doubt that the efforts of this Society have stimulated and encouraged a spirit of friendly rivalry among the cultivators of these splendid plants, which is truly encouraging, and may be said to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The same may be said of almost every class of articles brought forward on this occasion; and all shewed the most unmistakeable improvement on any Exhibition ever before held in Toronto. Cut flowers were not so numerous as might naturally have been expected, yet the quality was all that could be desired. The display of cut roses, especially, was very fine—the enthusiastic remarks of the lady visitors clearly shewed how they appreciated the exhibit of the queen of flowers.

" Fruit in June is not abundant, therefore the apparent scarcity in this class may be

accounted for. Some very handsome strawberries, and also a fine display of well-kept apples, were exhibited, which amply compensated for the absence of other fruit. Vegetables were fairly represented, and the quality extremely good for that early season of the year.

"The horticultural department, as a whole, was vastly superior, and a very great improvement on any former Exhibition, giving great encouragenent to the Society to continue its usefulness in stimulating a love for horticultural pursuits as a healthy, pleasant, and profitable occupation."

In the poultry classes there were 110 entries more than last year, the total number being 464, as against 354. Mr. W. H. Doel, the Superintendent of the Department, reports thereon as follows:—

"The Exhibition in the poultry department was a very great success, the number of exhibitors being on the increase, and as a natural consequence the number of exhibits being much greater than heretofore. The Exhibitions of your Society are becoming very popular with the poultry breeders and fanciers on account of the general management of the Society, and also on account of the general superiority of the birds to be found at your Exhibitions, the quality of the exhibits being much superior, as a rule, to the exhibits at the later or fall shows. I believe, in time, should your Summer Exhibitions continue, the poultry department would be very nearly self-sustaining, as year by year the number of exhibitors would increase."

Ploughing Match.

As the Provincial Exhibition was to be held in Toronto during the past year, your Directors were forced to dispense with the usual Fall Exhibition. Members of the Society, however, who had subscribed $2 and upwards, were made members of the Agricultural and Arts Association. One hundred and one names, accompanied by $101, were sent to the Secretary of the Association, for which tickets were given entitling them to the usual privileges of entry of stock, free admission to the grounds, etc.

In view of the foregoing alterations in the yearly routine of the Society as regards the holding of a Fall Exhibition, your Directors decided upon holding a grand Provincial Ploughing Match in the vicinity of Toronto. The Agricultural and Arts Association appropriate $1,200 annually towards the encouragement of ploughing matches, and for this purpose divide the Province into four sections, granting to an Electoral District Society in each the sum of $300.

In the early part of last year application was made to the Association for the grant for the proposed match, as covered in Agricultural Section No. 2. The grant was duly received, and your Board desire to express to the Association their acknowledgments for the very liberal donation. They also further desire to acknowledge contributions of cash and implements given as prizes from the Innkeepers of Toronto, Toronto Reaper and Mower Company, Messrs. Patterson & Bro., of Patterson; John Abell, of Woodbridge; R. Malcolm, of Toronto, and many others.

The match took place at Eglington on Wednesday, the 30th of October, on the farm of James Beaty, Esq., which was kindly granted for the purpose.

The prize list was on a most liberal scale, amounting to $788, and was divided amongst the following classes, five in number:—

First class—Open to all.

Second class—Open to all who had not taken a first prize at a ploughing match of any society.

Third class—For iron beam wood-handled ploughs.

Fourth class—For youths under 18 years of age.

Fifth or special class—For best groomed horses and kept harness.

There were fifty-one entries in the several classes. The ploughmen commenced their task shortly after eleven o'clock a.m., the whole number that entered having started, and all completing their work within the time allowed. Although the weather was unfavourable —the rain pouring down most of the day—a very large concourse of visitors assembled to witness the competition. The soil was of a nature to thoroughly test the skill of the ploughmen, but withal the work was of such excellence as to call forth the highest commendations from both Judges and spectators.

At the completion of the match, and upon the Judges handing in their returns, an

adjournment was made to Mr. Thomas Beatty's hotel, Eglington. The Secretary having read the awards, at the invitation of the County of York, praying for aid towards holding the first Industrial Exhibition during the fall of that year, a Committee of the Directors waited upon these bodies and explained their views, but failed, however, in getting the expected grants.

Owing to this failure, and the fact that the Provincial Exhibition would be held in Toronto the following year (1878), your Directors decided not to move in the matter till after the Provincial Show; and then to make renewed efforts for holding it in 1879. With this object in view they sent to the Toronto City Council, on the 5th of September last, a communication to the effect that this Society—with whom the scheme of holding a yearly Industrial Exhibition originated—was still desirous to carry out their project during the year 1879, and suggested that action be taken with the least possible delay. A month later the Exhibition Committee of the City Council invited this Society to meet with them to discuss the question; when, assisted by representatives from other organizations—which were afterwards asked to join with us—a scheme was devised for establishing an Annual Exhibition of the character named; for the efficient carrying out of which it was decided to submit to the Legislative Assembly, during the present session, a draft Bill of Incorporation. * * * * * *

VICTORIA, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		101 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		86 29	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Donations		40 00	
			1127 29
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		30 86	
" Prizes for Horses, $61; Cattle, $52.50; Sheep, $47.75; Pigs, $17; Poultry, $6.25		184 50	
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $12; Dairy products, $9.75; Fruits, $7.25; Plants and Flowers, $2.25; Vegetables, $9.50; Agricultural Implements, $21; General Manufactures, $29.75; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $15.75	146 50		
	331 00		
Unpaid	63 50	267 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		39 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and the erection of Buildings		156 00	
" Donation to Central Fair		25 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $41.50; Musical Bands, $20		61 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		74 08	
			1073 94
Balance in hand			53 35

Bexley and Carden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		106 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		95 95	
			207 95

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report..		9 73	
" Prizes for Horses, $20.25; Cattle, $17.50; Sheep, $18.75; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $3.75	76 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.75; Dairy Products, $3.75; Fruits, $1.50; Vegetables, $6.75; Fine Arts, $1; Ladies' Work, $12.75	52 00		
		128 25	
" Printing and Advertising		6 50	
" Working Expenses		12 04	
			156 52
Balance in hand			51 43

Eldon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		122 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		54 73	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Division Society		89 30	
" Rent of Grounds		14 00	
			380 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $42.50; Cattle, $34.75; Sheep, $14.25; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $3	104 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.75; Dairy products, $9.50; Vegetables, $3.50; Agricultural Implements, $16; General Manufactures, $6.50; Ladies' Work, $6.10	63 35		
		167 85	
" Prizes for previous year paid		19 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		24 75	
" Printing and Advertising, $12.60; Musical Bands, $5		17 60	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		42 12	
			272 07
Balance in hand			108 51

Laxton and Digby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		85 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		80 50	
			167 05
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		5 15	
" Prizes for Horses, $27.75; Cattle, $15.75, Sheep, $6; Pigs, $4.50; Poultry, $1.70	55 70		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $4; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.15; Dairy Products, $2.50; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $6; General Manufactures, $4.60; Ladies' Work, $11.50	38 75		
		94 45	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		10 00	
" Printing and Advertising		10 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		36 00	
			155 60
Balance in hand			11 45

Somerville.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		6 16	
" Members' Subscriptions		110 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		85 50	
" Deposited in Bank		50 00	
" Miscellaneous		10 50	
			262 16
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $25.25; Cattle, $20.20; Sheep, $16.88; Pigs, $7.38; Poultry, $2.70	72 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.90; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.80; Dairy Products, $4.25; Fruits, $5.20; Vegetables, $3.95; Agricultural Implements, $5.25; General Manufactures, $8.65; Fine Arts, $2.40; Ladies' Work, $14.55	76 03		
	148 68		
Unpaid	2 73		
		145 95	
" Prizes for previous years paid		10 58	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses		9 26	
			229 29
Balance in hand			32 87

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		249 84	
" Members' Subscriptions		214 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibitions		267 95	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $400		1100 00	
" Subscriptions to Building Fund		89 00	
" Pasture of grounds		24 00	
			1944 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $171; Cattle, $46.50; Sheep, $88; Pigs, $37; Poultry, $8.50	351 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $38; Roots and other hoed crops, $31.75; Dairy Products, $28; Fruits, $26.25; Plants and Flowers, $4; Agricultural Implements, $46; General Manufactures, $1.50; Fine Arts, $5.50; Ladies' Work, $36.75	217 75		
		568 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous years paid		6 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		35 99	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		636 25	
" Printing and Advertising, $60.85; Musical Bands, $12..		72 85	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		90 98	
			1830 82
Balance in hand			113 97

REPORT.

The Directors in delivering up the trust confided to them at the last annual meeting, desire, in conformity to previous usage and the requirement of the Statute in that behalf, to submit a brief statement of the operations of the year just closed. We attempt no elaborate report, but the following simple statement will be sufficient to shew that this Association has attained to a degree of power and efficiency never approached in any former period of its history :—

We held two shows, namely, one in the spring and one in the fall. Our Spring Fair was better than that of any previous year. There were ten dollars more taken at the gates than last year. But owing to a very severe storm of wind and rain on the first day of our Fall Show it kept a great many from bringing in their articles after they were entered, but the second day was fine and delightful, the sun shining forth in all its splendour and magnificence and everything denoted a day of pleasure and enjoyment, and was enlivened by the very exquisite music, discoursed by our town brass band. The attendance was very good. There were about thirty dollars more taken at the gates than any previous year. The display in horses and cattle was fair, but we are sorry that there is no more interest taken by the farmers in the riding in introducing pure bred cattle. Sheep and pigs were very good, and a large number shewn. Grain not so good as usual, there was a sort of a blight came over it just before it was properly filled, and therefore the kernels were small.

We had a very large display of farm implements, namely, buggies, cutters, reapers and mowers, and ploughs of every kind you could think of. We had nearly two hundred more entries than any previous year. Our success financially would have been materially increased had we been favoured with fine weather on the first day of the show. We have paid out in prizes five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and our balance in hand is one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, so we have no cause of alarm.

But your Directors feel disappointed the way the Central Fair at Cobourg has fallen so far short in money matters, as per audit. We feel there must be some change made, as a good many weak societies will have to abandon the Central Fair, as there are only three dollars per delegate allowed, when there were twenty-five dollars last year to each delegate. So we hope you will devise some way so as each County will keep its own balance, after allowing for all expenses.

We must thank the County Council for the very liberal grant to assist us to pay the interest on the two lots that we have, but we hope if times would get better to be able to dispose of the one in the south ward so as to relieve us of about one hundred and twenty dollars yearly.

Emily.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		80 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		26 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		140 00	
			398 67

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $69.50; Cattle, $32.50; Sheep, $17.50; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $6	135 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $19.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $18.75; Dairy Products, $10.25; Fruits, $8; Plants and Flowers, $5.25; Vegetables, $23.75; Agricultural Implements, $14; General Manufactures, $24; Fine Arts, $3.75; Ladies' Work, $22.25	149 25		
		284 75	
" Prizes for previous years		3 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, etc.		16 09	
" Printing and Advertising		26 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		38 40	
			368 24
Balance in hand			30 43

REPORT.

The Directors in presenting their report of the operations of the Society for the past year, take pleasure in congratulating the members on the continued success that has attended their efforts.

The number of our members has been well sustained. We have now associated with us the most of the prominent farmers of the Township, and we observe that every succeeding year shows a more general interest in the welfare and success of the Society.

We held, as usual, a Spring Show, which was very successful. The animals on exhibition would have been no disgrace to a County Show. Our Fall Show was a marked success. The competition among Stock was very great and the quality very superior. In some classes the number of entries was not quite so large as last year, but the quality of the articles made up for any deficiency in number.

The Directors have still to deplore the want of a suitable show-ground.

The great deficiency in the yield of grain last harvest, and the low prices that have ruled since, have been severely felt by all classes of the community. We feel assured, however, that an All-wise Providence orders all things well; and what is regarded by many as a great calamity, will in the end prove a great blessing; that a lesson has been taught us that if the nutrient qualities of the soil are not properly maintained by suitable rotations and manures, our very best farms will become exhausted, and consequently the yield per acre will be very small, no matter how favourable the season. * * * *

Mariposa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		38 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		122 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		103 40	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		125 15	
" Miscellaneous		19 75	
			408 74

Cr.		
By Prizes for Horses, $60; Cattle, $26; Sheep, $45; Pigs, $22; Poultry, $10	163 00	
" Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $10; Dairy Products, $10; Fruits, $10; Vegetables, $10; General Manufactures, $30; Fine Arts, $5; Ladies' Work, $41; Miscellaneous, $6.85	122 85	
		285 85

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting, &c.		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising		20 75	
" Working Expenses		33 49	
			390 09
Balance in hand			18 65

Ops.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		15 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		45 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		55 75	
" Proceeds of Service		5 00	
" Miscellaneous		25 00	
			146 71
Cr.			
By Keep of Bulls		17 70	
" Use of Bulls		10 00	
" To Retire Note		100 00	
" Sundries		3 20	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses		10 11	
			144 51
Balance in hand			2 20

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be at present in a depressed state, crops having been bad and prices low.

Verulam.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		60 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		25 05	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		70 60	
" Sale of Seeds		121 99	
			339 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $20.50; Cattle, $22.50; Sheep, $18.50; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $2.50	74 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.75: Dairy Products, $7.50; Fruits, $2.25; Vegetables, $7.50; General Manufactures, $7; Ladies' Work, $15.75	64 25		
		138 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		5 00	
" Exhibition Grounds, fitting up		1 47	
" Paid on purchase of Seeds		121 99	
" Central Exhibition Grant		25 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 55	
" Working Expenses		13 00	
			311 26
Balance in hand			28 33

Lindsay Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		61 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		24 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		7 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		28 50	
" Interest		1 50	
			122 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $3.50; Plants and Flowers, $23; Vegetables, $8.50; Sundries, $5		40 00	
" Exhibition Buildings, rent and fitting up		10 90	
" Subscription to Central Exhibition		25 00	
" Printing and Advertising		16 50	
" Working Expenses		22 92	
			115 32
Balance in hand			7 05

NOTE.—The Society held but one Exhibition, its financial resources having become diminished.

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		614 15	
" Members' Subscriptions		341 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		426 10	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $250		950 00	
" Cash donated by Berlin for prizes		203 00	
" Articles donated by Berlin for special prizes		197 00	
			2731 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $230; Cattle, $117; Sheep, $161; Pigs, $51; Poultry, $56	615 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $72; Roots and other hoed crops, $26.25; Dairy Products, $27; Fruits, $56.50; Plants and Flowers, $32.50; Vegetables, $28; Agricultural Implements, $52; General Manufactures, $60.50; Fine Arts, $16.50; Ladies' Work, $64	435 25		
		1050 25	
" Articles donated for special prizes		197 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		280 00	
" Paid for Diplomas, $43.08; Ropes for Show-ring, $28.93		72 01	
" Printing and Advertising, $79.50; Musical Bands, $27		106 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		348 44	
			2054 20
Balance in hand			677 05

NOTE.—The Society continues to prosper, and the Fall Exhibition, notwithstanding unfavourable weather on the last day, was highly successful. The Directors recommend the keeping open of the Show for three days—a condition which experience has shown to be advantageous. Agriculture and the other industrial arts in this Electoral Division appear to be making steady and satisfactory progress.

Wellesley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		100 74	
" Members' Subscriptions		206 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		25 55	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ;			
" Municipal Grant, $40		180 00	
" Miscellaneous		18 78	
Cr.			531 07
By Prizes for Horses, $101 ; Cattle, $49 ; Sheep, $44 ; Pigs, $20 ; Poultry, $9	223 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25.50 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50 ; Dairy products, $17.50 ; Fruits, $9 ; Vegetables, $11.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $32.50 ; General Manufactures, $20 ; Ladies' Work, $25.75	155 50		
		378 50	
" Printing and Advertising		13 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		60 61	
			452 61
Balance in hand			78 46

Woolwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		136 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		6 60	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $20		160 00	
Cr.			303 10
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		22 89	
" Prizes for Horses, $67 ; Cattle, $44 ; Sheep, $33.50 ; Pigs, $6	150 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $22.35 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $12.50; Dairy Products, $12.50; Fruits, $12 ; Agricultural Implements, $6.50 ; General Manufactures, $12 ; Ladies' Work, $12.35	90 20		
		240 70	
" Printing and Advertising		11 20	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		52 31	
			327 10
Balance due Treasurer			24 00

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		43 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		286 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		628 40	
" Legislative Grant, $700 ; Municipal Grant, $235		935 00	
" Special Prizes		152 50	
" Entry Fees at Spring Fair		16 00	
			2061 34

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $294 ; Cattle, $156.50 ; Sheep, $135 ; Pigs, $47 ; Poultry, $21	653 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $46 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $24 ; Dairy Products, $60.50 ; Fruits, $34.50 ; Plants and Flowers, $18.50 ; Vegetables, $22.50 ; General Manufactures, $19 ; Fine Arts, $7.50 ; Ladies' Work, $99.50	332 00		
		985 50	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		280 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		360 25	
" Paid Grant to Christmas Fat Cattle Show		30 00	
" Printing and Advertising		72 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		201 15	
			1928 90
Balance in hand			132 44

NOTE.—The Society continues in a prosperous state, notwithstanding the "hard times." The Directors urge the importance of giving increased attention to the improvement of Stock, with a particular view of obtaining the best possible quality for the British markets.

Wilmot.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		262 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		292 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		158 18	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral Disrict Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $50		190 00	
" Miscellaneous		171 56	
			1074 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $154.50 ; Cattle, $67.50 ; Sheep, $91 ; Pigs, $21 ; Poultry, $23.50	357 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $34.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.75 ; Dairy Products, $41.25 ; Fruits, $29.25 ; Plants and Flowers, $8.75 ; Vegetables, $10.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $47.50 ; General Manufactures, $18.50 ; Ladies' Work, $54.50 ; Extras, $13.50	271 75		
		629 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		25 42	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		160 00	
" Printing and Advertising		27 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		66 17	
			908 59
Balance in hand			165 92

Preston Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		135 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		105 70	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140 ; Municipal Grant, $30		170 00	
			410 70

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Fruits, $28.75; Plants and Flowers, $42; Vegetables, $25		95 75	
" Exhibition Buildings, fitting up, &c.		88 77	
" Printing and Advertising		38 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		73 39	
			296 16
Balance in hand			114 54

WELLAND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		203 12	
" Members' Subscriptions		177 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		433 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $100		800 00	
" Miscellaneous		5 00	
			1618 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $154; Cattle, $114; Sheep, $115; Pigs, $23; Poultry, $14	420 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29; Roots and other hoed crops, $16; Dairy Products, $14; Fruits, $22; Agricultural Implements, $59; General Manufactures, $15; Ladies' Work, $90	245 00		
		665 00	
" Prizes for previous years		28 97	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		88 20	
" Printing and Advertising		35 27	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		89 00	
			1326 44
Balance in hand			291 68

REPORT.

* * * * The attendance at the Fall Exhibition was larger than on any former occasion, many hailing from the adjoining Counties, thereby recuperating the finances of the Treasurer, as also evincing that the interest of Agriculture is one of those which a discerning public considers of surpassing importance. The attendance is reckoned, on that occasion, as between 4,000 and 5,000.

There was a falling off in the number of entries, as compared with those of last year. For 1877, the number being 1,290, this year 930, showing a decrease of 360, which no doubt was caused by a failure in the root, fruit and grain departments, and this feature was also observable in the Townships of the Electoral Division.

Yet the comparison in regard to the fees received at the gate and from grocery stand compare favourably with those of last year. The amount from these sources amounted last year to $361.25, this year to $433, shewing an increase in favour of this year of $71.75.

The horse department of the exhibition was full and good. The prizes in all the classes (with scarcely an exception) being taken up. The animals were in good condition and afforded much interest and pleasure to the assembled multitude.

The cattle exhibited in the Durham class were well deserving of the encomiums

passed upon them by the public and the press. The principal exhibitors in this department being those enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. J. K. Crawford, J. and H. Bender in the Durhams, and Thomas Brown in the Grades.

The sheep display was the best ever made in the County, all the prizes in the various departments being nearly taken up. The sheep were numerous and in fine order. Messrs. Crawford and Swayze being conspicuous exhibitors in the Cotswold class, Messrs. Ash and S. Uppers principal prize takers in the Leicester class, whilst in the Southdowns Mr. Ash overcame all opposition, speaking volumes in favour of that gentleman's enterprise.

The porcine department was rather meagre, though some specimens exhibited were very excellent, and it is to be hoped that this department may be better represented in the future.

The grain department was below the average both as regards the quantity exhibited and also the quality, caused (as is generally supposed) by the extreme wetness of the weather, followed by the scorching rays of the sun, and these remarks equally apply to the root and fruit departments. Indeed the potatoes are almost an entire failure. Most of the prizes of which not being taken up.

The ladies' department as usual was very good, and always proves attractive to the public on such occasions.

There was a decided improvement in the manufacturing department, and it is becoming more and more interesting. Various manufacturing firms were represented on the occasion. Notably as the Hall Works, Oshawa; Sawyer, of Hamilton; Harris & Co., Thomson & Williams, of Stratford—all shewing implements of superior workmanship. In the plough department, as usual, A. Dobbie's ploughs carried off the palm. Mr. Macklem, of Chippawa, shewed several kinds of leather of excellent workmanship. Mr. Jeffery, of Welland, produced and shewed vehicles of a superior order. And many others not mentioned deserved great praise for the useful and elegant articles they exhibited, and were the subject of praise and encomium from an enlightened and discerning public.

* * * * * *

Bertie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		16 53	
" Members' Subscriptions		105 55	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		11 30	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		83 85	
			217 23
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $38.75; Cattle, $30.25; Sheep, $22, Pigs, $6.50; Poultry, $2.15	99 65		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $7.55; Roots and other hoed crops, $4.80; Dairy Products, $1.10; Fruits, $4.65; Agricultural Implements, $5; General Manufactures, $12.30; Fine Arts, $3.25; Ladies' Work, $23.05	61 70		
		161 35	
" Printing and Advertising		5 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		40 65	
			207 50
Balance in hand			9 73

Crowland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		15 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		73 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		60 00	
			148 90

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $48.25; Cattle, $13.75; Sheep, $10.90; Pigs, $2.50; Poultry, $2.95	78 35		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $8.80; Roots and other hoed crops, $5.65; Dairy Products, $1.85; Fruits, $1.55; General Manufactures, $1.50; Ladies' Work, $8.05	27 40		
		105 75	
" Printing and Advertising		3 50	
" Working Expenses		17 35	
			126 60
Balance in hand			22 30

Humberstone.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		14 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		58 20	
" Miscellaneous		19 00	
			161 29
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $43.50; Cattle, $22.75; Sheep, $7; Pigs, $1; Poultry, $4.37	78 62		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $12.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $9.63; Dairy Products, $3.25; Fruits, $4.13; Agricultural Implements, $3.12; General Manufactures, $24.12; Ladies' Work, $4.12	61 13		
		139 75	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		19 60	
			166 35
Balance due Treasurer			5 06

Stamford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		74 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		68 50	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			236 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $54.75; Cattle, $48.50; Sheep, $16.20; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $5	134 45		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.10; Roots and other hoed crops, $2.45; Fruits, $6.25; Plants and Flowers, $1.55; Vegetables, $3.05; Fine Arts, $2; Ladies' Work, $5.80	40 20		
		174 65	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 00	
" Working Expenses		12 00	
			195 65
Balance in hand			40 57

Thorold.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		93 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $73.05; Municipal Grant, $30		103 05	
" Miscellaneous		10 50	
			206 55
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		4 11	
" Prizes for Horses, $45.75; Cattle, $36.95; Sheep, $25.75; Pigs, $4.45; Poultry, $5.41	118 31		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $13.41; Roots and other Hoed crops, $9.20; Dairy Products, $0.75; Fruits, $8.72; Agricultural Implements, $6.90; General Manufactures, $7.61; Ladies' Work, $4.48	41 33		
		159 64	
" Prizes for previous years paid		27 50	
" Printing and Advertising		5 00	
" Working Expenses		18 40	
			214 65
Balance due Treasurer			8 10

Willoughby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		11 03	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		0 65	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		75 40	
			179 08
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $43; Cattle, $17.50; Sheep, $15.25; Pigs, $4; Poultry, $5.75	85 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $9.46; Roots and other hoed crops, $3.10; Dairy Products, $1.62; Fruits, $3.50; Vegetables, $0.99; General Manufactures, $7.23; Ladies' Work, $2.96	28 86		
		114 36	
" Printing and Advertising		4 25	
" Working Expenses		13 90	
			132 51
Balance in hand			46 57

WELLINGTON, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		255 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		174 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		152 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $250		950 00	
" Entrance Fees Reaping and Mowing Matches		18 00	
" Maryborough Agricultural Society		42 00	
			1591 89

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $70; Cattle, $69; Sheep, $60; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $13	223 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $29; Roots and other hoed crops, $15; Dairy Products, $11; Fruits, $8.75; Vegetables, $9; Agricultural Implements, $36; General Manufactures, $34; Ladies' Work, $32.25; Ploughing Match, $29; Reaping and Mowing Matches, $28	232 00		
		455 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		9 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		420 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		116 00	
" Printing and Advertising		45 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		296 12	
			1341 12
Balance in hand			250 77

Arthur.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		153 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		22 58	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		61 20	
" Special Prizes		65 00	
			302 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $63; Cattle, $27; Sheep, $16.75; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $6.50	120 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $9; Dairy Products, $11; Fruits, $2.75; Plants and Flowers, $0.75; Vegetables, $8.75; Agricultural Implements, $2.50; General Manufactures, $31; Fine Arts, $0.75; Ladies' Work, $23	107 00		
		227 75	
" Printing and Advertising		16 50	
" Working Expenses		39 19	
			283 44
Balance in hand			18 84

Minto.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		72 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		190 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		233 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		116 00	
" Miscellaneous		246 50	
Cr.			858 05
By Prizes for Horses, $37.25; Cattle, $42.50; Sheep, $21; Pigs, $16; Poultry, $8	124 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26; Roots and other hoed crops, $17.25; Dairy Products, $9; Fruits, $10; Agricultural Implements, $21; General Manufactures, $20	103 25		
		228 00	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous year paid		16 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, and erection of Buildings		544 45	
" Printing and Advertising		30 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		50 37	
			869 82
Balance due Treasurer			11 77

Peel and Maryborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		48 56	
" Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
			118 56
Cr.			
By paid County Society for Union Show		70 00	
" Working Expenses		17 30	
			87 30
Balance in hand			31 26

NOTE.—Amalgamated with the W. Riding Society for exhibition purposes.

Clifford Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		184 24	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		53 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		90 00	
" Miscellaneous		8 00	
			335 24
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $27.25 ; Cattle, $31.25 ; Sheep, $22.50 ; Pigs, $14 ; Poultry, $10.25	105 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $16.25 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $8 ; Dairy Products, $17 ; Fruits, $18 ; Plants and Flowers, $5.50 ; Vegetables, $4.25 ; General Manufactures, $20 ; Fine Arts, $7.25 ; Ladies' Work, $20.50	116 75		
		222 00	
" Printing and Advertising		33 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		65 40	
			320 40
Balance in hand			14 84

Mount Forest Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		520 58	
" Members' Subscriptions		240 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		253 45	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		111 00	
" Special Prizes		160 50	
" Miscellaneous		76 00	
			1362 03

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $50; Cattle, $54; Sheep, $36.50; Pigs, $18.50; Poultry, $25	183 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $53.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $32; Dairy Products, $26.50; Fruits, $37; Plants and Flowers, $20.50; Vegetables, $19; Agricultural Implements, $18; General Manufactures, $51; Fine Arts, $12.50; Ladies' Work, $46.50	317 50		
		500 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		14 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		224 16	
" Printing and Advertising, $91.75; Musical Bands, $20..		111 75	
" Working Expenses		28 00	
			878 41
Balance in hand			483 62

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		53 41	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		89 45	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $250		950 00	
" Contributions from Township Societies		105 50	
" Miscellaneous		14 60	
			1334 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $134; Cattle, $129; Sheep, $96; Pigs, $21; Poultry, $9.75	389 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $60.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $43; Dairy Products, $34; Fruits, $11; Plants and Flowers, $23; Agricultural Implements, $47.50; General Manufactures, $4.50; Fine Arts, $2.50; Ladies' Work, $81.50	307 50		
		697 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		32 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		341 25	
" Miscellaneous		13 50	
" Printing and Advertising, $29.70; Musical Bands, $10..		39 70	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		157 51	
			1281 21
Balance in hand			53 25

REPORT.

* * * * The Townships of Nichol and Pilkington Agricultural Societies amalgamated with the Centre Riding Society for the year 1878, contributing to its funds the sum of one hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, besides the Legislative Grant to each amounting to seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

The Union Exhibition was held in the Village of Fergus, on the 10th and 11th days of October; the grain, seeds, roots, dairy produce, ladies' work, &c., in the Drill Shed, and the stock, implements, &c., in the Driving Park. The sum of $814.50 was offered in prizes, $90.20 of which reverted to the Society for the want of competition.

The show of horses was good, shewing an improvement over last year. Cattle were fully up to former shows. Sheep, especially Leicesters, were first-class. Pigs, poultry, &c., were likewise good. The inside department was decidedly the best that has been in this riding, and shewed to great advantage in the large hall, which was filled to repletion.

Your Directors have to lament the partial failure of another crop. Spring wheat especially in many cases not averaging more than from 3 to 6 bushels an acre. Fall wheat is in general good, some instances reaching as high as 35 bushels an acre. The turnip crop was far inferior to that of last year, and in some parts a good many were rotten on the grounds. The price of farm produce has ruled low so far, with very little prospect of any rise at present, consequently the farming community feels the depression keenly, and when Agriculture is in a depressed condition the whole country suffers along with it.

The Christmas Show of fat stock was held in the Village of Elora, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, at which there was a good turn out, but prices were not up to the usual mark of such shows, although 7 cents per pound live weight was paid in some cases. The sum of $54 was offered in prizes, $1 of which fell back to the Society for want of competition. * * * *

Erin.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		137 59	
" Members' Subscriptions		196 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		304 20	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		83 46	
			721 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $85.50; Cattle, $69; Sheep, $63; Pigs, $15; Poultry, $10	242 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $24; Roots and other hoed crops, $24; Dairy Products, $19.50; Fruits, $12; Plants and Flowers, $2.50; Agricultural Implements, $30.50; General Manufactures, $8.50; Fine Arts, $4; Ladies' Work, $40.65; Ploughing Match, $5	170 65		
		413 15	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		30 00	
" Printing and Advertising		35 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		67 55	
			546 20
Balance in hand			175 55

Garafraxa, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		124 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		31 74	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		70 67	
" Miscellaneous		2 00	
			228 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live-Stock	52 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $10.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $16; Dairy Products, $30; Fruits, $14; Plants and Flowers, $7; Vegetables, $22; Agricultural Implements, $7; General Manufactures, $6; Ladies' Work, $18	130 50		
		182 50	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, for fitting up, &c		5 41	
" Printing and Advertising		10 50	
" Working Expenses.....		30 00	
			228 41

Luther.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		4 10	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		61 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		8 75	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $52.50; Municipal Grant, $20		72 50	
" Miscellaneous		41 74	
			188 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $29.75 ; Cattle, $25 ; Sheep, $14.25 ; Pigs, $9.50 ; Poultry, $3.50.....	82 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $15 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.85 ; Dairy Products, $12.75 ; Fruits, $2.75 ; Agricultural Implements, $4.75 ; General Manufactures, $3.50 ; Ladies' Work, $17.90.....	70 50		
		152 50	
" Prizes for previous year paid.....		5 75	
" Printing and Advertising		11 50	
" Working Expenses.....		18 84	
			188 59

Nichol.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		8 65	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		67 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		43 75	
			119 40
Cr.			
By Paid Centre Division Society for Union Show.....		104 25	
" Working Expenses		9 50	
			113 75
Balance in hand.....			5 65

Pilkington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		8 90	
" Members' Subscriptions.....		53 00	
			61 90
Cr.			
By Paid Central District Society		45 00	
" Printing and Advertising		1 00	
" Working Expenses.....		16 00	
			62 00
Balance due Treasurer.....			0 10

Elora Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....		100 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		11 35	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		67 31	
			178 66

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid in Prizes		130 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		9 25	
" Working Expenses		44 26	
			183 51
Balance due Treasurer			4 85

Fergus Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		44 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		39 38	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		67 31	
" Returned Prizes		11 10	
			262 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Roots and other hoed crops, $15.25; Fruits, $22.50; Plants and Flowers, $63; Vegetables, $26.75		127 50	
" Printing and Advertising		13 00	
" Working Expenses		37 20	
			177 70
Balance in hand			84 76

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		526 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		744 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		2844 07	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $1,000		1700 00	
" Booths, Stands, Hay, Straw, &c		716 49	
" Special Prizes		278 00	
" Discount at Bank		491 01	
" Miscellaneous		149 00	
			7449 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $831; Cattle, $784; Sheep, $376; Pigs, $235; Poultry, $286.50	2512 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $138; Roots and other hoed crops, $147; Dairy Products, $171.50; Fruits, $307.50; Plants and Flowers, $155; Vegetables, $146.50; Agricultural Implements, $163; General Manufactures, $684; Fine Arts, $383; Ladies' Work, $211	2506 50		
		5019 00	
" Prizes for previous years paid		33 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies		295 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $427.32; Musical Bands, $10.80		438 12	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		1822 01	
			7607 13
Balance due Treasurer			157 83

REPORT.

The following is the report of South Wellington Agricultural Society, in connection with the Guelph Central Exhibition :—

The Directors in making this, their eighth report, beg to lay before the members of the Society, a brief statement of their operations for the past year. They would commence by calling attention to the late Exhibition held in September last. In doing so they are sorry they cannot shew as satisfactory a state of things as in 1877. This arises from no cause that they could prevent. You are all aware that the Dominion elections were held on the Tuesday in the week of the Show, and as was feared, deprived us of one day's receipts at the gate, or, in other words, was a direct loss of at least one thousand dollars to the Society. Had receipts as great as last year been taken, it would have enabled them to have paid their liabilities in full, and had a surplus to have liquidated the still out-standing debt against the Society. It is owing to no falling off in the interest taken in the Exhibition, as is evidenced by the number of entries, which make a total of nearly 6,000; but owing to the unforseen cause above stated.

The Directors would still urge upon their successors the advisability of holding the show for 1879 the week previous to the Provincial, as they are sure that it is the best time. One of the reasons for this is, that exhibitors come together for the first time, not knowing which has the best animal or article; whereas if they have met once, or twice, before, as the case may be, they are pretty certain who will get the prize, and consequently do not like to incur the expense and trouble, with an almost certainty of being beaten. Appended is a comparative statement of the entries in 1877 and 1878 :—

	1877.	1878.
Horses	433	382
Durhams	104	141
Devons	19	28
Herefords	28	21
Ayrshires	52	31
Galloways	35	43
Grades	24	48
Fat and working cattle	24	41
Cotswolds	76	75
Leicesters	89	71
Lincolns	53	38
Southdowns	58	60
Fat Sheep	7	21
Pigs	151	187
Poultry	424	425
Dairy produce	218	202
Grain, &c., &c.	261	225
Roots, &c.,	568	428
Groceries and provisions	16	43
Garden produce	442	466
Flowers	292	324
Fruit	739	831
Agricultural implements	100	167
Agricutural tools	59	66
Carriages, &c.	38	54
Machinery casting	24	31
Sewing and knitting	10	14
Metal work and stoves	83	53
Musical instruments	3	3
Paper, printing, &c.	7	26
Chemicals	12	8
Binding material	5	7
Cabinet work	23	26

	1877.	1878.
Saddle, shoes, boots and leather	67	44
Woollen, flax, and cotton goods	47	90
Fine Arts	277	306
Natural History	33	34
Ladies' work	581	443

In making a few remarks on the Exhibition, it may be mentioned that there was a slight falling off in the blood horses, but the animals shewn were all good, and shewed great improvement in this class of farm stock.

In Durham cattle, there was a large increase, and a very fine lot entered the ring for competition. The directors were glad to see some new competitors come forward this year, to dispute the honours with the older breeders, and it is a pleasure to say, came off in some cases with the highest award. In the other breeds exhibited there was not much difference from former years as to numbers, but in quality a decided improvement was noticed, more especially in the grades, which were double in number to those shewn last year, and of a very superior quality. This was attributable to some new breeders bringing out their stock for the first time, and they were satisfied with the results.

The show of fat cattle and sheep was exceptionally good, many first-class animals being in the stalls.

In speaking of stock, the directors would call to mind the large and growing importance of the trade with England for fat cattle and sheep, which, from very small beginnings has reached to large dimensions, and will continue to increase so long as we can find cattle fit for the market. But to do so, our farmers must look well to the breeding and feeding of their stock, and they must keep them until they are three years old and upwards, as most of that age stand the sea voyage much better than younger. Cattle that will turn the scale at from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. will always find a ready sale at remunerative prices in that market.

The show of sheep was equal to the past two years. Many good flocks were in the pens—Cotswolds, Leicesters, Southdowns, and Lincolns were represented.

The exhibit of pigs was much better than in 1877 as regards numbers, and the quality was all that one could desire. The class in which there was the greatest competition was the Berkshire. This seems to be the favourite breed, although the Essex has many admirers.

Poultry was equal in point of numbers to the show of 1877, while the quality was, if anything, better. This branch of trade is also becoming of much importance, as seen by the large and profitable shipments to England. Within the past two months thousands of turkeys and geese have been sent there for the Christmas holidays, and have not only arrived there in good condition, but have sold at remunerative prices. When we examine our export list we find that eggs form no small share. If we look back to the returns for September, we find that the value of those shipped to the States that month amounted to over 13,000 dollars.

The show of grain and seeds was quite up to the mark of previous years, although the wet harvest militated somewhat against it. In roots the show was in some respects not quite up to that of 1877. The reason for this is that the Show took place some weeks earlier, and, as you all know, that makes a great difference in the size at that season of the year.

The dairy produce was excellent; although there was a slight falling off in the number of entries, still we think quite as many samples were shown as in former years. The department was far before the same at the Provincial, there being quite double the amount at the Central that there was at the Exhibition.

In speaking of the show of agricultural implements, it is unnecessary to particularize any one display—even all were deserving of merit—the different manufacturers doing their best to attract customers, by making as great a show as possible, but we must be excused if we mention one particular, J. Watson, of Ayr, who always comes to the front with, we may say, the largest array of implements. This firm carried off the gold medal given by Principal Johnston, of the Agricultural College, for the best display, and fairly earned

it by making one of the finest we have ever seen at any of our shows. They have also gained a world-wide reputation, having carried off the only gold medal awarded at the Centennial at Philadelphia, and also the same at the Paris Exhibition last summer.

Other portions of the exhibition were about the same as former years, and taken as a whole, we see no cause for fear that the Central in the future, as in the past, will continue to be second best to none, if we except the Provincial, which having so large a grant from Government, must always be the foremost one in the Province.

In the horticultural department there was a fine display, the show of fruit being the largest for some time, and the quality superior, especially the apples, many samples being exceedingly large and well ripened.

In plants and flowers there was marked improvement, and the alteration in the tables helped to set them off to great advantage. The display made by those having green-houses was very creditable. This part of the building added much to the interest and enjoyment of those visiting the exhibition. Garden vegetables also made a good display, and reflected great credit on our professional and amateur gardeners. While speaking of this part of the exhibition it may as well be stated that grave charges have been made against some who exhibit fruit at the larger shows throughout the Province. The system of borrowing from each other to make up a fine assortment has been detected, and even buying up any fine fruit that may be seen and then shewing it as their own production; this, also, we are creditably informed has been done, and is constantly practised. It will, therefore, be the province of the Directors in future to exercise a strict supervision in this particular, and if conviction can be brought home to any exhibitor, a severe example should be made so as to put a stop to this nefarious practice, by which the honest grower is debarred from exhibiting his fruit, knowing that he cannot successfully compete against such dishonest practices.

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Eramosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		230 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		82 70	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		112 00	
" Miscellaneous		73 00	
			497 70
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		46 56	
" Prizes for Horses, $45; Cattle, $37; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $7.50; Poultry, $6.75	123 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $20.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $13.50; Dairy Products, $15.75; Fruits, $19.50; Plants and Flowers, $13; Vegetables, $11.25; Agricultural Implements, $15; General Manufactures, $12.75; Ladies' Work, $34.25	155 50		
		278 75	
" Prizes for previous years paid		53 75	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		61 25	
" Printing and Advertising		34 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		56 32	
			530 88
Balance due Treasurer			33 18

Puslinch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		0 67	
" Members' Subscriptions		282 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		123 00	
" Miscellaneous		3 25	
			408 92

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $50.50; Cattle, $41; Sheep, $42.50; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $5.50	150 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25; Roots and other hoed crops, $11.50; Dairy Products, $20; Fruits, $12; Vegetables, $9; Agricultural Implements, $14.50; Ladies' Work, $28	120 00		
		270 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		19 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c.		20 05	
" Printing and Advertising		21 75	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		45 31	
			376 61
Balance in hand			32 31

Guelph Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		26 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		125 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		50 74	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		60 00	
" Specials		8 75	
			271 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits, $44.50; Plants and Flowers, $93.75; Vegetables, $51.75	190 00		
Unpaid	16 17		
		173 83	
" By Prizes for previous years paid		1 87	
" Printing and Advertising, $27.85; Musical Bands, $13		40 85	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		41 34	
			257 89
Balance in hand			13 50

REPORT.

The Directors in making their report of the last year's proceedings would call the attention of the members to the necessity of adopting some means to increase the subscription list, as there is a slight falling off this year compared with former ones. This may partly be owing to the depressed state of trade, and partly for the want of a more sytematic canvass of the town. It was thought that by employing a collector more would be induced to subscribe, but the result has proved otherwise. We are convinced the Directors themselves are the best suited to solicit aid in this way.

The regular Spring Show was held on the 1st of July—Dominion Day—and a good display of horticultural productions was the result. The show of plants and cut flowers was exceedingly good. This also may be said of the small fruits; gooseberries especially were never finer; vegetables likewise were excellent, especially potatoes.

The Fall Show was held on the 5th of September, and a much larger display than usual was exhibited. In every department there was a decided increase over the last two or three years, greatly owing no doubt to the more propitious season. While the last few summers have been fearfully dry, so that flowers and all garden produce have been seriously injured, the last one was the reverse, as plenty of rain fell during the whole season and

kept things continually growing. This accounts for the fine display at this show. Plants are not generally as good at this season as in the spring, consequently the show was not above an average. In cut flowers the exhibit was really good. Fruit made a great display, especially in plums and apples. The latter were very fair, while the former, although not as numerous as we have seen, yet the specimens were all that could be desired, and certainly would be hard to beat. Owing to the favourable weather during the summer, vegetables were very fine, and made a large display. The only species that was wanting was the cauliflower, which has been almost a failure for the past two or three years, owing to the ravages of a green caterpillar, which has destroyed almost every variety of cabbage during that time. There were a few very nice ones, but nothing what we were in the habit of seeing at our Annual Shows. The failure of this delicious vegetable has been a great loss, both to the gardeners and to their customers.

After the Fall Show it was found there were not sufficient funds to pay the premiums in full, and all other liabilities. A meeting was therefore called on the 26th of October, and after having a statement drawn up by the Secretary, it was resolved to pay the premiums of the Fall Show with 50 cts. on the dollar. The Directors could not see any other way to liquidate the indebtedness, and as each would then contribute a share, it was therefore better than to raise the deficiency by subscription. The Directors at that meeting discussed the advisability of having only one Show in the season, say the Fall, until such times as the finances will admit of our extending it again. Being a question of great importance, it was felt that the matter must be brought up at the annual meeting and fully discussed there.

Fortnightly Meetings.—The following arrangement will, no doubt, prove advantageous to the members of the Society, and infuse new life into the institution.

It has been decided to hold meetings in the Secretary's office once a fortnight, on Wednesday afternoons, for the purpose of discussing questions relating to horticulture and for the interchange of thought and results of experiments, by the several members.

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		756 42	
" Members' Subscriptions		108 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" From Treasurer of Great Central Fair		528 73	
			2293 15
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		396 00	
" Contribution to Great Central Fair		1300 00	
" Printing and Advertising		7 85	
" Working Expenses		34 00	
			1737 85
Balance in hand			555 30

Beverly.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		84 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		238 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		90 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $50		190 00	
" Stands, &c.		33 85	
" Donations in Articles		114 55	
" Special Prizes		85 50	
" Miscellaneous		12 00	
			848 73

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horses, $146.50; Cattle, $57; Sheep, $43.50; Pigs, $13.50; Poultry, $9	269 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $65.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $44.25; Dairy Products, $45.70; Fruits, $17.50; Plants and Flowers, $1.75; Agricultural Implements, $10.75; General Manufactures, $48.70; Fine Arts, $6; Ladies' Work, $54.24; Reaping Match, $20.80..	314 95		
		584 45	
" Prizes for previous years paid		5 00	
" Printing and Advertising		57 88	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		108 14	
			755 47
Balance in hand			93 26

Flamboro', East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		258 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		42 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $133; Municipal Grant, $50		183 00	
			483 10
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report..		2 84	
" Prizes for Horses, $102; Cattle, $78.50; Sheep, $48.; Pigs, $11; Poultry, $3	242 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $26; Roots and other hoed crops, $35.50; Dairy Products, $16; Fruits, $18; Vegetables, $13; Agricultural Implements, $11; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $49.50.	180 00		
		422 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		47 01	
			472 35
Balance in hand			10 75

Flamboro', West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		2 86	
" Members' Subscriptions		215 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		17 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $123; Municipal Grant, $30		153 00	
			388 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $74.50; Cattle, $25; Sheep, $24; Pigs, $10; Poultry, $2	135 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $30.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $23.50; Dairy Products, $42.50; Fruits, $18.25; Agricultural Implements, $2; General Manufactures, $11; Ladies' Work, $19.50; Sundries, $8.50	155 50		
		291 00	
" Printing and Advertising		22 50	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		84 76	
			398 26
Balance due Treasurer			9 90

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		807 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		172 00	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $200		900 00	
" Interest on balance		27 00	
" Proportion of balance from Exhibition of Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies		615 92	
			2522 62
Cr.			
By Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		358 50	
" Contribution to the Central Exhibition		1499 00	
" Ploughing Match		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising		14 35	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		53 19	
			1975 04
Balance in hand			547 58

Ancaster.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		142 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		14 60	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $117.50; Municipal Grant, $50		167 50	
" Miscellaneous		34 25	
			358 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $56; Cattle, $59; Sheep, $31; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $8.75	166 75		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $32.25; Roots and ther hoed crops, $20.75; Dairy Products, $22.75; Fruits, $28.25; Vegetables, $8.50; Agricultural Implements, $23; Ladies' Work, $22.45	157 95		
		324 70	
" Printing and Advertising		25 25	
" Working Expenses		43 25	
			393 20
Balance due Treasurer			34 85

Barton and Glanford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		130 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $106; Municipal Grant, $60		166 00	
			296 50
Cr.			
By Balance due the Treasurer, as per last Annual Report		7 65	
" Prizes for Horses, $37.50; Cattle, $40; Sheep, $36; Pigs, $12	125 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $25.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $10.50; Dairy Products, $15.50; Fruits, $11.25; Vegetables, $6.25; Agricultural Implements, $8.50; Ladies' Work, $22; Ladies' Horse Riding, $8	107 25		
		232 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising		18 84	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		19 10	
			278 34
Balance in hand			18 16

Saltfleet and Binbrook.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		125 46	
" Members' Subscriptions		137 50	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		33 10	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $135; Municipal Grant, $65		200 00	
" Miscellaneous		4 35	
			500 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $56.75; Cattle, $61; Sheep, $27; Pigs, $12; Poultry, $5.25	162 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33; Roots and other hoed crops, $8.75; Dairy Products, $19.75; Fruits, $19.75; Vegetables, $7.50; Agricultural Implements, $5.75; General Manufactures, $26; Ladies' Work, $15.50	136 00		
		298 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $24.25; Musical Bands, $5		29 55	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		67 56	
			394 81
Balance in hand			105 60

YORK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		707 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		319 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		629 88	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $150		850 00	
" Special Prizes		182 70	
" Miscellaneous		29 00	
			2718 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $233; Cattle, $106; Sheep, $99; Pigs, $48; Poultry, $27	513 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $85.75; Roots and other hoed crops, $36.75; Dairy Products, $44.50; Fruits, $24.50; Vegetables, $17.50; Agricultural Implements, $79; General Manufactures, $89; Fine Arts, $43.25; Ladies' Work, $66.10; Extras, $20	506 35		
		1019 35	
" Prizes for previous years paid		27 25	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		501 92	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		70 50	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		861 32	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Printing and Advertising, $39.78 ; Musical Bands, $20 ..		59 78	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		124 35	
			2664 47
Balance in hand			54 01

REPORT.

* * * During the year your Directors have erected some thirty stables for horses and cattle, in accordance with a recommendation adopted in the report paper last annual meeting, at a cost of between $230 and $240. Your Board is convinced that these improvements will add to the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and contribute towards increasing the competition in stock, while at the same time adding to the safety and comfort of visitors.

An opportunity presented itself during the summer to acquire a vacant lot at the north-west corner of the Society's grounds, in Newmarket, which your Board deemed advisable to secure, in order to render the grounds complete, thus removing the somewhat unsightly jog in that part of the Society's property. The land thus purchased cost $175, to which, of course, must be added the cost of fencing. The deed of this property is now on record in the Registry Office of this Riding. * * *

The Fall Exhibition, held on the 8th and 9th of October last, was eminently successful, and would compare favourably with any previous show held by the Association. The entries for competition numbered 2,072, being the largest ever made ; and although a violent storm prevailed in the forenoon of the second day, militating seriously against the attendance of visitors, yet, even in this respect, your Board has pleasure in being able to say the proceeds of the gates from visitors, though not quite equal to the previous year, was satisfactory. In order to form a comprehensive idea of the character of the exhibition itself, and of the manner in which the competitors sustained it in all departments, the number of entries in the several classes are subjoined, viz. :—

Horses	206
Cattle	91
Sheep	88
Swine	43
Poultry	128
Grains and Seeds	155
Roots and Vegetables	599
Implements and Machines	224
Domestic Manufactures	167
Dairy	93
Fine Arts, &c	207
Extras	83
Grand total	2084

* * * From the Township Societies' Reports, your Board learns that these auxiliary Associations have been sustained favourably in comparison with former years, except Georgina and North Gwillimbury, the report of which has not yet been received.

The past year has not been a successful one for the agriculturist, and no doubt the failure of certain crops and the low price of produce have caused both Township and County Societies to experience a corresponding depression, not from lack of interest in the success of, or desire to sustain vigorously these Associations, but rather from a pressure of the times which has compelled many to curtail their annual expenses.

During the summer your Board granted permission to a number of gentlemen in and around Newmarket to construct a driving-track around the outer edge of the Society's grounds, under restrictions and at their own expense, but which your Board can utilize on

days of exhibition for the purposes of the show. For the privilege thus granted, the gentlemen above referred to not only build the track, but are to contribute annually towards the expense of maintenance

Should the incoming year prove an average success with the past four years, unless other unforeseen expenditures intervene to prevent, the Society will be able to liquidate its entire indebtedness, after which the proceeds at the gates from visitors, can be added to the prize-list, and the Association will then be in a position to offer inducements equal to any in the country. * * *

Georgina and N. Gwillimbury.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		116 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		18 50	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society		116 49	
" Miscellaneous		7 00	
			257 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses. $66 : Cattle, $49.50 ; Sheep, $7 ; Pigs, $8.50	131 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $17.50 ; Roots and other crops, $5 ; Dairy Products, $10.50 ; Fruits, $5.50 ; Vegetables, $4.50 ; Agricultural Implements, $8 ; Fine Arts, $1 ; Ladies' Work, $13.75	65 75		
		196 75	
" Printing and Advertising		18 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		15 40	
			230 40
Balance in hand			27 59

Gwillimbury, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		44 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		114 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $69.52 ; Municipal Grant, $14.90		84 42	
" Miscellaneous		161 50	
			404 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $93 ; Cattle, $37 ; Sheep, $21 ; Pigs, $12 ; Poultry, $2.50	165 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $18 ; Roots and other hoed crops, $22.75 ; Dairy Products, $25.25 ; Agricultural Implements, $15.50 ; General Manufactures, $8.50 ; Ladies' Work, $26.75	116 75		
		282 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		6 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $30 ; Musical Bands, $14		44 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary		75 20	
			407 45
Balance due Treasurer			2 85

King.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		96 30	
" Members' Subscriptions		168 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		201 93	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $31.68		171 68	
" Non-Members		42 00	
" Tents on Grounds, &c		51 02	
" Donations		73 00	
			803 93
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $232; Cattle, $40; Sheep, $55; Pigs, $19; Poultry, $10	356 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $33; Dairy Products, $26; Fruits, $5; Vegetables, $10; Agricultural Implements, $50; General Manufactures, $7.75; Fine Arts, $9; Ladies' Work, $30.50	171 25		
		527 25	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up		5 00	
" Fencing		75 00	
" Expenses of Judges, &c		15 75	
" Printing and Advertising		28 10	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		41 03	
			692 13
Balance in hand			111 80

Whitchurch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		355 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		267 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		239 82	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $106.48; Municipal Grant, $22.85		129 33	
" Subscriptions in arrears		32 00	
" Miscellaneous		23 80	
			1047 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $169; Cattle, $59; Sheep, $102; Pigs, $23; Poultry, $22.25	375 25		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $40.25; Roots and other hoed crops, $14.75; Dairy Products, $6.75; Fruits, $20; Vegetables, $17; Agricultural Implements, $99.75; General Manufactures, $22.75; Fine Arts, $21.25; Ladies' Work, $3.50	246 00		
		621 25	
" Printing and Advertising, $35.25; Musical Bands, $20		55 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		80 17	
			756 67
Balance in hand			290 61

YORK, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		111 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		198 65	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		210 20	
" Legislative Grant, $700; Municipal Grant, $125		825 00	
" Grant from Vaughan Society for Spring Show		75 00	
" Balance from Vaughan Society from Fall Show		369 19	
Cr.			1789 95
By Prizes for Horses, $199; Cattle, $93; Sheep, $68; Pigs, $46; Poultry, $26	432 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $37; Roots and other hoed crops, $25; Dairy Products, $47; Fruits, $12; Plants and Flowers, $7; Vegetables, $11; Agricultural Implements, $74; General Manufactures, $29.50; Fine Arts, $22; Ladies' Work, $89	353 50		
		785 50	
" Prizes for previous years paid		43 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies.		280 00	
" Portion of Municipal Grant paid to Township Societies		50 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $81.25; Musical Bands, $25		106 25	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		196 36	
			1461 11
Balance in hand			328 84

REPORT.

* * * * The annual Fall Show was exceedingly well patronized, there being a greater number of entries than in any former year, every class being represented and some classes extra well; the principal ones as follows:—Horses, 200 entries; Cattle, 117 entries; Sheep, 145 entries; Pigs, 50 entries; Poultry, 125 entries; Roots, 54 entries; Vegetables, 74 entries; Fruits, 88 entries; Grains, 74 entries; Dairy Produce, 151 entries; Home Manufactures, 112 entries; Ladies' Work, 332 entries.

The weather was most unfavourable, it having rained almost without cessation during the whole of the day. In the early part of the year the crops appeared very promising and a splendid yield was looked for. This however was not realized owing in a great measure to the unusual amount of rain which fell during the summer months. The Fall wheat was heavy and gave a fair number of bushels per acre. But the sample was poor, and the excessive rains, preventing the farmer from housing it in proper time, rendered a great deal of it unfit for flouring, as well as injured the price, which still continues low, and indeed as yet there are no indications of a rise. Spring wheat was a failure, there was a middling yield of barley but a great part of it was badly destroyed and discoloured.

A good sample of barley has been bringing a fair price, but it has been next to impossible to dispose of the poorer at a reasonable rate, indeed some have been known to bring their loads back from the market, having been refused 40 cents per bushel for it, and in some cases even less. Peas and oats were a fair crop, but the oats suffered greatly by shelling before they could be housed, owing to the wet, and prices for both peas and oats were scarcely remunerative. The root crop turned out very well with the exception of potatoes, which, owing to the rot, have been a comparative failure.

The hay crop was heavy, and pastures have been much better than usual; and as a consequence, large numbers of superior fat cattle and sheep have been sent to the European markets. In fact this branch of trade seems to be constantly on the increase, and must eventually be a source of large as well as permanent profits to the farmer, and yet it seems strange that notwithstanding the numbers shipped the price of beef and

mutton has been unusually low this fall. Pork has not brought paying prices. Butter has been lower than for some years, and a great amount of it unfit for shipping. Your Board would suggest the propriety of taking some steps to induce the farmers to take more pains in the manufacture of butter. * * * * *

Etobicoke.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		52 98	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		138 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $165; Municipal Grant, $80		245 00	
" Miscellaneous		395 25	
			934 23
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $187; Cattle, $84; Sheep, $40; Pigs, $32; Poultry, $16.50	359 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $41; Roots and other hoed crops, $18; Dairy Products, $101.50; Fruits, $56.50; Plants and Flowers, $4.25; Vegetables, $17.50; Agricultural Implements, $43; General Manufactures, $20; Ladies' Work, $48	349 75		
		709 25	
" Prizes for previous years paid		48 00	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		44 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $35; Musical Bands, $25		60 00	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		85 95	
			947 20
Balance due Treasurer			12 97

Vaughan.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		475 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		33 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grants, $100		240 00	
			748 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		96 00	
" Paid Sundries		2 50	
" " West York Society for Spring Fair		75 00	
" " " " as per settlement		369 19	
" Printing and Advertising		2 15	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary and Treasurer		60 00	
			604 84
Balance in hand			144 12

York.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		288 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		49 00	
			337 40

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid in Prizes		126 75	
" Working Expenses		49 00	
			175 75
Balance in hand			161 65

YORK, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		443 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		284 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		1299 26	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		125 00	
" Sale of Seeds		17 80	
" Stands and Permits on Grounds		140 50	
" Donations for Prizes		291 00	
" Stalls and Pens		70 00	
" From Markham Agricultural Society, &c		219 53	
			3590 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $611 ; Cattle, $270 ; Sheep, $121 ; Pigs, $80 ; Poultry, $119	1201 00		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $93 ; Roots and other hoed hoed crops, $46 ; Dairy Products, $165 ; Fruits, $20 ; Vegetables, $55 ; Agricultural Implements, $109 ; General Manufactures, $125 ; Fine Arts, $21 ; Ladies' Work, $166 ; Miscellaneous, $80	880 00		
		2081 00	
" Portion of Legislative Grant paid to Township Societies..		412 50	
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, fitting up, &c		132 11	
" Miscellaneous		20 00	
" Printing and Advertising, $141.62 ; Musical Bands, $50.		191 62	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		288 98	
			3126 21
Balance in hand			464 58

REPORT.

* * * Your Directors, in March, united with the Markham Agricultural Society, for and during the year, for the purpose of holding fairs and exhibitions.

The united Board held a Spring Fair at Unionville, for the show of horses, cattle and poultry. The Board offered very liberal prizes for the purpose of having superior animals brought forward to compete, but regret to say the fair was only moderately successful.

The Fall Fair was held on the Agricultural Grounds, Markham Village. The show of horses was very good, a larger number being entered than last year. The show of cattle did not come up to the standard of former years. In sheep the show was excellent, both as regards quality and the great number on the grounds. The show of pigs was very good and of excellent and careful breeding, some of the best bred pigs in the Province being on the grounds. The poultry on exhibition was of many different varieties, and shewed a marked improvement over other years. In the dairy and domestic departments the display of butter and preserved fruits, vegetables, &c., was all that could be desired. The show of grain was not as good as is usually exhibited at our fairs, but roots

and vegetables were very good. The show of fruit was excellent as regards quality, but the entries not as great as in some former years. In agricultural implements, carriages, and manufactures generally, the show was good and marked the improvement made from year to year. In the ladies' department the display was good, and in woollens really excellent. Still, in some of the classes the numbers were hardly up to the standard of former years.

Markham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		706 61	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $25		165 00	
			992 61
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years paid		3 52	
" Paid on Purchase of Exhibition Grounds and Buildings		242 00	
" To County Society for Union Exhibition		165 00	
" Printing and Advertising		6 25	
" Working Expenses		14 10	
			430 87
Balance in hand			561 74

NOTE.—The Society united with the E. D. Society for Union Show.

Scarborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand, as per last Annual Report		272 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		459 00	
" Admission Fees to Exhibition		168 61	
" Legislative Grant from Electoral District Society, $140; Municipal Grant, $25		165 00	
" Miscellaneous		4 60	
			1070 11
Cr.			
By Prizes for Horses, $138; Cattle, $77; Sheep, $24; Pigs, $25.50; Poultry, $16	280 50		
" Prizes for Grains and Seeds, $27.50; Roots and other hoed crops, $20; Dairy Products, $89.50; Fruits, $12; Vegetables, $12; Agricultural Implements, $27; Ladies' Work, $85; Band, $20	293 00		
		573 50	
" Miscellaneous Expenses		64 63	
" Printing and Advertising, $37.15; Musical Bands, $22		59 15	
" Working Expenses, including services of Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants		72 90	
			770 18
Balance in hand			299 93

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1879.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1879.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, November, 1879.

To the HON. S. C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., etc.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the Council of the Association to present a Report of the Exhibition held at Ottawa, in September last, together with a comparative statement with exhibitions of the previous four years.

In consequence of the liberality of the Dominion Government in granting $5,000 to be expended in the interests of the Exhibition, and the Councils of Agriculture, and Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec co-operating with our Association, the Exhibition assumed a Dominion character and was termed a Dominion Exhibition.

The Province of Manitoba contributed a large number of entries in cereals, roots, and other productions from that fertile Province. The whole collection was placed in a building specially erected for that purpose, under the able management of Mr. Alexander Begg, of Winnipeg, and formed one of the leading features of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was officially opened with an eloquent address by His Excellency the Governor-General, to whose warm support by becoming its patron, and generous donation of gold, silver and bronze medals to the successful competitors of live stock, the Council are deeply indebted.

Ths Council also gratefully acknowledge the patronage extended by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, in visiting the various departments, and in distributing His Excellency's and the Dominion Government medals in the Senate Chamber at the close of the Exhibition.

The following is a brief statement of the amount of competition in the several leading classes, as compared with the four previous exhibitions:—

Horses.—The total number was 492, against 816 in Toronto in 1878; 1,075 in London, 1877; 928 in Hamilton, 1876; 429 in Ottawa, 1875. The small number of entries compared with the three previous years is attributable to the fact that in the vicinity of Ottawa there are few horses of sufficient merit to compete at a Provincial Exhibition, and those exhibited are brought from considerable distances and at great expense. The average quality of those exhibited was considered equal to those at any previous exhibition.

Cattle.—In all the classes there were 618 entries, against 640 in Toronto in 1878; 591 in London, 1877; 484 in Hamilton, 1876; 555 in Ottawa, 1875. There was a very marked falling off in the number of Short-horns, and a corresponding increase in Ayrshires. The other herds were well represented, and when the prize cattle were exhibited in the ring at the close of the Exhibition, made a very excellent display.

Sheep.—Of all sorts of sheep there were 431, against 659 in Toronto, 1878; 859 in London, 1877; 887 in Hamilton, 1876; 502 in Ottawa, 1875. There is a comparative falling off here as in the previous classes, owing to the causes above mentioned. There was a good demand for pure-bred Cotswolds, Southdowns and Leicesters, many exhibitors effecting a sale of all they wished to dispose of.

Swine.—In all the classes of pigs there were 355 entries, against 471 in 1878; 532 in 1877; 230 in 1876; 208 in 1875.

Poultry.—In this class there were 460 entries, against 821 in 1878; 847 in 1877; 895 in 1876; 582 in 1875.

Implements.—In agricultural machinery, implements and tools, there were 470 entries, against 588 in 1878; 633 in 1877; 430 in 1876; 349 in 1875. This department of the Exhibition was well represented in labour-saving machines of the newest and most improved kinds.

Agricultural Products.—In agricultural products, consisting of grains and seeds, field roots, dairy produce, honey, domestic wines, there were 1,492 entries, against 917 in 1878; 1,393 in 1877; 1,119 in 1876; 1,038 in 1875. The display of dairy produce was the best ever made at any Provincial Exhibition. The success was in a large measure owing to the active co-operation of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, and their contribution of $250 towards the prizes offered. The samples of domestic wines were very highly commended by the Judges.

Horticultural Products.—In horticultural products, consisting of fruits, garden vegetables, plants and flowers, the entries were 2,252, against 3,223 in 1878; 2,123 in 1877; 2,150 in 1876; 1,576 in 1875. This department was in every way creditable to the Exhibition. The display of fruits and flowers was much better than what we usually have at our Exhibitions.

Arts and Manufactures.—The Arts and Manufactures department, consisting of fine arts, ladies' work, chemical manufactures, printing, musical instruments, building materials, cabinet ware, carriages and sleighs, wearing apparel, woollen goods, groceries and provisions, machinery, saddlery, etc., etc., there were 2,902 entries, against 3,110 in 1878; 2,567 in 1877; 2,768 in 1876; 2,042 in 1875. This department was well represented in all the branches.

For further particulars in regard to the amount of competition in each class, as compared with previous exhibitions, I beg to refer to a subjoined table, showing the amount offered in prizes, the amount awarded, and the number of entries in each class at the late Exhibition, also the number of entries in each class in each of the four preceding years.

The annual meetings of the Association most emphatically decide in favour of the peripatetic system of holding the Exhibitions. The merits of the place selected have been rather where the greatest amount of good can be done than where the greatest amount of money will be taken at the gates.

Although the Exhibition was highly satisfactory in the number of entries and the high quality of the animals and articles exhibited; yet it must be confessed that financially a serious drain has been made upon the funds of the Association, owing to the great falling off in the gate receipts.

The smallness of the receipts are more than compensated for in the stimulus given to the Agricultural and Industrial interests in the eastern portion of the Province.

There was a good demand for pure-bred stock, and many sales were made during the Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition for 1880 will be held in City of Hamilton, on the third and fourth weeks of September.

Financial Results.

The total amount received for members' subscriptions, rent of refreshment booths, rent of stable and stalls, sales of forage, admission fees, was $11,656.96, against $23,488.89 in Toronto, 1878; $21,734.75 in London, 1877; $13,687.95 in Hamilton, 1876; and $12,603.98 in Ottawa in 1875.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John R. Craig,
Secretary.

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1879, shewing the Amount offered in Prizes, the Amount Awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, and 1875.

CLASSES.	Amount Offered, 1879.	Amount Awarded, 1879	Number of Entries, 1879. Ottawa.	Number of Entries, 1878. Toronto.	Number of Entries, 1877. London.	Number of Entries, 1876. Hamilton.	Number of Entries, 1875. Ottawa.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Special Premiums	100 00	100 00					
Thorough-bred Horses	277 00	188 00	39	51	63	40	22
Roadster Horses	370 00	370 00	123	194	329	302	124
Carriage Horses	433 00	338 00	149	241	373	266	82
Agricultural Horses	391 00	366 00	122	215	203	204	110
Heavy Draught Horses	354 00	179 00	59	115	107	116	91
Durham Cattle	619 00	589 00	102	283	205	167	167
Hereford Cattle	330 00	295 00	33	27	41	41	30
Devon Cattle	330 00	275 00	51	45	65	37	61
Ayrshire Cattle	518 00	503 00	194	129	137	99	150
Galloway Cattle	330 00	295 00	54	47	None.	50	71
Jersey, or Alderney Cattle	117 00	109 00	61	27	14		
Holstein Cattle	25 00						
Grade Cattle	250 00	250 00	62	63	64	53	60
Fat, and Working Cattle	290 00	220 00	61	66	65	37	48
Cotswold Sheep	248 00	234 00	55	244	141	189	95
Leicester Sheep	273 00	267 00	137	184	294	298	161
Lincoln Sheep	254 00	254 00	54	85	201	160	74
Southdown Sheep	272 00	272 00	105	107	112	157	80
Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep	128 00	128 00	44	15	38	26	21
Merino Sheep					39	22	22
Fat Sheep	72 00	64 00	36	24	34	35	49
Improved Berkshire Pigs	230 00	226 00	123	214	276	84	69
Suffolk Pigs	228 00	228 00	90	147	152	40	39
Essex Pigs	228 00	204 00	35	42	31	24	38
Yorkshire, and other Large Breed Pigs	228 00	228 00	107	68	73	82	62
Poultry	205 00	188 00	284	396	402	440	273
Chickens, Ducks, &c., of 1879	138 00	96 00	176	425	443	545	309
Agricultural Implements and Machines (for Exhibition only)			121	185	149	123	89
" " " (power)	391 00	295 00	233	182	183	123	194
" " " "				84	149	98	
" " " (hand)	304 00	153 00	116	137	152	86	66
Field Grains, Hops, &c.	474 00	440 00	506	319	456	342	339
Small Field Seeds, Flax, &c.	196 00	178 00	185	80	81	81	71
Field Roots, &c.	222 00	201 00	400	314	644	314	470
Dairy Produce	512 00	478 00	276	86	112	314	173
Honey, Sugar, Bacon, &c.	57 00	47 00	78	67	61	36	

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1879, &c.—*Concluded.*

CLASSES.	Amount Offered, 1879.	Amount Awarded, 1879	Number of Entries, 1879. Ottawa.	Number of Entries, 1878. Toronto.	Number of Entries, 1877. London.	Number of Entries, 1876. Hamilton.	Number of Entries, 1875. Ottawa.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Domestic Wines	92 00	88 00	47	50	39	62	21
Fruit (Professional List)	220 00	205 00	76	101	111	93	98
" (General List)	319 50	319 50	843	1,792	617	930	377
" "	423 00	393 00	550	604	474	425	280
Garden Vegetables	183 00	169 50	475	433	643	442	579
Plants and Flowers	321 00	266 50	308	293	278	260	245
Fine Arts (in Oil)	254 00	247 00	162	181	166	131	120
" (Water Colours, Pencil, Crayon, &c.)	306 00	244 00	319	354	284	317	210
Statuary, Photography, &c.	234 00	131 00	119	141	101	96	55
Natural History, Mineralogy, &c.	261 00	140 00	86	29	33	31	17
Ladies' Work (Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c.)	209 00	165 00	628	372	289	322	281
" (Flowers, Lace, &c.)	160 00	112 00	416	369	324	401	147
Chemical Manufactures, &c.	146 00	96 00	78	87	43	30	52
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, &c.	111 00	31 00	28	68	47	39	41
Musical Instruments (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	6	48	15	47	29
Building Material, Work in Marble, &c.	204 00	85 00	61	88	58	59	42
Cabinet Ware, &c.	321 00	183 00	100	168	126	95	87
Carriages, Sleighs, &c.	313 50	209 00	113	158	217	120	163
Machinery, Tools, &c.	1,001 00	414 00	194	422	213	245	179
Sewing Machines (for Exhibition only)	.....	.....	24	45	60	49	57
Metal Work (Miscellaneous)	277 00	78 00	92	} 268	237	398	247
Stoves and Castings	172 00	86 00	152				
Saddlery, Engine Hose, &c.	198 00	119 00	54	45	54	53	42
Shoe and Bootmakers' Work, Leather, &c.	179 00	62 00	72	59	102	91	38
Wearing Apparel, Furs, Flax and Cotton Goods	245 00	132 00	76	46	44	49	84
Woollen Goods	298 00	164 00	190	63	76	109	134
Groceries and Provisions	208 00	115 00	128	100	78	86	16
Band Competition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bonuses for Importation on Live Stock	95 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion and other Medals	2,350 00	2,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$18,525 00	$14,957 50	9,668	11,255	10,618	10,011	7,318

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

To the Council and Directors of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of the Province of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—

It is my duty as well as my pleasure to follow the custom which has previously obtained of addressing you on the occasion of the annual meeting of your Association.

There are certain trite aphorisms which are expressive of much truth in themselves frequently used in the ordinary avocations of life, some of them may be applied with aptitude in various ways, particularly in speech-making and in the delivery of addresses. It will, therefore, not be out of place for me at the present time to quote one or more of these proverbs, and take them as my text in connection with the few remarks which I propose to offer you as President of your association. Some of these truisms are:

"Brevity is the soul of wit;" "The least said is soonest mended;" "Short accounts make long friends;" and if I may be permitted to coin one especially for the occasion, I will add, that "'Short Horns' and short speeches always delight the farmer."

At this unusually eventful Exhibition of our Association, now progressing so favourably at this the seat of Government of Canada, the various products of the agriculturist, and the handy-work of the manufacturer and of the artisan are adorning our Show, and resplendently shining before the eager gaze of multitudes of people, whose intelligence and love for knowledge has induced them to come from their homes to witness the results of the industry and perseverance of their fellow-man, in bringing to light from the treasures of bounteous nature those means of wealth which not only gladden but also enrich a nation.

On no previous occasion has the Council of this Association been able to accomplish the object of bringing together the growth and products of several of our sister provinces and forming one grand Dominion Exposition; and although some of the provinces had seen fit not to co-operate in this wise and desirable undertaking, yet the marked benefits which must necessarily be felt by all from their united action will go far towards bringing together at no distant period every portion of this wide-spread Dominion, now reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, causing the provinces to form a unit in sentiment and in ambition for friendly rivalry, when the next great national exhibit of Canada shall take place.

The present time for inaugurating and forming the nucleus of a National Exposition of the industrial products of this country has been a very auspicious one, on account of the marked interest taken in this exhibition by His Excellency the Governor-General, and the lustre thrown upon it by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise; this combination of fortunate circumstances will produce results that will be beneficially felt alike by this Association and the country at large, by uniting in one common object for the improvement of our country, the people and those who are so nearly allied to the Crown.

Many have expressed the opinion that the industrial show which has been open for the past three weeks at the City of Toronto would somewhat injuriously affect this one, both in the display of exhibits and in the attendance of the people, but I am pleased to state that our Association Exhibition has on the present occasion sustained its usual high standard, and has shown itself well worthy of the prestige it has received from the presence of Royalty and from the liberal patronage given to it by the great masses of the people. The entries for competition have been in keeping with former years; the articles exhibited have shewn great excellence; and the receipts at the gates up to this evening have been quite equal to, if not in advance, of our most sanguine expectations.

Doubts were expressed by many individuals that the holding of the Provincial Show as far east as the City of Ottawa would lessen its importance and usefulness as a whole, and seriously affect its financial position. This prediction might have been more fully verified were it not for the happy thought which arose of giving to it a Dominion character and obtaining from the Government aid, by which Dominion gold, silver and bronze medals were offered as higher incentives to competitors. This undertaking also received

the hearty co-operation of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. From this joint action and friendly union on the part of some other provinces may be attributed the principal cause by which the grave doubts for success originally expressed have been dispelled, and I am now enabled to state with much satisfaction that the present exhibition stands second to none of the former shows of the Association in the excellence of the display of the great and varied resources of this Dominion.

In addition to the usual Provincial prize list and the awarding of these Dominion medals, other pleasing features in connection with this Show require to be noticed in the special prizes which have been munificently given by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. The important objects for which these valuable prizes were offered clearly indicate the high appreciation of these distinguished persons in the rearing of the higher breeds of stock, and in the treatment of their diseases. It is also a pleasing recognition on the part of the donors not only to foster and encourage, but also to identify themselves with the agricultural institutions of this country.

The subject of the future of this Association is of vital importance to the progress of agricultural pursuits in this country, and is being discussed somewhat generally from various standpoints, as to the propriety of maintaining it as a permanent institution in the Province of Ontario, or if it shall be made to succumb to the local interests and selfish desires of the several cities that are setting on foot projects having a tendency to cripple its usefulness, and for obtaining Government aid to assist them in advancing what are now termed District or Central Exhibitions.

Were it not for this parent Provincial Association, fostering and promoting as it has the great agricultural and mechanical industries of Ontario, since its first organization some thirty years ago, it is not to be doubted that the present standard of excellence in thoroughbred stock and improved system of farming now so apparent in Canada, would at the present day have been reached. No one will for a moment deny that the greatest possible boon to the farmer has arisen through the instrumentality of the annual shows which have been held, and the liberal prizes which have been given, from time to time, from the funds of this institution.

It does appear somewhat suicidal to the interest of the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, that, almost simultaneously with the holding of this Provincial Exhibition, there should also be held in Ontario one industrial show at Toronto, Central Exhibitions at Hamilton, at London, at Guelph, and elsewhere; whilst these may be patronised somewhat largely by the inhabitants in their more immediate neighbourhoods, they ought not, on account of their local interests and the jealous rivalry which evidently exists, be permitted to lessen the importance or jeopardize the success of the original and parent agricultural institution of the province. It is questionable whether this state of things should be allowed to continue, and whether legislative action should not be resorted to by which judicious arrangements should be made for the proper control of these rival shows, so as not to impair the great usefulness and provincial celebrity of this association. It is to be regretted that a very important feature for the advancement of the agriculturist has not been carried out this year as usual. In order to husband the funds of the association it was held to be wise not to make the ordinary grants for provincial ploughing matches. This, I fear, will have a tendency to operate injuriously. Of all the callings which are productive of wealth to the husbandman, that of the superior ploughman stands pre-eminent. It ought therefore to be considered in the light of wisdom to do all in our power for the advancement of this important work by creating competition, and by awarding prizes for excellence in the use of the plough.

This is the first occasion in which the youngest of our sister provinces has made an exhibit in connection with our Association. The display from Manitoba must be convincing in itself of the agricultural wealth, and of the other varied resources of that province. The show of cereals of all kinds, of roots and vegetables, of the products of the mines, the forest and the fisheries, claim for Manitoba the foremost place for the intending emigrant, where, from the richness of its soil, happy homes can soon be made and agricultural wealth speedily obtained. Great praise is due for the zeal and energy put forth by the people of Manitoba, in gathering together the rich products of their country, and transporting them such a distance, and placing them in competition with the older sections of the Dominion.

The admirable spirit which has been shown by the Agricultural Association of the Province of Quebec, in so laudably giving, as they have done, their support to this Exhibition, and in foregoing the right of holding a show in their own province, entitles them to our warmest thanks, and it is most desirable that this friendly union of feeling should continue in the future for the advancement of the agricultural interests of both provinces.

Remarkable commercial results, in which the Canadian farmer is deeply interested, are now taken place between Canada and the Mother Country, which no one now listening to me could have anticipated a short time ago. The traffic in live cattle has already attained wonderful dimensions, startling both to us and the people of Great Britain; this is but the beginning of a trade that must enrich us and benefit them. The same is equally true with regard to horses; cavalry officers and other acquainted with the subject have noticed the adaptability of our Canadian horses for military purposes; and in fact their suitability for general use in England has now become established. Not only is there a wide field open to us in the old country, but the demand in the United States for all of the superior classes of these animals is steadily on the increase, much to the benefit of the Canadian producer.

The failure of the harvest in Britain will afford an outlet for the abundant crops with which we have been so highly favoured during the present season;—this necessity being our opportunity will necessarily bring to this country increased prosperity.

The market for our dairy products, although it has been singularly depressed of late, has, nevertheless, within the past few days recovered itself—the upward tendency of the cheese market has relieved the minds of many of our anxious farmers, and we hear that some have already reaped no scanty harvest.

Our horticulturists are not unlikely to share equally beneficial results. The failure of the harvest in Britain has been followed by a similar falling off in the fruit crop, and if we may judge of the superior description of our fruits in the Horticultural Hall to-day, sufficient proof is not wanting to justify us in concluding that a steady foreign demand will be made for this now famous product of Canada.

No branch of industry has made more remarkable progress among us than the manufacture of agricultural and labour-saving implements; but for them our truly bountiful harvest at home could not have been satisfactorily gathered, and the excellence of the Canadian agricultural implements is now appreciated, not only in Britain, but also in most of our sister colonies. I trust that our Canadian manufactures may always sustain the pre-eminence to which they have attained.

The novel and interesting exhibit of living and preserved fishes, forms no insignificant feature of this exhibition. Although this may be the first display of the kind brought prominently before the notice of the public, the importance of the science of the natural and artificial propagation of the food fishes of the country has nevertheless become fully recognized; the rapid development of this enterprise in Canada has given an impetus to fish culture throughout the world. This industry necessarily becomes the work of the Government of this country, on account of the immense areas of water which cover this Dominion. It is nevertheless peculiarly adapted for application by farmers and others who may have living water on their preserves, for affording to them an additional luxury for their tables, and providing a supply in our markets of an eagerly-sought-for article—wholesome fish food.

Indications are not wanting at the present moment to show that the sad commercial depression which has so long overshadowed our own and all other countries, is about being removed. The revival of trade in the United States and elsewhere must necessarily advance our prosperity.

The British Commissioners who are at present in this country seeking information in regard to the means that may be instituted for relieving the agricultural distress in Great Britain will no doubt, from the practical knowledge they have already obtained, make a report not unfavourable to Canada as being a suitable home for the British emigrant.

In connection with our present great exposition, I desire to put forth a suggestion that a Dominion Exhibition would be beneficial to our Canadian agricultural interests. This might be held every fourth year; legislation might be obtained to restrain all central

or industrial competing shows for that year, and Government aid might be properly given to the several local exhibitions during the intervening years.

That I may not trench upon the motto for brevity with which I set out in my opening remarks, I shall now conclude by intimating to you with much regret that other duties will prevent my further connection with the Board of Agriculture; I now desire to thank you for the patient consideration you have given me, and your Council also for the honour it conferred upon me in electing me President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

I have always esteemed it one of the most delightful pleasures of my life to be identified with the agricultural interests of my native country, and although, as you are aware, I am now more closely connected with another important industry in the country, I shall, nevertheless, bear in mind that there is nothing sweeter, nothing better, nothing more wholesome, nothing more worthy of a freeman than agriculture.

SAMUEL WILMOT,
President.

Ottawa, Sept. 24th, 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of the Dominion:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the President and members of the Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, now in Council assembled, embrace this opportunity, at the formal opening of our Exhibition, to express the feelings of respect and esteem which we entertain towards yourself and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Our renewed expressions of regard are greatly heightened by the circumstances under which we are met. Under the advice and desire of Your Excellency our annual Provincial Show has assumed the dimensions of a Dominion Exhibition. We congratulate ourselves and the members of the Association that the enlightened interest which you have evinced in agriculture, horticulture, arts, mechanism, manufactures and science will greatly help to develop and expand a knowledge of the important resources of our Province. Such an interest cannot fail to draw forth the best qualties of the people, by manifestly appealing to their noble sentiments and patriotic aspirations.

Under Your Excellency's administration there has been evoked a spirit of self-reliance, the glory of a young nation—stimulating to an advance in national dignity and strength and yet marked with the deepest loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign the Queen and the Mother Country.

Our congratulations are the more intense because you have always been found a prominent patron of letters, religion, science and art. The record of your munificent gifts of gold, silver and bronze medals for the best exhibits of superior farm stock will remain a lasting monument and manifestation of the influence for good exercised by Your Excellency through our Association.

While offering to you in your capacity of Governor-General our heartfelt wishes for your happiness throughout the period of your administration, we are also desirous of mentioning one who, by her grace and affability, has secured a place in all our hearts. We tender our respectful homage to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and pray that it may please the Almighty to vouchsafe unto Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness both spiritual and temporal blessings in the discharge of your duties.

Signed in the name and by appointment of the Council of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, at Ottawa, this 24th day of September, 1879.

S. WILMOT,
President.

JOHN R. CRAIG,
Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency made the following reply :—

To the Members of the Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—

I thank you for the address which you have read to me, expressing that deep loyalty to the Queen which not merely from hearsay, but from observation of the sentiments which animate the people of Canada, whether in the cities or in the country, I know to be real and universal. The Princess joins with me in asking you to accept our gratitude for your recognition of the interest we feel in the great efforts at present made in various parts of Canada to display to the best advantage the industrial achievements of our artisans. Some of the handiwork of our two largest Provinces can be seen in this building, while others are not unrepresented, and we have evidence of the skill which graces the strength of a new brother—the young giant of the west. Everywhere proof is given that the Canadian can hold his own in the rivalry that brings art to bear on the great natural products around us, and this is not surprising when we know that he comes from the races which in Europe have been the most renowned for the taste, the ingenuity and the solidity of their workmanship. Where so many regions have but recently been peopled, there is, it need hardly be said, much to be done, and it is most satisfactory to see how each city and town is bending itself to the task to prove that there is no laggard in the patriotic competition. I have gladly attended several of these shows, and it is a feature peculiar to this country that the industrial exhibition so generally accompanies the agricultural show. Whether this shall always be the case in the gathering inaugurated to-day it will be, of course, for you to determine by experience of success in your venture in thus combining them. This is, perhaps, the first meeting to which more than a local character has been given. It will be a matter for your consideration, and for all in Canada interested in your endeavours, whether a novel practice be established here in moving to each province in succession, the Central Exhibition, without injury to the local fairs which will, in any case, be held. If you decide to move the agricultural show from province to province in successive years, no new practice would thereby be espoused, for such has been the custom of the national societies of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the old countries the spaces to be traversed are much smaller, but the need of comparison between the various exhibits is also much less. The local shows are held there in almost every county, but the advantage derived from the annual moving of the national societies has been well expressed in the words of a former and justly beloved Viceroy of Ireland, who said that the experience the National Society had earned for itself had, by its annual movement, been carried through every part of the land, through each province in turn; and this has tended to fuse together the knowledge of the best specialties of each, whether in tillage or in pasture, in cereals or in green crops, or in the breeding and fattening of cattle. With us in Canada, if a similiar practice were followed, we might perhaps add that comparison would benefit the proper employment of the best agricultural machinery, for the manufacture of which our Canadian artisans have won high commendation at the greatest international contests. If you discuss these questions I am sure you will do so, not with the view of benefiting one city or Province only, but in the spirit which sees in all common efforts the means of uniting our Canadian people, and an instrument to make a national feeling and create a national prosperity. We may congratulate our countrymen that in the live-stock of all kinds shewn to-day, we have a representation of those vast resources which yield so much in excess of our own requirements, that we can relieve the wants of older lands; and how great is the difference between the bygone traffic from the new world to enrich Europe and what we now witness. In other days the southern seas were covered with the towering galleons of Spain, bringing the ingots of gold and silver, wrought in the mines of America, through the cruel labour of thousands of enslaved Indians. This was the wealth which poured into the treasuries of a nation whose riches reared the colossal palaces of the

Escurial, and the wondrous Minster of Seville. The creation of such prosperity meant a short-lived reign of luxury and cruelty—the lifting up of an old country for a time—the abasement of a new land. How different the happy and more lasting wealth with which we are able to endow Europe from Canada when the parent land and the Dominion alike reap equal fruits from a bounteous harvest. Our treasure fleets are now laden with golden grain, and flocks and herds; with riches wrung from no servitude, but derived from the free and noble toil of a liberty-loving, independent and self-reliant people. It is to the men who have cleared the tangled forests, or have tilled the prairie lands that we owe such great shows of agricultural wealth as those we have lately seen, and which prove how rich and inexhaustible are the veins of ore from which we can give enough and to spare.

May the endeavour of such a society as this, assisted as it has been chiefly by individual efforts, but countenanced by the Dominion Government, be to extend for the general good of our country, the experience it earns and whatever success is secured by the co-operation of the citizens.

LORNE.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TORONTO, 1878-79.

In connection with the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

PATRONS:

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada.
The Hon. D. A. McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
The Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for Ontario.
Sir John A. MacDonald, Premier of Canada.
The Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.
The Hon. Alexander McKenzie.

STAFF OF PROFESSORS, AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT:

Prof. Smith, V.S. Edinburgh (Principal), *Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.*
J. Thorburn, M.D., Edinburgh, *Veterinary Materia Medica.*
M. Barret, M.D., *Animal Physiology.*
Prof. Smith, V.S., and Assistants, *Clinical Instructors.*
H. H. Croft, D.C.L., University College, Dr. Ellis, } *Chemistry.*
George Buckland, *The History, Breeding and Management of Domestic Animals.*
J. T. Duncan, V.S., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

Another successful year has marked the course of this Institution. Students not only from Ontario but from other parts of the Dominion of Canada, and several, as heretofore, from the United States, have gone through the usual course of instruction and training in the science and practice of the Veterinary Art.

The following is a list of the results of the terminal examination, held in April, 1879:—

GRADUATES OF 1879:

Ackerill, H. J.	Belleville, Ont.
Armstrong, J	Bayfield, Ont.
Bateman, D.	Port Perry, Ont.
Bartram, E. W	Ovid, Michigan, U.S.
Blackwell, Edward	London, Ont.
Butcher, H.	Trafalgar, Ont.
Cleaver, H. K.	Allentown, Pa., U.S.
Coppis, G. W.	Madisonburg, Ohio, U.S.
Fisher, Thomas	Georgetown, Ont.
Foelker, Samuel	Allentown, Pa., U.S.
Foster, N.	Belleville, Ont.
French, D. B	Bloomfield, N.Y., U.S.
Frink, James H.	St. John, N.B.
Gemmell, J. E.	Toronto, Ont.
Grant, Neil	Sombra, Ont.
Green, C. S.	Richmond, Ill., U.S.

Greenside, T. C.	Guelph, Ont.
Heckenberger, J.	Catasaugua, Pa., U.S.
Hammill, T. J.	Keenansville, Ont.
Massie, James	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Matthews, F. W.	Toronto, Ont.
Matthews, C.	Brougham, Ont.
Miller, Joseph	Seville, Ohio, U.S.
Milnes, John C.	Cedar Rapids, U.S.
McDonagh, T.	Goderich, Ont.
McNally, M.	Huston, Texas, U.S.
Oliver, E. C.	Claude, Ont.
Prentice, E.	Chicago, Ill., U.S.
Rose, W.	Durham, Ont.
Rutherford, J. G.	Edinburgh, Scotland.
Stephens, J.	Collingwood, Ont.
White, Robert	Whitby, Ont.

AWARDS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Chemistry.—Honours—Dunphy and Smith (equal) Brenton.

Anatomy.—Silver Medal, C. P. Smith, St. Mary's, Ont.; Prize, U. Springer, Waterloo, Ont. Honours—Brenton, Belleville, Ont.; W. Burt, Simcoe, Ont.; P. Z. Coulson, Mobile, Alabama, U.S.; J. Loughman, Montreal; and Whitehead.

Cattle Pathology.—Honours—C. P. Smith, and U. Springer, (equal).

SENIOR CLASS.

Breeding and Management of Stock.—First Prize, J. Rutherford, Woodstock, consisting of $20 in Books, given by Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture. Second, F. C. Greenside, Guelph, $15 of Books, given by the Council of Agricultural Association. Third, J. E. Gemmel, Toronto, $10 of Books, given by the same.

Horse Pathology.—Silver Medal, E Prentice, Chicago. Honours, S. Foelker, Allentown, Penn.; O. B. French, Bloomfield, N.Y.; T. C. Greenside Guelph, Ont.; J. G. Rutherford, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Cattle Pathology.—Prize, T. C. Greenside, Guelph, Ont. Honours—K. H. Cleaver, Penn.; O. B. French, Bloomfield, N.Y.; S. Foelker, Allentown, Penn.; J. E. Gemmel, Toronto, Ont.; E. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Rutherford, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Chemistry.—First Prize, J. E. Gemmel, Toronto, and J. H. Milnes, Cedar Rapids (equal). Honours—T. C. Greenside, Guelph; W. Rose, Durham; E. Prentice, Chicago.

Entozoa.—Prize, E. Prentice, Chicago, Illinois. Honours—S. Foelker, Allentown, Penn.; J. E. Gemmel, Toronto.

Materia Medica.—Prize, K. Cleaver, Penn. Honours—J. E. Gemmel, Toronto; E. C. Oliver, Claude, Ont.; J. Massie, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Anatomy.—Silver Medal, S. Foelker, Allentown, Penn. Honours—T. C. Greenside, Guelph; J. E. Gemmel, Toronto, Ont.; E. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Rutherford, Edinburgh, Scotland. Gold Medal for best General Examination, J. G. Rutherford. Honours—Fisher, Georgetown; S. Foelker, Allentown, Pa.; J. Frink, St. John, N.B.; H. Foster, Belleville; O. B. French, Bloomfield, N.Y.; T. C. Greenside, Guelph, Ont.; M. McNally, Houston, Texas; E. C. Oliver, Claude, Ont.; E. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.

Primary Examination.—G. F. Lount, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. McConnack, London, Ont.; W. Powers, Port Hope, Ont.

The following are the names of the Students who attended during the past Session:—

Ackerill, Henry	Belleville, Ontario.
Armstrong, J.	Bayfield, Ontario.
Austin, Walter	Simcoe, Ontario.

Bateman, D.....Port Perry.
Bartram, E. W.....Ovid. Mich. U.S.
Bell, A.....
Bell, George W.....
Blackwell, E.....London, Ontario.
Brenton, Samuel.....Belleville, Ontario.
Butcher, H.....Trafalgar.
Birt, William.....Simcoe, Ontario.
Burnett, J.....London, Ontario.
Byers, W. J.....Nobletown.
Cleaver, K. H.....Allentown, Pa.
Coulter, G.....Islington.
Coppis, G. H.....Madisonburg, Ohio.
Coulson, P. Z.....Mobile, Alabama.
Dallimore, G.....York.
Dunphy, George.....Salford.
Douglas, A. G.....Pembroke.
Fisher, Thomas.....Georgtown.
Foelker, Samuel.....Allentown, Pa.
Foster, Newton.....Belleville, Ont.
French, O. B.....Bloomfield, N.Y.
Fretz, J. B.....Penn.
Frink, James.....St. John, N.B.
Garrison, G. W.....Ohio, U.S.
Gemmel, J. E.....Toronto, Ont.
Grant, Neil.....Sombra, Ont.
Green, Charles S.....Richmond, Ill., U.S.
Greenside, T. C.....Guelph, Ont.
Groff, T.....Ohio, U.S.
Hammil, T. J.....Keenansville.
Hawley, Hirman.....Brantford,
Heckenberger, J.....Catasaugua, U.S.
Howell, G. J.....Goderich, Ont.
Johnson, J.....Teeswater.
Lount, G. T.....Toronto, Ont.
Loughman, J.....Montreal.
Mack, John S. W.....Oswego, U.S.
Massie, James.....Smith's Falls.
Matthews, T. W.....Toronto, Ont.
Matthews, C.....Brougham.
Meredith, T.....New York, U.S.
Miller, Joseph.....Seville, Ohio, U.S.
Milnes, John C.....Cedar Rapids, U.S.
McCormack, W.....London, Ont.
McDonagh, T.....Goderich.
McFadden, W.....
McNally, M.....Houston, Texas.
Oliver, E. C.....Claude, Ont.
Otwell, S.....Glasgow.
Page, B. B.....Ill., U.S.
Powers, Willes.....Cobourg.
Prentice, E.....Chicago, U.S.
Riddell, R.....Cobourg, Ont.
Rose, W.....Durham.
Rutherford, J. G.....Edinburgh, Scotland.
Springer, Urias.....Waterloo, Ont.
Smith, C. P.....St. Mary's, Ont.

Students intending to prepare themselves for the practice of the Veterinary Art as a profession, are required to attend two Sessions at least, and pass the examinations. The Diploma of the Council will be granted on passing the Final Examination, certifying that the holder thereof is competent to practise his profession.

In 1869 a commodious building was erected contiguous to the Infirmary; owing, however, to the gradual increase in the number of students, it was found necessary, three years ago, to enlarge the premises, and the new buildings now form the most convenient and commodious Veterinary Institution in America.

The Lecture Room is large and well ventilated, and capable of seating eighty Students. The Library, Pharmacy, and Laboratory are complete and convenient. The Dissecting Room is 36 x 18 feet, and well lighted and ventilated. The Museum, when completed, will be the largest Veterinary Museum in Canada.

Pharmacy and Practice.

In connection with the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, the Students are allowed the advantage of Prof. Smith's outdoor practice, as well as that of the College Infirmary.

Students are required to practise the greater part of the summer vacation, under a qualified practitioner.

Allowances in time are made to Students who produce tickets for previous attendance at any recognized College.

Four or five Students are selected each day to assist in the Pharmacy and attend to cases in the Infirmary, under the supervision of the Principal or his assistants, and therefore have an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the compounding and preparation of medicines, and of learning to administer them in a proper manner.

The Dissecting Room is open daily from 10 until 4.

The thorough practical, as well as theoretical teaching in connection with this College, has been the means of establishing the high status which its Graduates have attained, both in Canada and the United States.

The examinations take place in April and December of each year. Those Students who desire to attend a third Session can pass at the end of the second Session, in April, a primary examination on Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica; and in December can pass a Final Examination on Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

We deem it unnecessary to give an extended and complicated description of the Synopsis of Lectures, more likely to mystify than enlighten intending applicants. We merely state that the subjects taught are the same as in the modern European Colleges, and all the Lectures, with the exception of Chemistry, are delivered in the College, and specially to Veterinary Students, the same as in the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Paris. The success in practice of the numerous Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College, is the best guarantee of the teaching Students receive.

Special attention is given to Diseases of Cattle. In the City of Toronto there is one establishment alone where 2,600 head of cattle are fed from October until June.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in 1874, and has for its objects the mutual improvement of its members in those branches of knowledge specially pertaining to their profession, and the advancement of the position and interests of the Veterinary Profession generally.

The Association became incorporated during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which, with an increasing interest shewn by its members in the important objects which it seeks to promote, will necessarily tend to increase its usefulness. Several of the papers read at its meetings were very important, having practical bearings on the advancement of the profession on this side the Atlantic; and some of them were deemed to have sufficient merit to find admission into Veterinary and Agricultural Journals, both in Europe and America.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1879-80.

President—Professor Andrew Smith, V.S., Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Vice-President—J. Wilson, V.S., London.

Second Vice-President—J. T. Duncan, V.S., Goderich.

Treasurer—W. Cowan, V.S., Galt.

Secretary—C. H. Sweetapple, V.S., Brooklin.

Directors—C. Elliott, V.S., St. Catharines; W. Anderson, V.S., Elora; J. D. O'Neil, London; A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., Ottawa; J. P. Bond, V.S., Toronto; T. Lloyd, V.S., Newmarket; E. A. A. Grange, V.S., Guelph; J. S. Cæsar, V.S., Port Hope.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C).

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FOR THE YEAR 1878–9.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 5th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to enclose to you, as required by Clause 75 of the Agricultural and Arts Act (R.S.O., Cap. xxxv.), a copy of the Report and Proceedings of this Association, for the year ending the 23rd of September, ultimo.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,
for Ontario, Toronto.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

CITY OF OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1879.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, this evening, at 7.30 o'clock—the President, James Young, M.P.P., Esq., in the chair.

The following is the list of Delegates accepted as representing their respective Institutes :—

Ayr—John G. Watson and Alfred Watson, Esqrs.
Bowmanville—Marshall Porter and W. R. Climie, Esqrs.
Brighton—John Bowles, Esq.
Elora—David Boyle, Esq.
Galt—James Young, M.P.P., and John Collie, Esqrs.
Guelph—David McCrae and John Scott, Esqrs.
Hamilton—George Roach and Geo. E. Tuckett, Esqrs.
Kingston—Samuel Wood and C. D. Chown, Esqrs.
Meaford—J. D. McGee, Esq.
Newmarket—E. Jackson, Esq., and Rev. Father Harris.
Niagara—John Becker and D. J. Lowry, Esqrs.
Paris—John Kay and James Maxwell, Esqrs.
Peterboro'—Rev. V. Clementi and W. H. Trout, Esq.
Port Hope—W. W. Renwick, Esq.
Preston—Otto Klotz and E. P. Rice, Esqrs.
St. Catharines—J. C. Rykert, M.P., Esq.
Strathroy—R. Dickenson, Esq.
Toronto—J. E. Pell, Esq.
Waterdown—J. H. Griffin and David Stock, Esqrs.
Welland—A. O. Beatty and W. D. Jeffrey, Esqrs.
Whitby—Hugh Fraser and Major Harper, Esqrs.

The President, on taking the chair, spoke at some length on matters affecting the association and the business to come before the meeting. He congratulated them on a larger attendance than had been anticipated, and referred at some length to the Convention held at Toronto in February last, and the various propositions which had been adopted on that occasion. The Executive Committee had carefully considered the resolutions passed, and as the Annual Report would show, had agreed to recommend most of them for adoption. During the past twelve months the number of Institutes affiliated with the provincial association had been fifty-eight, which was two more than the previous year; and the amount of the Government Grants obtained was $17,988—the largest amount yet obtained in one year. The President then recommended the introduction of recreation rooms in connection with Institutes wherever practicable, instancing that of Toronto, and contending that such rooms would increase the interest in such associations, and keep young men from spending their evenings in questionable places. He also referred to the finances, showing a balance on hand of $1,534.00, as compared with $1,459.00 at the close of the previous year; and in addition to giving $20 more to evening classes, the Committee had recommended in the Report that another presentation should be made to each institute affiliated with this association before the annual meeting next year. The Institutes throughout the Province were increasing in number of members, number of books in libraries, and general prosperity, and were doing their work as satisfactorily and efficiently as other similar associations. He then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Clementi, seconded by Mr. McCrae, and

Resolved—That the Report being in print, and in the hands of the Delegates now present be *accepted as read.*

Moved by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Kay :

That the Report as submitted be received and adopted.

Mr. J. E. Pell, in speaking to the motion, suggested that it would have been very desirable to have had a Report from the Association's Representatives in the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association; and then proceeded to discuss matters relating to the management of the Arts and Manufactures' Department of this and previous Provincial Exhibitions. The President stated that, had such a desire ever before been expressed, a Report would have been prepared and submitted; and that himself and colleagues were prepared cheerfully to answer any questions that may be put to them, or to give any desired explanations. As to the second point discussed, the meeting *generally* considered

that these matters could more properly be brought under the consideration of the annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association, to be held on the following evening. In this Mr. Pell at once acquiesced.

The Report was then adopted.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Executive Committee beg to submit the following Report of their proceedings for the past year, being the Eleventh Annual Report presented to the Association.

Presentation Books.

As directed by you at the last Annual Meeting, your Committee presented copies of Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, to *nine* Institutes which had not affiliated in time to receive them during the previous year; and *fifty-eight* copies of the fourth or Supplementary Volume were obtained, by tender, and copies of these were presented to *forty-seven* Institutes to which the Dictionary or other works had previously been presented. *Seven* Institutes which received the Dictionary in 1877 did not affiliate or receive the Suplementary Volume for 1878; and the Brussels Mechanics' Institute lost its Library (including the presentation copy of the Dictionary) by fire; and therefore, although affiliated for 1878, has not received a copy of the Supplementary Volume. This Institute has asked to be supplied with another copy. Your Committee recommend that a complete set be presented free,

The following table shows the numbers of sets of the Dictionaries and other works purchased, and how disposed of.

Sets of Ure's Dictionary purchased	50	
" " other works "	8	
Total		58
Sets of Dictionaries presented to Institutes	47	
" " " on hand	3	
" " other works presented to Institutes	8	
Total		58
Supplementary Volumes of Dictionary purchased		58
" " presented to Institutes	47	
" " on hand	11	
Total		58

The Institutes presented with both Dictionary and Supplement are indicated in the following table by an asterisk (*); those presented with other technical works and the Supplement, by a dagger (†); those presented with the Dictionary but did not receive the Supplement through non-affiliation in 1878, by a double dagger (‡); and *nine* Institutes which affiliated in 1878 but not in 1877, and have not received any presentation books, are indicated by a section (§).

Your Committee, having a few copies of Ure's Dictionary and Supplementary Volume on hand, recommend that such of these *nine* Institutes as shall have paid the percentage fee on Government Grants for the years 1878 and 1879, by the 31st of December next, be each presented with a full set, or with substitute technical works in cases where the Institutes already possess the Dictionary.

Your Committee having a considerable cash balance on hand, and being desirous of utilizing it to the best advantage for the institutes, beg to recommend that all Mechanics' Institutes which shall affiliate and pay the statutory fee before the *Annual Meeting in September*, 1880, be presented with a copy of Keith Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas, or an Atlas of the Dominion, or such other gift as the Executive Committee may determine upon. The previous presentation having given such general satisfaction, it is believed the presentation now proposed will be equally acceptable.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Government Grants.		Net Income.	No. of Members.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes Issued.	Expenditure for Books.	Expenditure for Classes.	Expenditure for Reading-Rooms.	Balance of Assets over Liabilities.
	1877.	1878.								
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
§Ailsa Craig		400 00	615 63	131	737	Not given.	531 81	None.	None.	153 30
Ayr	80 00	100 00	350 06	Not given.	1806	Not given.	143 61	50 00	None.	Not given.
Aylmer	300 00	300 00	470 60	121	990	1896	349 25	None.	110 75	1227 91
Barrie	312 60									
Brantford	400 00	400 00	758 43	99	3280	6580	483 91	None.	175 00	3523 40
Bradford	400 00	400 00	1171 48	247	923	5724	370 00	130 00	150 00	1047 87
Belleville	200 00	400 00	686 48	131	803	Not given.	228 81	209 25	144 41	726 50
Berlin		400 00	697 75	80	1623	2324	480 90	None.	99 50	2137 96
Brighton		120 00	229 85	46	930	266	153 08	None.	30 00	1087 08
Blyth	400 00	143 50	246 87	37	486	Not given.	224 31	None.	30 35	Not given.
Brussells	100 00	150 00	327 95	47	522	171	364 50	None.	None.	381 86
Bowmanville	250 00						189 86	280 00	116 50	2386 19
Clinton	400 00	400 00	650 00	180	1544	7025	478 20	None.	193 65	2250 11
Collingwood	400 00	400 00	926 49	76	2641	3078	363 98	None.	None.	435 17
Claude		210 84	313 39	53	376	674	520 75	None.	150 00	6906 31
Dundas	400 00	400 00	903 30	93	3461	2240	156 95	None.	None.	1136 09
Durham	125 00	126 00	201 71	49	1350	2125	543 29	None.	None.	4082 62
Elora	400 00	400 00	708 32	191	4230	4962	567 90	89 85	None.	3478 50
Fergus	400 00	400 00	633 70	133	2132	1841	358 54	110 10	143 78	1339 73
Garden Island	400 00	400 00	836 72	117	1632	2341	522 46	None.	150 00	4706 50
Galt	400 00	400 00	778 28	287	2457	6281	178 48	None.	36 00	1941 19
Grimsby	200 00	143 66	320 77	96	1546	1850	280 00	150 00	150 00	3392 58
Guelph	400 00	400 00	972 11	244	2337	6114	471 80	147 71	219 13	30627 04
Hamilton	400 00	400 00	5447 63	1047	6635	28430	213 37	6 85	52 70	1164 82
Harriston	200 00	200 00	290 30	90	999	1611	87 28	105 35	37 37	1712 61
Hespeler	200 00	200 00	296 75	73	1029	2563	373 43	None.	None.	743 06
Kemptville		400 00	478 65	53	636	Not given.	257 50	97 51	116 84	Not given.
Kingston			476 50	267	1359	200	257 50	55 50	220 00	5800 00
London	400 00	400 00	3406 14	343	1681	2834	404 24	None.	56 05	3763 61
Milton	300 00	200 00	414 76	116	2156	2365	247 11	None.	161 84	1945 00
Mitchell	400 00	400 00	662 47	156	1421	2629	253 93	176 27	None.	1077 79
Meaford		100 00	163 24	61	650	670	130 00	6 61	58 90	3725 00
Niagara	250 00	200 00	362 30	60	2238	1545	236 96	None.	None.	784 89
Norwich	400 00	270 00	405 40	82	765	84	258 22	None.	None.	721 69
Newmarket	50 00		108 25	Not given.	973	1083	None.	None.	None.	
Paisley	176 00									

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Government Grants.		Net Income.	No. of Members.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes Issued.	Expenditure for Books.	Expenditure for Classes.	Expenditure for Reading-Rooms.	Balance of Assets over Liabilities.
	1877.	1878.								
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
* Paris	400 00	400 00	892 87	175	2638	2976	457 30	None.	167 78	4622 00
* Peterboro'	400 00	400 00	857 55	225	2691	4345	503 00	3 00	115 74	3681 20
* Parkhill	389 00	100 00	332 01	80	1156	Not given.	235 75	None.	78 00	1755 05
* Preston	400 00	400 40	720 40	69	2471	1619	421 27	41 25	120 79	4313 44
* Port Elgin	120 00	230 00	339 70	94	1366	1582	366 87	None.	None.	1547 03
* Port Hope	400 00	400 00	848 43	132	748	2444	255 90	221 47	280 05	1098 25
* Port Colborne	200 00	100 00	146 66	73	507	538	145 00	None.	None.	526 65
* Richmond Hill	60 00	50 00	162 62	44	1184	304	75 36	None.	None.	1805 36
† Sarnia	400 00	400 00	788 16	126	979	Not given.	430 00	None.	149 45	2464 93
† Seaforth	400 00	400 00	958 95	221	1434	5153	211 84	232 00	237 95	1921 64
* Smith's Falls	150 00	150 00	227 00	68	2437	Not given.	221 00	None.	None.	3903 72
§ Simcoe	.....	400 00	767 15	109	Not given.	Not given.	602 70	None.	None.	5193 14
* Strathroy	400 00	400 00	685 94	129	1904	Not given.	450 00	None.	132 92	2518 47
* Stratford	400 00	400 00	630 19	86	2408	3716	338 47	140 85	146 75	1996 00
* St. Mary's	400 00	300 00	786 25	161	2995	4112	176 88	None.	134 15	2864 71
* St. Catharines	400 00	400 00	845 68	215	3360	4744	544 62	None.	None.	3000 00
Streetsville	.....	.....	62 48	53	1365	893	10 00	None.	None.	2331 94
* Toronto	400 00	400 00	7192 07	1152	9665	32920	669 20	429 15	293 94	26325 88
* Thorold	400 00	400 00	927 65	147	2786	6090	483 45	None.	150 00	5528 48
* Thunder Bay	400 00	400 00	666 05	72	486	523	582 67	None.	None.	1289 30
* Uxbridge	400 00	400 00	723 84	125	1955	4278	639 00	None.	None.	2554 77
§ Wardsville	400 00	200 00	262 98	47	962	1091	292 27	None.	12 00	905 10
† Waterloo	400 00	400 00	640 35	118	1440	1637	516 01	None.	None.	1802 74
§ Welland	.....	100 00	200 35	102	744	Not given.	145 25	None.	None.	587 70
* Wingham	400 00	400 00	463 06	45	545	983	2 70	None.	10 00	949 56
* Woodbridge	.....	294 92	528 53	130	319	838	354 88	None.	78 00	432 53
* Woodstock	400 00	400 00	877 22	261	2878	Not given.	432 70	None.	225 60	Not given.
§ Whitby	.....	400 00	484 19	99	1376	2487	323 87	None.	33 57	2590 28
Wroxeter	113 20	.....	45 91	57	738	482	116 80	31 80	None.	950 64
Waterdown	80 00	.....	32 75	26	1255	Not given.	41 54	None.	None.	1535 24
‡ Walkerton	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the *fifty-eight* Institutes which received Legislative Grants for the year 1878, all but two have paid their affiliation fees; and all have sent in copies of their reports, as required by the Statute.

The number affiliated in 1877 was	56
Failed to affiliate in 1878	8
Remaining	48
New Institutes affiliated in 1878	4
Affiliated in former years, and renewed in 1878	6
Total in connection in 1878	58

The total amount of Legislative aid granted to the Institutes in 1878 was $17,988.92 —an increase of $231.34 on the year 1877. The statistics of the foregoing table shew that the average membership of the Institutes has been well kept up, and that the average number of volumes of books is much above that of previous years.

The smallest number of members in any Institute is 26; the largest number, 1,152; the average of 59 Institutes, 154. The smallest number of volumes of books in any Institute is 319; the largest number 9,665; the average of 60 Institutes, 1,804. The smallest number of volumes of books issued by any Institute is 84; the greatest number, 32,920; the average issues of 48 Institutes, is 3,726. The smallest expenditure for books alone by any Institute is $2.70; the largest expenditure, $669.20; the average of 62 Institutes, $324.00. The smallest amount of assets over liabilities reported by any Institute is $381,00; the largest reported is $30,527.00; the average of 57 Institutes is $3,211.00.

Evening Class Instruction.

The programme of studies and prizes was the same as in the previous year.

11	Institutes	conducted	classes	in	session	of	1873-4	with	average	attendance each of 32 pupils.
15	"	"	"	"			1874-5	"	"	" 35 "
15	"	"	"	"			1875-6	"	"	" 30 "
10	"	"	"	"			1876-7	"	"	" 31 "
12	"	"	"	"			1877-8	"	"	" 30 "
11		"	"	"			1878-9	"	"	" 29 "

The following table gives the statistics of the classes for the past session :—

INSTITUTES.	Classes—when organised.	Average attendance.	Number of Teaching Meetings.	I. English Grammar and Composition.	II. Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration.	III. Penmanship and Book-keeping.	IV. Principles and Practice of Mechanics.	V. Chemistry.	VI. Geometrical and Decorative Drawing.	VII. Freehand Drawing.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Value of Prizes awarded. $ c.
Bradford	Nov., 1878	29	130	+	+	+	....	....	....	+	14	20 00
Fergus	Nov., 1878	20	64	+	+	+	....	....	....	....	11	20 00
Garden Island	Nov., 1878	15	30	+	+	+	....	....	....	....	5	20 00
Guelph	Jan., 1879	25	40	+	+	+	....	....	....	....	10	20 00
Hamilton	Nov., 1878	52	78	....	+	+	....	....	....	....	9	21 00
Hespeler	Nov., 1878	15	35	....	+	+	....	....	....	....	9	20 00
London	Oct., 1878	34	42	....	+	+	....	....	....	....	6	20 00
Mitchell	Nov., 1878	13	40	+	+	+	....	....	....	....	4	20 00
Preston	Dec., 1878	12	30	....	+	....	....	....	....	....	6	20 00
Stratford	Nov., 1878	15	50	+	+	+	....	....	....	....	14	20 00
Toronto	Oct., 1878	94	186	+	+	+	....	....	+	....	20	....
Totals	.....	324	725	7	11	10	....	....	1	1	108	....

† The dagger indicates the classes and subjects of study taken up by the respective Institutes. Bradford Institute studied as additional subjects *Phonography, French*, and *Music*: and Toronto Institute studied *Phonetic Shorthand*.

Your Committee, while pleased to notice that all the Institutes have sent in their Statistical Reports—and only Port Elgin and Thunder Bay failed to do so in time for the foregoing analysis—would urge upon a few of them the desirability of exercising greater care than has heretofore been shown in filling up the schedules in future returns; and they would also respectfully suggest to the Inspectors the necessity of looking closer to a correct balancing of the accounts, and the expenditure of the Government Grants in conformity with the requirements of the Statute, than has been the case in several instances in the past. While many of the Inspectors perform their duty in a proper and business-like manner, it is to be regretted that some of them do not attend to the matter as becomes gentlemen occupying their high positions, and who have to append their signatures to the statements made.

Convention of Mechanics' Institutes.

At your last Annual Meeting you requested the Executive Committee to "consider the propriety of holding a Convention of Representatives of Affiliated Institutes, for the consideration of matters of interest to them," during the coming winter, if practicable. Your Committee issued circulars to all the Institutes inviting an expression of opinion as to the desirability of calling the proposed Convention, and received answers favourable from *twenty-two* Institutes, and unfavourable from only *one*. The Convention was therefore held on the 11th of February last, in the rooms of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute—kindly given for the purpose—and continued its sittings from 11 o'clock, a.m., until 10.30 o'clock, p.m. There were present forty-nine delegates, representing the twenty-three following Institutes, namely:—Bradford, Claude, Elora, Fergus, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Listowel, London, Mitchell, Milton, Newmarket, Norwich, Napanee, Oakville, Paris, Port Hope, Peterboro, Preston, Richmond Hill, Scarboro', St. Catharines, Toronto, and Whitby. The Convention was organized by electing your President, James Young, Esq., its President; Thomas Davison, Esq., Toronto, 1st Vice-President; Rev. V. Clementi, Peterboro', 2nd Vice-President; Rev. Father Harris, Newmarket, 3rd Vice-President; and W. Edwards, Toronto, and J. G. Curry, Kingston, Esqs., Secretaries. The result of the interesting discussions which took place on the several subjects introduced may be summarized as follows:—

On Suggested Amendments to the Act.

1st. That 20 per cent of the Govermment Grant be applied to the purchase of Works of Fiction.

2nd. That it is not desirable to apply any portion of the Government Grant for building purposes.

3rd. That the Institutes be granted $50 additional for any number of pupils over 25 in their Evening Classes.

4th. That any Institute establishing a class of not less than 15 members in Applied Mechanics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, or any other branch of the Natural Sciences, shall be entitled to a further grant of $50.

5th. That no change be made in the mode of Inspection under the Act.

On Evening Class Rules, Etc.

1st. Recommends the engagement of competent Teachers; that the teaching should take a practical form, and be aided and illustrated by experiments; and that, when practicable, the classes should be free to the pupils.

2nd. "That the sum of $20 additional, to be applied for the purpose of such classes, be given to any Institute establishing such classes as aforesaid," be added to the first clause of the "Rules and Regulations" of the Association.

3rd. That the subjects of Dictation and Mineralogy be added to the list of subjects to be taught; and that the subjects be accompanied with illustrative experiments and apparatus, whenever practicable.

4th. That the following words be added to Clause VI. of the Class Rules: "In any competition for a prize for general proficiency."

5th. That a prize should be given for *progress* in a class as well as *proficiency*.

Your Executive Committee have duly considered the foregoing recommendations of the Convention, which was well conducted throughout, and would therefore recommend that a deputation, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, be appointed to wait on the Government at an early day, and press the foregoing amendments to the Agricultural and Arts' Act upon their consideration; and that in respect to Evening Classes they see no objection to any but the second resolution, which they recommend shall be amended by providing that to entitle any Institute to the additional $20, the class or classes so established shall have had an average attendance of not less than 25 pupils for at least 25 teaching meetings.

During the sitting of the Convention the representatives visited the Recreation Room of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, and were generally convinced that a good work is being done in drawing young men and youths from less innocent places of amusement. The following is an extract from their last Annual Report:

"The Recreation Room inaugurated on the 11th December, 1876, has been during the year eminently successful—financially, as the accounts exhibit, and socially, as the cheerful appearance of the room every evening more than testifies.

"At the meeting of the Mechanics' Institutes Association, the representatives from our sister institutes evinced great interest in this new departure. Galt and several other Institutes have already followed Toronto's lead and it is probable that before long a Recreation Room will be an indispensable part of all the Institutes in Ontario.

"The privilege enjoyed by members of introducing strangers is much appreciated, and has proved a happy advertising medium; 1,580 strangers visited the room during the year, and many new members have in this way been secured, It is an important fact to notice, that every new member attracted to the Recreation Room represents $3.00 added to the funds of the Literary Department which would not otherwise be obtained."

These rooms are for conversation, chess and billiards, and are worthy of the consideration of other Institutes. An extra subscription of $1.00 per annum is charged to members who use the room.

The Treasurer's detailed and audited Statement, hereto appended, shows the total receipts to have been $970.48; balance from the previous year, $1,459.87—together, $2,430.35. The total expenditure for the year, $895.99; the balance in hand, $1,534.36—of which $1,000 is on deposit at interest, and the remainder at call, in the Bank of Toronto.

All which is respectfully submitted.

James Young,
President.

W. Edwards,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

For the year ending September 19th, 1879.

1878.	Receipts.	$ cts.
Sept. 24.	—Balance from last year	1459 87
" 30.	—Ailsa Craig Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on Gov't grant for 1878	20 00
Oct. 23.	—Grimsby " " " "	7 18
Nov. 15.	—Brantford " " " "	20 00
" 20.	—St. Catharines " " " "	20 00
	Dundas " " " "	20 00
" 27.	—Milton " " " "	10 00
" 29.	—Ayr " " " "	5 00
Dec. 9.	—Wardsville " " " "	10 00
" 12.	—Thunder Bay " " " "	20 00
" 16.	—Collingwood " " " "	20 00
	Brighton " " " "	6 00
" 17.	—Niagara " " " "	10 00
" 23.	—Bradford " " " "	20 00

RECEIPTS.—(*Continued.*)

1879.						$ cts.
Jan. 6.—Uxbridge Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on Gov't grant for 1878						20 00
" 10.—Richmond Hill	"	"	"	"		2 50
" 14.—Smith's Falls	"	"	"	"		7 50
Welland	"	"	"	"		5 00
" 24.—Port Colborne	"	"	"	"		5 00
" 28.—Whitby	"	"	"	"		20 00
London	"	"	"	"		20 00
Feb. 17.—Sarnia	"	"	"	"		20 00
Mar. 12.—Elora	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 15.—Guelph	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 17.—Garden Island	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 18.—Galt	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 22.—Durham	"	"	"	"		6 30
Aylmer	"	"	"	"		15 00
" 26.—Port Elgin	"	"	"	"		11 50
Clinton	"	"	"	"		20 00
Apr. 4.—Seaforth	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 8.—Mitchell	"	"	"	"		20 00
Oakville	"	"	"	1879		20 00
" 16.—Hespeler	"	"	"	1878		10 00
" 19.—Fergus	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 22.—Belleville	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 24.—Strathroy	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 28.—Wingham	"	"	"	"		20 00
May 8.—Berlin	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 14.—St. Mary's	"	"	"	"		15 00
Norwich	"	"	"	"		13 50
" 15.—Simcoe	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 16.—Fenelon Falls	"	"	"	1879		20 00
" 20.—Blyth	"	"	"	1878		7 15
" 27.—Brussels	"	"	"	"		7 50
June 19.—Woodbridge	"	"	"	"		14 75
" 23.—Toronto	"	"	"	1879		20 00
" 26.—Harriston	"	"	"	1878		10 00
" 28.—Paris	"	"	"	1879		20 00
" 30.—Hamilton	"	"	"	1878		20 00
July 11.—Meaford	"	"	"	"		5 00
" 16.—London	"	"	"	1879		20 00
Aug. 3.—Port Hope	"	"	"	1878		20 00
Preston	"	"	"	1879		20 00
" 25.—Stouffville	"	"	"	"		10 80
Sept. 8.—Garden Island	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 10.—Claude	"	"	"	"		5 80
" 10.—Markham	"	"	"	"		20 00
" 13.—Bradford	"	"	"	.....		20 00
Thorold	"	"	"	.....		20 00
" 19.—Interest on bank special deposit						50 00
						$2,430 35

EXPENDITURE.

1878.	$ cts.
Oct. 16.—Globe Printing Company, printing	21 50
Dec. 26.—J. G. Woodland, "	2 00
J. K. Macdonald, auditing fee for 1878	5 00

EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)

1879.		$ cts.
Jan.	22.—Executive Committee, expenses attending meeting	14 25
"	24.—J. G. Woodland, printing	2 00
Feb.	1.— " "	2 00
"	11.—Executive Committee, expenses attending meeting	20 00
Mar.	17.—R. Worthington & Co., for 58 copies of Ure's Dictionary, Supplementary Volume	331 64

Prizes to Mechanics' Institute Evening Classes.

	Bradford	20 00
	Fergus	20 00
	Garden Island	20 00
	Guelph	20 00
	Hamilton	20 00
	Hespeler	20 00
	London	20 00
	Mitchell	20 00
	Preston	20 00
	Stratford	20 00
	Toronto	20 00
Aug.	7.—J. H. Lumsden & Co., printing	2 50
"	30.—J. G. Woodland, "	3 50
Sept.	2.—Brown Bros., binding Ure's Dictionaries, etc	79 50
"	10.—Hart & Rawlinson, 2 years' subscription to "Bookseller"	4 40
	Executive Committee, expenses attending meeting	8 00
	Secretary-Treasurer's remuneration for the year	150 00
	Disbursements for postage, stationary, &c., &c., for the year	24 70
	John Taylor, auditing fee for 1879	5 00
Balance on Deposit at Interest		1,000 00
" "	Call	534 36
		$2,430 35

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Entries and Vouchers for the year ending September 19th, 1879, and have found them correct in every particular.

(Signed) JOHN TAYLOR,
Auditor.

TORONTO, September 19th, 1879.

Moved by Mr. Klotz, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Clementi:

"That it is desirable that aid be granted by the Legislature to Mechanics' Institutes for building purposes; and that therefore the Government of the Province of Ontario be requested to add to the Agricultural and Arts' Act of Ontario a new section, to the following effect: 'Every Mechanics' Institute associated with the *Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario* shall be entitled to receive from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of this Province, for the purpose of aiding in the erection, or in the enlargement, or in the purchase of a building for Mechanics' Institute purposes, a sum not exceeding *two thousand* dollars. Provided that a sum equal to one-half the amount to be so paid by the Government is locally contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such Institutes for such building purposes; and provided that the amount of such local contribution, or appropriations, or expenditure shall be attested by affidavit made by the Secretary of such Institute as may apply for such aid;' and that the Executive Committee of this Assocation be instructed to lay this matter before the Government, and endeavour to have the same passed into law."

The President took ground against the motion chiefly because he believed it to be impracticable. He would yield to none in his desire to promote the interests of Mechanics'

Institutes, but it could hardly be expected the Legislature would grant so much money as would be required to erect permanent buildings for Institutes, when several hundred agricultural societies would have as good a claim, and would probably follow with a similar demand. The Legislature had already doubled their grants, and they were about to ask further assistance for evening classes, and also other changes in the Act; and he feared that to ask in addition that $2,000 should be given to each Institute raising $1,000 for buildings, would not only not be entertained, but possibly defeat the reasonable requests they were making. It was urged that we might ask it anyway, whether the demand was likely to be granted or not; he did not believe in asking the Government to do what he would not consider reasonable or practicable if in their position. He considered the proposal impracticable, and pressing it would only weaken our claim for the other concessions about to be solicited.

The subject was ably stated by the mover and seconder; and after a lengthy and very interesting discussion, in which several delegates took part, it was

Moved by Mr. Pell, and seconded by the Rev. Father Harris:

That the consideration of the motion before the chair be postponed for one year, so as to afford the affiliated Institutes an opportunity of discussing the matter.

The yeas and nays were called for on the amendment, and the votes were recorded by names—yeas, 18; nays, 16. Mr. Klotz, and Mr. Rice, representing the Preston Mechanics' Institute, presented certificates also appointing them delegates to represent the Garden Island Mechanics' Institute, and claimed the right to vote as such; but the feeling of the meeting being adverse to allowing votes by proxy, these gentlemen withdrew their claims thus to vote, and the amendment was declared carried.

Nominations were then made, *viva voce*, for office-bearers for the ensuing year; and the ballot being taken, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—

President.—James Young, M.P.P., Esq., Galt.

Vice-President.—Otto Klotz, Esq., Preston.

Secretary-Treasurer.—William Edwards, Esq., Toronto.

Executive Committee.—Erastus Jackson, Esq., Newmarket; Rev. V Clementi, Peterboro'; and Samuel Woods, Esq., Kingston.

Representative at the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.—David McCrae, Esq., Guelph.

On motion of Mr. Roach, the President left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Clementi.

Moved by Mr. Roach, seconded by Mr. McCrae, and

Resolved—That a vote of thanks be accorded the President, James Young, Esq., for the efficient and kindly manner in which he has presided during the past year.

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Kay, and

Resolved—That a vote of thanks be recorded the Vice-President, Otto Klotz, Esq., and the members of the Executive Committee, for their efficient services during the past year.

These votes were unanimous, and were suitably acknowledged by the President and Vice-President respectively.

On motion of Mr. E. Jackson, the meeting adjourned,

W. Edwards,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Rules and Regulations for awarding Prizes to Mechanics' Institutes Evening Classes.

1. The Association of Mechanics' Institutes will award prizes of the aggregate value of $20 to any Mechanics' Institute establishing an Evening Class or Classes, with an average attendance of not less than 12 members, and of not less than 25 instruction meetings on separate evenings. The amount to be awarded for progress and for general proficiency in one or more of the classes of subjects named in the programme of studies, and to be divided into such number of prizes as the Directors of each Institute may find advisable.

2. These prizes are open to all members of affiliated Institutes who are not students of any College, Graduates or Under-Graduates of any University, or certified School Teachers; or who are not following any of the learned professions.

3. The Association will also award the sum of $20 additional, for the purposes of such Class or Classes, to any affiliated Mechanics' Institute which shall establish a Class or Classes in one or more of the subjects of study indicated: provided such Class or Classes so established shall have an average attendance of not less than 25 pupils, for at least 25 teaching meetings.

4. The subjects for study and examination are as follow:

I. English Grammar and Composition, including Dictation.
II. Arithmetic, Geometry and Mensuration.
III. Penmanship and Book-keeping.
IV. Principles of, and Practical Mechanics.
V. Chemistry.
VI. Mineralogy.
VII. Geometrical and Decorative Drawing.
VIII. Freehand Drawing.
IX. Phonography.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

5. The Directors of affiliated Institutes desirous of co-operating with the Provincial Association in promoting the education of their members by means of Evening Class instruction, are invited to form a special Committee to manage the Class or Classes and arrange for awarding the prizes. The Local Committee must consist of not less than three members, and should be composed of persons who will give their time and earnest attention to the work.

6. The examination of the Classes must be concluded by the first week in May, and the returns as required by the Certificate hereto annexed must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Provincial Association not later than the 31st of the same month.

7. The treatises in general use in the Schools and Colleges of Ontario are recommended as Text books, but the Local Committee may adopt any other suitable books. In awarding the prizes, real knowledge, however or wherever acquired, should be accepted, and the exposition of a subject in the candidates' own words preferred.

8. The Local Committee may either award the prizes in money or otherwise, but they must be of the aggregate value of $20.

9. Before obtaining the Prize Money the President and Secretary of the Institute, or the members of the Local Committee, must make the following Certificate; and upon receipt thereof, duly signed, sealed and witnessed, the Secretary-Treasurer will transmit the Prize Money, which will be payable to the President of each Institute or his order.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Mechanics' Institute of established an Evening Class, or Classes, in the month of last; that there was an average attendance of scholars; that they met for instruction on separate evenings: that numbers of subjects of study (see Sec. 4 of Rules and Regulations) were taken up; and that, after due competition, the Provincial Association's prizes were awarded as follow:

No. of Prize.	AWARDED TO	SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

Signed and sealed in presence of)
this day of 18 .)

President.
Secretary.

ANALYSIS

OF

REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, 1878-9.

AILSA CRAIG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	18 58	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	531 81
Members' Subscriptions	124 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	34 50
Donations	46 72	Fuel and Light	8 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	40 36	Insurance	11 00
Miscellaneous	3 95	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	5 60
		Salaries	8 50
		Miscellaneous	10 90
		Balance in hand	3 30
	633 61		633 61

NOTE.—Members, 131 ; library, 737 vols.; 2 readings and musical entertainments. Clear assets, $753.

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	11 65	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	136 35
Members' Subscriptions	84 49	Expenditure for Evening Classes	50 00
Legislative Grant	100 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	5 00
Donations	50 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	7 26
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	88 72	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	11 50
Miscellaneous	26 85	Repairs and Furnishings	12 37
		Salaries	100 00
		Balance in hand	39 23
	361 71		361 71

NOTE.—Members, —; library, 1,806 vols.; 2 lectures and 1 concert. Classes—17 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, book-keeping and penmanship.

AYLMER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members Subscriptions	126 00	Balance due Treasurer	13 31
Legislative Grant	300 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	349 25
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	44 60	Expenditure on Reading Room	110 75
Balance due Treasurer	22 09	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	15 00
		Insurance	4 38
	492 69		492 69

NOTE.—Members, 121; library, 990 vols.; reading room, 9 newspapers, 7 magazines; 5 lectures on educational and scientific subjects. Clear assets, $1,227.

BELLEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	24 34	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	300 00
Members' Subscriptions	311 22	Expenditure for Evening Classes	130 00
Fees from Classes	12 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	22 50	Books bought other than those under the Statute	70 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	399 48	Printing, Stationery and Postage	4 44
Miscellaneous	26 28	Fuel and Light	36 44
		Insurance	8 75
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	241 90
		Rent	65 00
		Salaries	146 00
		Balance in hand	23 29
	1,195 82		1,195 82

NOTE.—Members, 247; library, 923 vols.; reading room, 24 newspapers, 8 magazines, 4 reviews; classes, 5 in book-keeping and penmanship; 3 lectures. Clear assets, $1,047.

BERLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	56 51	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	480 90
Members' Subscriptions	80 50	Expenditure on Reading Room	99 50
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	31 50	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	25 95
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	149 75	Fuel and Light	30 60
Miscellaneous	36 00	Insurance	4 00
		Salaries	60 35
		Balance in hand	32 96
	754 26		754 26

NOTE.—Members, 80; library, 1,623 vols.; reading room, 20 newspapers, 6 magazines, 1 review; 2 excursions. Clear assets, $2,137.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	110 25	Balance due Treasurer	11 12
Fees from Classes	119 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	228 81
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	209 25
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	11 90	Expenditure on Reading Room	144 41
Mechanics' Association, for Prizes	20 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	25 33	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	14 25
		Insurance	5 00
		Salaries	20 00
		Prizes to Classes	20 00
		Miscellaneous	11 94
		Balance in hand	1 70
	686 48		686 48

NOTE.—Members, 131; library, 803 vols.; reading room, 12 newspapers, 9 magazines, 2 reviews. Classes, arithmetic and mathematics, 5; book-keeping and penmanship, 2; ornamental drawing, 7; elocution, 5; French, 29; German, 2; mutual instruction, 80; phonography, 10. Readings, 3. Clear assets, $726.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	12 03	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	409 19
Members' Subscriptions	186 50	Expenditure on Reading Room	175 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	131 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	74 72
Fines, &c	35 93	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	17 18
Interest	5 00	Fuel, Light and Rent	40 00
Balance due Treasurer	3 60	Salaries	37 97
	774 06		774 06

NOTE.—Members, 99 ; library, 3,280 vols ; reading room, 10 magazines, 11 reviews ; 1 excursion. Clear assets, $3,527.

Extract from Forty-Second Annual Report.

The Directors of the Brantford Mechanics' Institute, in presenting their Annual Report, congratulate the members upon the valuable additions made during the year, but have at the same time to express their regret that the number of readers is far below what such a library should attract, and what might be expected of such a City as Brantford. Notwithstanding that the facilities for obtaining books out of the library have been increased in late years, and that no efforts have been spared to select books and periodicals of the most interesting character, the list of subscribers has been decreasing for the past two years. Various reasons can be given, doubtless, for this fact, which it is unnecessary to mention. The matter, however, calls for the serious consideration of the members, and also for immediate action, if the hitherto flourishing condition of the Institute is to be perpetuated. * * * * *

The Directors have not deemed it wise during the past year to engage lecturers, nor institute evening classes. The only special effort to increase the funds has been the annual excursion, which resulted in a balance of $141 to the funds of the Institute.

There are various methods that might be adopted to increase the usefulness of the library, and add to the number of subscribers, such as special arrangements with the proprietors of our large mechanical and commercial establishments, on behalf of their employés, and a personal canvass of the citizens. Both of these plans have been already tried with more or less success. The class of books recently added to the library are of the most valuable and expensive kind, and can be found in no other library in the city or county. For mechanics and young men engaged in industrial pursuits, their study and perusal cannot fail to be highly beneficial, while the general collection presents a source of the purest enjoyment to all ages and classes of the community. * *

BLYTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	95 78	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	224 31
Members' Subscriptions	37 71	Expenditure on Reading Room	30 35
Legislative Grant	143 50	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 15
Donations	25 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	5 25
Miscellaneous	40 66	Repairs and Furnishings	9 00
		Salaries	12 00
		Miscellaneous	15 47
		Balance in hand	39 12
	342 65		342 65

NOTE.—Members, 37; library, 486 vols.; reading room, 8 newspapers, 2 magazines. Clear assets, $639.

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	76 81	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	148 08
Members' subscriptions	61 00	Expenditure on reading room	30 00
Legislative Grant	120 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	6 00
Proceeds from lectures and entertainments	23 20	Books bought other than those under the Statute	5 00
Rent of room	6 00	Printing, stationery and postage	4 50
Sale of old periodicals	19 65	Fuel and light	4 00
		Insurance	6 00
		Salaries	40 00
		Balance in hand	63 08
	306 66		306 66

NOTE.—Members, 46; library, 930 vols.; reading room, 15 newspapers, 8 magazines, 2 concerts and readings. Clear assets, $1,087.

BRUSSELS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	154 53	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	362 50
Members' Subscriptions	32 40	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 50
Fees from Classes	7 55	Books bought other than those under the Statute	2 00
Legislative Grant	150 00	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	10 00
Donations	138 00	Salaries	19 40
		Miscellaneous	20 72
		Balance in hand	60 36
	482 48		482 48

NOTE.—Members, 47; library, 522 vols.; 1 lecture. Clear assets, $381.

CLAUDE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	102 73	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	363 98
Members' Subscriptions	45 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 60
Legislative Grant	210 84	Stationery and postage	3 24
Donations	5 00	Repairs and furnishings	25 31
Proceeds from lectures and entertainments	48 00	Cost of lectures and entertainments	4 00
Miscellaneous	4 55	Miscellaneous	1 28
		Balance in hand	7 71
	416 12		416 12

NOTE.—Members, 53; library, 375 vols.; one concert. Clear assets, $435.

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	25 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	184 11
Members' Subscriptions	83 50	Expenditure for Evening Classes	280 00
Fees from Classes	53 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	116 50
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	5 75
Donations	13 50	Printing, Stationery and Postage	6 25
		Fuel and Light	13 70
		Insurance	7 50
		Balance in hand	41 19
	675 00		675 00

NOTE.—Members, 180; library, 1,544 vols. Classes—11 in arithmetic and mathematics, 7 in book-keeping and penmanship, 35 in drawing, 6 in English grammar and composition. Reading room, 13 newspapers, 21 magazines, 2 reviews. Clear assets, $2,386.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	11	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	436 25
Members' Subscriptions	148 79	Expenditure on Reading Room	193 65
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	41 95
Donations	114 48	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	31 20
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	107 79	Fuel and Light	25 07
Rent of Room	15 00	Repairs and Furnishings	4 00
Miscellaneous	40 43	Insurance	12 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	83 90
		Salaries	63 25
		Miscellaneous	3 89
		Balance in hand	10 94
	926 60		926 60

NOTE.—Members, 76; library, 2,641 vols.; reading room, 8 newspapers, 27 magazines, 5 reviews; 1 concert. Clear assets, $2,250.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	45 07	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	450 00
Members' Subscriptions	156 93	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Fees from Dramatics	53 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	70 75
Fees from Exhibitions	17 85	Printing, Stationery and Postage	87 50
Donations	221 72	Fuel and Light	34 59
Fees from Excursion	53 80	Insurance	15 00
		Rent	100 00
		Miscellaneous	15 72
		Balance in hand	4 81
	948 37		948 37

NOTE.—Members, 93; library, 3,641 vols.; 1 exhibition, 1 dramatic entertainment, 1 excursion. Clear assets, $6,906.

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	4 13	Book bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	156 95
Members' Subscriptions	56 49	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	6 30
Legislative Grant	126 00	Insurance	12 59
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	19 22	Salaries	30 00
	205 84		205 84

Notes.—Members, 49 ; library 1,350 vols. ; 1 concert. Clear assets, $1,136.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	36 15	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	543 29
Members' Subscriptions	142 45	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	13 25
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	123 54	Insurance	10 00
Sale of old Periodicals	6 46	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	46 60
Proceeds from Excursion	28 17	Salaries	80 00
Interest	7 70	Miscellaneous	3 50
		Balance in hand	27 83
	744 47		744 47

Note.—Members, 191 ; library, 4,230 vols. ; concerts, 2. Clear assets, $4,082.

FERGUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	72 11	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	507 90
Members' Subscriptions	54 20	Expenditure for Evening Classes	89 85
Fees from Classes	35 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	12 00
Donations	124 50	Fuel	1 26
Association M. I. for Prizes	20 00	Repairs and Furnishings	13 70
		Insurance	3 60
		Costs of Lectures and Entertainments	4 00
		Salaries	26 00
		Balance in hand	27 50
	705 81		705 81

Note.—Members, 133 ; library, 2,132 vols. ; classes, 40 pupils instructed in following subjects : arithmetic, mathematics, English grammar and composition. Clear assets, $3,478.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	395 07	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	495 81
Members' Subscriptions	306 78	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and entertainments	18 41	Books bought other than those under the Statute	26 65
Miscellaneous	53 09	Printing, Stationery and Postage	3 63
		Fuel and Light	17 09
		Miscellaneous	22 10
		Insurance	15 50
		Salaries	48 44
		Balance in hand	87 96
		Total expended to April 30th, 1879	887 18
		Deficit in 1878	29 99
		Books and Periodicals	200 70
		Salaries, Light, Printing, &c	55 48
	1173 35		1173 35

GARDEN ISLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	217 48	Balance due Treasurer	457 30
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	358 54
Donations	170 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	110 00
Miscellaneous	49 24	Expenditure on Reading Room	143 78
Balance due Treasurer	460 27	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
		Fuel and Light	21 68
		Buildings, Repairs and Furnishings	103 69
		Cost of Exhibition	22 00
		Salaries	60 00
	1296 99		1296 99

NOTE.—Members, 117 ; library, 1632 vols. ; reading room, 26 newspapers, 7 magazines, 2 reviews ; Classes, 15 in arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, English grammar, composition, and elocution, French 6, German 25, telegraphy 3 ; exhibitions, 5 on astronomy, 3 historical lectures ; 2 concerts and 1 amateur theatricals. Clear assets, $1,339.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURES.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	88 87	Balance due Treasurer	4 34
Legislative Grant	143 66	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	178 48
Donations	43 83	Expenditure on Reading Room	36 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	27 75	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 18
Fees from Exhibition	16 66	Printing, Stationery and Postage	3 00
		Furnishings	3 37
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	7 93
		Cost of Exhibition	13 59
		Salaries	24 00
		Miscellaneous	1 69
		Balance in hand	41 19
	320 77		320 77

NOTE.—Members, 96 ; library, 1,546 vols. ; reading room, 2 newspapers, 7 magazines ; 2 lectures, 3 entertainments, 1 concert, 1 exhibition.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	94 23	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	280 00
Members' Subscriptions	202 07	Expenditure for Evening Classes	150 00
Fees from Classes	81 25	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	155 52	Prizes to Classes	20 00
Proceeds from Exhibition	1 15	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	41 71
Sale of old periodicals	12 12	Fuel and Light	44 30
Mechanics' Institute Association for Prizes	20 00	Repairs and Furnishings	15 00
Mechanics' Savings Bank	100 00	Insurance	16 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	15 50
		Rent	100 00
		Salaries	150 00
		Balance in hand	63 83
	1066 34		1066 34

NOTE.—Members, 244 ; Library, 2,337 vols. ; Reading-room, 17 newspapers, 12 magazines, 3 reviews. Classes, 25 pupils, 40 lessons. Art Exhibition opened 10 days. One Strawberry Festival.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance Cash in hand	748 10
Members' Subscriptions	1485 00
Fees from Classes	73 75
Legislative Grant	400 00
Discounts	500 00
Rent of Rooms	815 00
Sale of old Periodicals	11 25
Extra Books issued	18 40
Sale of Catalogues	16 20
Rent of Hall	2628 03
	6695 73

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	344 82
Expenditure for Evening Classes	147 71
Expenditure on Reading Room	120 00
5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Books bought other than those under the Statute	126 98
Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room."	229 13
Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	252 35
Fuel, Light and Water	1006 85
Buildings, Repairs and Furnishings	1016 65
Insurance	116 10
Salaries	1395 92
Interest	1355 67
Expenses for cleaning, &c	212 17
Miscellaneous	60 00
Balance in hand	291 38
	6695 73

NOTE.—Members, 1,047; library, 6,635 vols.; reading-room, 66 newspapers, 26 magazines, 5 reviews. Classes:—23 pupils in Arithmetic and Mathematics; 44 in Book-keeping and Penmanship. Clear Assets, $30,527.

REPORT.

Whilst rendering their annual statements and accounts, the Board of Directors have much pleasure in reporting a steady progress towards an improved condition of matters, so far as the interests of the Institute are concerned, than existed at the date of the last report. Although this improvement is small, yet, when we consider the depressed state of trade in the Dominion, which has caused other Institutes to fall behind both in income and number of members, we have great reason for congratulation.

The Directors also notice with pleasure the increased use of the advantages offered both in the reading-room and library, now made by all classes of the public. The number of members has increased from 1,006 to 1,047, and we have reason to believe that as regards membership and attendance, it is one of the most popular Institutes in the Dominion.

The Library.

This important branch of the Institute has been a special object of care with the Board. During the present month the usual annual examination has been made, and we are pleased to be able to report that, although nearly 29,000 volumes have been issued during the year, but a very few volumes have been lost. The very complete system adopted two years ago for recording issue and return of books has tended greatly towards this favourable result. During the year 340 volumes have been added, including some very valuable works in the different departments of literature. The Directors have also much pleasure in reporting that there has been an increased demand for books of a better class.

Your Board have to report that, although the Hall Committee have been able to bring to Hamilton during the past season a larger number of good combinations than ever visited the City in any previous season, yet from the continued depression of trade, and the universal system of playing combinations for a percentage of the receipts, we have to report a falling off in this important source of revenue. With an improved state of business in the country, we hope to be able to report an increased revenue from this source.

Evening Classes.

Your Board have much pleasure in reporting that the series of evening classes have been continued during the past winter with success. As many pupils were received as the rooms were able to accommodate. Classes were formed in book-keeping, writing and arithmetic. The attendance was good, and the improvement made by the pupils reflects great credit upon Messrs. Ballard and Sutherland, of the Collegiate Institute, to whose care they were entrusted. * * * * *

HARRISTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	98 59	Books bought in accordance with grant	238 61
Members' Subscriptions	88 50	Expenditure for evening classes	6 85
Legislative Grant	200 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	52 70
Donation	1 80	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
		Books bought other than those under the Statute	47 96
		Insurance	5 00
		Salaries	24 95
		Balance in hand	2 82
	388 89		388 89

NOTE.—Members, 90; library, 999 vols.; reading-room, 11 newspapers, 1 review; 1 reading. Clear assets, $1,164.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	cts.
Balance cash in hand	78 96	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	87 28
Members' Subscriptions	35 90	Expenditure for Evening Classes	165 35
Fees from Classes	7 10	Expenditure on Reading Room	37 37
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Donations	53 75	Printing, Stationery and Postage	2 26
		Fuel and Light	2 62
		Insurance	11 00
		Salaries	9 50
		Balance in hand	50 33
	375 71		375 71

NOTE.—Members, 73; library, 1,029 vols.; reading-room, 2 newspapers, 13 magazines; classes—12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 12 book-keeping and penmanship. Clear assets, $1,712.

KEMPTVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	14 79	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	373 43
Members' Subscriptions	51 75	Printing, Stationery and Postage	4 25
Legislative Grant	400 00	Fuel and light	22 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	26 90	Repairs and Furnishings	13 00
		Salaries	50 00
		Balance in hand	30 76
	493 44		493 44

NOTE.—Members, 53 ; library, 636 vols. : reading-room, 10 newspapers, 6 magazines. Clear assets, $743.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	29 60	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	404 24
Member's Subscriptions	367 67	Expenditure for Evening Classes	55 50
Fees from Classes	57 50	Expenditure on Reading Room	175 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Intitutes Association	20 00
Donations	161 00	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room."	45 00
Rent of Rooms and Stores	895 88	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	199 19
Sale of Old Periodicals	55 15	Fuel, Light and Water	346 15
Rent of Hall	1042 47	Insurance	166 80
Sale of Property	325 47	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	478 55
Fees from Gymnasium	101 00	Salaries	483 08
		Miscellaneous	1054 40
		Balance in hand	7 83
	3435 74		3435 74

NOTE.—Members, 345 ; library, 1,681 vols. ; reading-room, 45 newspapers ; 15 magazines, 2 reviews ; 10 concerts and theatricals ; classes—34 pupils in arithmetic and book-keeping ; the school of art and design held in the Institute sustains appropriate classes. Clear assets, $5,800.

REPORT.

* * * On perusal of the Committee's report, we regret to find that the Library and Reading Room have suffered materially during the past year from "hard times," in the shape of a diminished number of members, which "fall off" may also be attributed to the advancing of the annual fee of $2. This action of the Board does not appear to have met with the hearty support of the citizens to which we believe it to be entitled ; but it is to be hoped that if the course adopted in that respect is strictly adhered to, public support will be finally secured.

The number of members of the Institute is 345, shewing a decrease of 31, as compared with the last annual report ; 1,681 volumes are in the Library, making an increase of 71; and 2,834 volumes were taken out, or 250 less than the preceding year.

We regret to say that the hall has not fulfilled our expectations as a source of revenue. It has not been patronized to the same extent during the past winter, as in the winter previous. Part of this decrease is doubtless owing to the competition of other halls, which, of course, cannot be helped.

It will be for the new Board of Directors to profit by our past experience, and devise some means by which our most important source of revenue can be utilized more than it has hitherto been.

The number of class pupils reached 34, and the branches of study comprised arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping and penmanship. The annual examination has been held by School Inspector Dearness, whose report is also submitted.

* * * * *

Your Directors would now return their hearty thanks to those of our citizens who have favoured the Institute with their support and patronage, and they would repeat a paragraph in last year's report, which says: "That a large amount of assistance is still required, in order to extend the Library and place the Institute on a better footing," and they therefore trust that the public will step forward and afford the support it so much needs.

* * * * *

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	36 13	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	130 00
Members' Subscriptions	34 70	Expenditure for Evening Classes	25 21
Fees from Classes	18 60	Insurance	6 67
Legislative Grant	100 00	Salaries	30 00
Rent of Room	6 61	Miscellaneous	2 50
Miscellaneous	3 73	Balance in hand	5 39
	199 77		199 77

NOTE.—Members, 61; library, 650 vols.; evening class pupils, 36,—instructed in arithmetic and mathematics, book-keeping and penmanship, English grammar and composition, music and mutual instruction. Clear assets, $1,077.

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	18 45	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	240 03
Members' Subscriptions	89 75	Expenditure on Reading Room	56 05
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Donations	31 41	Books bought other than those under the Statute	7 08
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	78 45	Binding books, printing, stationery and postage	23 96
Miscellaneous	15 25	Furnishings	10 00
		Insurance	15 00
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	15 05
		Salaries	20 00
		Balance in hand	36 14
	433 31		433 31

NOTE.—Members, 116; library, 2,156 vols.; reading-room, 10 newspapers; 2 magazines. 1 musical entertainment. Clear assets, $3,763.

MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	10 18	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	253 93
Members' Subscriptions	87 15	Expenditure for Evening Classes	176 28
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	151 84
Donations	110 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	65 32	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room"	10 00
		Balance in hand	60 60
	672 65		672 65

NOTE.—Members, 156; library, 1,421; reading room, 17 newspapers, 5 magazines, classes, 29 pupils in arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, English grammar; and composition. Clear assets, $1,945.

MOUNT FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	144 39	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	200 00
Members' Subscriptions	70 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	150 00
Fees from Classes	24 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	100 00
Legislative Grant for 1874	400 00	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room"	40 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	63 00	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	73 00
Miscellaneous	40 00	Salaries	54 00
		Miscellaneous	32 47
		Balance in hand	91 92
	741 39		741 39

NOTE.—Members, 70; 1 concert and 1 lecture. Clear assets, $672.

NEWMARKET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	2 36	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	5 85
Members' Subscriptions	50 50	Paid on Note	50 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	52 15	Repairs and Furnishings	14 41
Miscellaneous	5 60	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	23 25
Balance due Treasurer	9 06	Salaries	20 00
		Miscellaneous	6 16
	119 67		119 67

NOTE.—Members, ; library, 973 vols.; 4 lectures and readings. Clear Assets $721.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance Cash in hand	29 08	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	231 34
Members' Subscriptions	74 30	Expenditure on Reading Room	58 90
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Donations	30 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	5 62
Proceeds from Exhibition	58 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	5 00
		Cost of Exhibitions	20 70
		Balance in hand	59 82
	391 38		391 38

NOTE.—Members, 60; library, 2,238 vols; reading room, 24 magazines, 4 reviews; 1 concert. Clear assets, $3,725.

NORWICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	133 00	Balance due Treasurer	25 02
Legislative Grant	270 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	220 93
Donations	2 40	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	13 50
		Books bought other than those under the Statue	37 29
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	22 00
		Salaries	50 00
		Balance in hand	36 66
	405 40		405 40

NOTE.—Members, 82; library, 765 vols.; Clear Assets, $784.

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	246 85	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	429 70
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Donations	159 25	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	36 90	Books bought other than those under the Statute	27 60
Miscellaneous	49 87	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room"	17 78
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	22 41
		Repairs and Furnishings	26 05
		Insurance	24 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	53 63
		Salaries	120 00
		Miscellaneous	1 20
	892 87		892 87

NOTE.—Members, 175; library 2,638 vols.; reading room, 11 newspapers, 11 magazines, 11 reviews; 2 lectures. Clear assets, $4,622.

PETERBORO' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	237 67	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	461 73
Members' Subscriptions	246 25	Expenditure for Evening Classes	3 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	115 74
Donations	100 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Interest	55 20	Books bought other than those under the Statute	41 27
Class Prize Money	20 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	25 45
Miscellaneous	36 10	Fuel and Light	38 70
		Insurance	27 00
		Salaries	48 00
		Rent	50 00
		Taxes	10 28
		Miscellaneous	21 00
		Balance in hand	233 05
	1,095 22		1,095 22

NOTE.—Members, 225; library, 2,691 vols.; reading room, 19 newspapers, 9 magazines, 4 reviews. Clear assets, $3,864. The Institute continues to do a useful work, but the Directors have not as yet succeeded in establishing evening classes on a permanent basis.

PORT COLBORNE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	29 30	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	145 00
Members' Subscriptions	37 20	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	5 00
Legislative Grant	100 00	Printing, Stationery and Postage	8 60
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	9 02	Insurance	3 50
Miscellaneous	44	Miscellaneous	4 00
		Balance in hand	9 86
	175 96		175 96

NOTE.—Members, 73 ; library, 507 vols ; 1 lecture. Clear assets, $526.

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	73 57	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	345 00
Members' Subscriptions	89 60	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	11 50
Legislative Grant	230 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	21 87
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	17 15	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and postage	7 82
Miscellaneous	2 95	Fuel	40
Balance due Treasurer	20 82	Insurance	7 50
		Salaries	40 00
	434 09		434 09

NOTE.—Members, 93 ; library, 1,366 vols. ; 1 lecture. Clear assets, $1,547.

PORT HOPE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	6 84	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	57 26
Members' Subscriptions	307 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	221 47
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	280 05
Donations	10 00	Expenditure on Library	186 44
Rent of Rooms	37 50	Books bought other than those under the Statute	12 20
Sale of Old Periodicals	74 33	Balance in hand	98 25
Mechanics' Association for prizes	20 00		
	855 67		855 67

NOTE.—Members, 132 ; library, 748 vols.; reading room, 33 newspapers, 9 magazines, 5 reviews. Classes:—Arithmetic and mathematics, 17 ; book-keeping and penmanship, 32. Clear assets, $1,098.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	29 68	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	421 27
Members' Subscriptions	132 00	Expenditure on Evening Classes	41 25
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure for Reading Room	120 79
Donations	174 30	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	14 10	Binding Books, Stationery and Postage	17 71
		Fuel and Light	12 62
		Insurance	11 28
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	16 25
		Salaries	50 00
		Miscellaneous	6 50
		Balance in hand	32 41
	750 08		750 08

NOTE.—Members, 69; Library, 2,471 vols.; reading room, 5 newspapers, 18 magazines, 4 reviews; 1 lecture; 12 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics. Clear assets, $4,313.

REPORT.

It is with more than ordinary gratification that the Board of Directors again can state that this Institute continues its prosperity; the donations received are fully as large as those of last year, though the number of members has slightly decreased, owing to the want of employment during a portion of the year. As will be observed by the above "Receipts," only $132 were received from Members' and Subscribers' fees, and since at least $200 must be expended for purposes prescribed by Statute to entitle this Institute to draw $400 Government Grant, no money could be expended for the purchase of Novels, though several members desired an increase of that class of literature.

Only one Lecture has been given under the auspices of this Institute, but unfortunately the lecturer proved to be an imposition, the audience being quite disgusted with the same.

One Evening Class in Arithmetic and Mathematics has been held during the winter under the tuition of Mr. Charles A. Winter, second teacher of the Preston Public School. The average attendance of pupils was twelve during 30 separate evenings. The prizes awarded were: Washington Winter, $6; Jacob Ewald, $5; George Ewald, $4; Otto Homuth, $3; William Schlueter, $1; Charles Volkmann, $1.

The intention of the Board, getting the catalogues of books printed, has been abandoned by reason of the gr at expense involved in such an undertaking, which the present low state of the funds forbids.

The Board has compiled from the Report of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario for 1878 a statement of the percentage of Works of Fiction in the several Libraries of Ontario, as also a statement of the percentage of issue of those works; and in view that the same will be of interest to the members, give the same herewith.

Percentage of Works of Fiction held in Mechanics' Institute Libraries.

Under 10 per cent., 7—viz: Fergus, Garden Island, Niagara, Preston, Wardsville, Wingham and Wroxeter.

Between 10 and 15 p.c., 12—viz: Brighton Clinton, Collingwood, Dundas, Elora, Grimsby, Hespeler, London, Paris, Port Elgin, Richmond Hill and Thunder Bay.

Between 15 and 20 p.c., 5—viz: Galt, Guelph, Harriston, Mitchell and Strathroy.

Between 20 and 25 p.c., 2—viz: Uxbridge and Waterloo.

Between 25 and 30 p.c., 4—viz: Ayr, Berlin, Brantford and Norwich.
Between 30 and 35 p.c., 6—viz: Durham Hamilton, Seaforth, St. Catharines, Toronto and Walkerton.
Between 35 and 40 p.c., 2—viz: Belleville and Stratford.
Between 40 and 45 p.c., 1—viz: Port Hope.

Percentage of Works of Fiction Issued as per Report of 1878.

Between 10 and 15 p.c., 3—viz: Clinton, Fergus and Garden Island.
Between 15 and 20 p.c., 2—viz: Richmond Hill and Wingham.
Between 20 and 25 p.c., 4—viz: Hespeler, Port Elgin, Preston and Wroxeter.
Between 25 and 30 p.c., 4—viz: Ayr, Collingwood, Elora and Wardsville.
Between 30 and 35 p.c., 3—viz: Niagara, Stratford and Thunder Bay.
Between 35 and 40 p.c.—
Between 40 and 45 p.c., 5—viz: Dundas, Harriston, Mitchell, Paris and Waterloo.
Between 45 and 50 p.c., 2—viz: St. Marys and Uxbridge.
Between 50 and 55 p.c., 1—viz: London.
Between 55 and 60 p.c., 4—viz: Berlin, Brantford, Durham and Galt.
Between 60 and 65 p.c., 2—viz: Norwich and Seaforth.
Between 65 and 70 p.c.—
Between 70 and 75 p.c., 4—viz: Belleville, Hamilton, Port Hope and Walkerton.
Between 75 and 80 p.c., 1—viz: Toronto.
Between 80 and 85 p.c., 1—viz: St. Catharines.

NOTE.—Those Institutes not named, have not made full reports, and therefore no calculation could be made.

Your Board is exceedingly anxious to procure means to erect a suitable building for Mechanics' Institute purposes, but like mostly all other Mechanics' Institutes, finds it impossible to do so, out of its funds. Your Board, however, entertains the hope that if a united effort were made, the Ontario Government might be induced to grant aid to Mechanics' Institute Buildings, as well as it has granted aid for building purposes to other associations. For instance, Agricultural Societies receive grants and in their returns to Government shew expenditure for building purposes defrayed out of the same. And the Society of Artists receives a grant for establishing a School of Art and Design, which means either a building or fitting up rooms. The Legislative Grant to Mechanics' Institutes though liberal in itself, is not by far as large in proportion to other societies as the amount received by them; this will best be seen by the following:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE GRANTS MADE.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING LEGISLATIVE AID.			MAXIMUM OF AID.
	Number of Members.	Each to pay.	Amount paid	
Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario		$1		$10,000
Each Electoral District Agricultural Society	234	1	234	700
City of Toronto				550
City of Kingston, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, each				350
Each Township Agricultural Society, one-fifth of $700	50	1	50	140
" Horticultural Society, one-fifth of $700	50	1	50	140
" Mechanics' Institute to raise $200	200	1	200	400
The Fruit Growers' Association	50	1	50	1,000
The Entomological Society	50	1	50	750
Each of the two Dairymen's Associations	100	1	100	1,000
*The Poultry Association				600
The Ontario Society of Artists	25	5	125	500
*Towards establishing a School of Art and Design				500
*Aid in maintaining School of Art and Design				600
*Aid to Londen School of Art and Design				500

NOTE.—Those marked (*) are not specially mentioned in the Statute, but are grants made according to the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. (See Report, 1878, page 368.)

In view of the facts shewn in the foregoing statement of grants, your Board would deem it a justifiable act of the Legislature and one that would be of infinite benefit to Mechanics' Institutes, if an additional clause were made to the Agricultural and Arts Act, to the effect that every Mechanics' Institute associated with the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, shall be entitled to receive from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of this Province, for the purpose of aiding in the erection or in the enlargement or in the purchase of a building for Mechanics' Institute purposes; a sum not exceeding say two thousand dollars. Provided that a sum equal to one-half the amount to be so paid by the Government, is locally contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such Institute for such building purposes. And provided further that the amount of such local contribution or appropriation or expenditure shall be attested by an affidavit made by the Secretary of such Institute as may apply for such aid.

If a grant of such a nature were attainable, it would be the means of providing a suitable place where people could procure rational and intellectual entertainment, instead of haunting places where their morals are corrupted, their constitution ruined, and their money squandered; while at the same time it would assist in removing heavy incumbrances upon Mechanics' Institute buildings already erected. * * * *

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	39 50	Balance due Treasurer	12 58
Legislative Grant	50 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	75 36
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	61 95	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	2 50
Miscellaneous	11 17	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	8 46
Balance due Treasurer	1 78	Repairs and Furnishings	25 00
		Insurance	7 50
		Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	18 00
		Salaries	15 00
	164 40		164 40

NOTE.—Members, 44; library, 1,184 vols.; reading room, 3 newspapers, 8 magazines, 2 reviews; 1 lecture, 2 musical entertainments. Clear assets, $1,765.

SARNIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	50 49	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	430 00
Members' Subsriptions	168 45	Expenditure on Reading Room	149 45
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	202 01	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	57 45
Miscellaneous	17 70	Fuel and Light	31 62
		Repairs and Furnishings	47 93
		Insurance	12 27
		Salaries	75 00
		Balance in hand	14 93
	838 65		838 65

NOTE.—Members, 126 ; library, 979 vols.; reading room, 9 newspapers, 3 magazines. Clear assets, $2,464.

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members Subscriptions	273 50	Balance due Treasurer	151 98
Fees from classes	138 50	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	209 71
Legislative Grant	400 00	Expenditure for Evening Classes	232 00
Municipal Grant	100 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	237 95
Donations	7 50	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	12 45	Books bought other than those under the Statute	2 13
Miscellaneous	27 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	11 03
Balance due Treasurer	78 46	Fuel and Light	11 44
		Repairs and Furnishings	20 35
		Insurance	22 50
		Salaries	100 00
		Prizes for Essays	12 00
		Miscellaneous	6 32
	1037 41		1037 41

NOTE.—Members, 221; library, 1,434 vols.; reading room, 15 newspapers, 12 magazines, 5 reviews; classes, 40 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, 10 in elocution, 33 in music; 1 lecture. Clear assets, $1,921.

SIMCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	108 89	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	602 70
Members' Subscriptions	85 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	11 65
Rent of Rooms	212 50	Insurance	30 00
Miscellaneous	69 65	Salaries	53 00
		Instalments on Mortgage	150 00
		Balance in hand	8 69
	876 04		876 04

NOTE.—Members, 109; library—number of books not stated, but many new works procured during the year. Clear assets, $5,193.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	5 22	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	221 00
Members' subscriptions	77 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 50
Legislative Grant	150 00	Balance in hand	3 72
	232 22		232 22

NOTE.—Members, 68; library, 2,337 vols. Clear assets, $3,903.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' subscriptions	136 00	Balance due Treasurer	88 69
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	293 31
Donations	25 90	Expenditure for Evening Classes	140 85
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	45 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	146 75
Prizes Grant	20 00	5 per cent on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	3 29	Books bought other than those under the Statute	45 16
Balance due Treasurer	231 88	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	64 48
		Insurance	12 50
		Salaries	45 00
		Miscellaneous	5 33
	862 07		862 07

NOTE.—Members, 86; library, 2,408 vols.; reading-room, 8 newspapers, 18 magazines, 6 reviews; 2 lectures. Classes—27 pupils in arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping and penmanship; 12 in architectural and mechanical drawing; 17 in elocution; 27 in English grammar and composition. Clear assets, $1,196.

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	39 97	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	450 00
Members' Subscriptions	129 25	Expenditure on Reading Room	132 92
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	125 09	Binding books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	24 63
Miscellaneous	31 60	Fuel and Light	13 39
		Insurance	4 00
		Salaries	54 50
		Balance in hand	26 47
	725 91		725 91

NOTE.—Members, 129; library, 1,904 vols.; reading-room, 15 newspapers, 7 magazines, 2 reviews; 1 entertainment. Clear assets, $2,518.

STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	358 91	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	10 00
Members' Subscriptions	38 50	Printing, Stationery and Postage	2 10
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	2 00	Insurance	12 60
Interest	21 98	Rent	40 00
		Salaries	25 00
		Balance in hand	331 69
	421 39		421 39

NOTE.—Members, 53; Library, 1,365 vols.; reading-room, 2 magazines. Clear assets, $2,331.

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	239 68	Balance due Treasurer	99 38
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	507 32
Municipal Grant	200 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	118 00
Miscellaneous	6 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Balance due Treasurer	24 91	Books bought other than those under the Statute	37 30
		Fuel and Light	11 86
		Repairs and Furnishings	20 85
		Insurance	12 50
		Salaries	40 50
		Miscellaneous	2 88
	870 59		870 59

NOTE.—Members, 215; library, 3,362 vols.; 16 class lectures on science and literature. Clear assets, $3,000.

ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	154 25	Balance due Treasurer	95 87
Legislative Grant	300 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	176 88
Donations	257 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	134 15
Rent of Room	75 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	15 00
		Printing, Stationery and Postage	3 75
		Fuel and Light	7 50
		Repairs and Furnishings	30 00
		Rent	180 00
		Salaries	78 39
		Balance in hand	64 71
	786 25		786 25

NOTE.—Members, 161; library, 2,995 vols.; reading room, 12 newspapers, 6 magazines, 2 reviews. Clear assets, $2,864.

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	358 57	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	453 45
Members' Subscriptions	149 00	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	281 16	Books bought other than those under the Statute	30 00
Interest	19 34	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	45 50
Rent of Rooms	48 00	Insurance	21 00
Miscellaneous	30 15	Cost of Lectures and entertainments	110 87
		Salaries	32 00
		Rent	30 00
		Miscellaneous	14 92
		Balance in hand	378 48
	1286 22		1286 22

NOTE.—Members, 147; library, 2,786 vols.; reading room, 9 newspapers, 10 magazines, 1 review; 1 festival, 1 excursion. Clear assets, $5,528.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	650 09
Members' Subscriptions	2,343 50
Fees from Class pupils	437 66
Donations	100 00
Rents of Rooms	961 47
Legislative Grant	400 00
Fees and Fines	187 70
Papers sold	44 25
Books lost	9 30
By-Laws	3 00
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Excursion	47 79
Interest	26 95
Articles sold	102 25
Advertisments	12 00
Recreation Room—	
Subscriptions	244 00
Tables	2,242 75
Sundries	9 45
	$7,842 16

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books and Periodicals bought in accordance with the conditions of Legislative Grant	262 75
Expenditure for Evening Classes	429 15
Expenditure on Reading Room	100 00
5 per cent. on Legislative Grant, paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Books bought other than those under the Statute	406 45
Newspapers and Magazines, additional to item "Expenditure on reading room"	193 94
Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	340 92
Fuel, Light and Water	588 20
Buildings and Repairs and Furnishings	186 94
Insurance premiums	52 13
Salaries	1,623 50
Taxes	103 84
Interest	80 00
Commission	47 25
Recreation Room *	2,084 75
Miscellaneous	107 51
Balance in hand	1,214 83
	$7,842 16

NOTE.—Members and subscribers, 1,152; library, 9,665 vols.; reading-room, 80 newspapers, 39 magazines, 9 reviews; classes—44 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 29 in book-keeping and penmanship, 33 in architectural and mechanical drawing, 39 in English grammar and composition, 9 in phonography; 1 excursion; 1 concert. Clear assets, $26,325.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Board of Directors, at the termination of their year of office, beg to submit the 48th Annual Report of the condition of the Institute.

When your Directors entered upon their term of office, grave apprehensions as to the financial result were felt. A commercial gloom was spread over the country, and economy the order of the day in all households. For this reason they feared a large diminution in the Membership. These fears have happily been averted, and the Report presented to-night shews the financial condition of the Institute to be exceptionally sound. *

The Ladies' Reading Room

has not proved the attraction anticipated. Before its establishment there were 142 lady subscribers, while at the present time there are only 150 on the list. Your Directors hope that the ladies will make an effort to increase the membership of this room, otherwise it will have to be utilized for other purposes.

The Twentieth Session of the Evening Classes

was not so largely attended as the previous Session, but otherwise was satisfactory. The subjects taught were Grammar and Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Mensuration,

* This amount includes $676.57 for new additional billiard tables.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, and Shorthand. The total number of pupils this year was 154, of which number 14 were females.

It has been customary to provide separate prizes to be competed for by the lady pupils; this year, at their request, they were allowed to compete with the rest, and it is pleasing to note that one lady succeeded in carrying off a first prize, and another a third prize, in competition with the sterner sex. * * * * *

In the rapid growth of the City, the artisan and his family have, from motives of economy and health, moved to the outskirts of the City, and the Mechanics' Institute Class Rooms are now far from being conveniently located. This suggests the idea of the desirability of an effort being made to secure rooms at say three of the Public Schools, one at each extreme limit of the City, north-east and west, to establish Night Schools. Your Directors would strongly urge this matter for the consideration of their successors.

The Library

during the past year has received careful attention; the large sum of $1,155.24 having been expended in new books and periodicals, shewing an increase of 80 per cent. over the average expenditure under this heading for the past ten years. * * *

As all the new books ordered have not arrived, the above statement does not exhibit the result of the expenditure before referred to. There were 32,920 volumes issued during the year, classified as follows:

Biography	595
Fiction	25,209
History	812
Miscellaneous	875
Poetry	247
Periodicals	3,281
Science and Art	511
Voyages and Travels	1,111
Works of Reference	107
Religious	172

25,209 volumes of Fiction appear large in an issue of 32,920, but the experience of Public Libraries, both in the United States and England, is in this respect the same as here. Your Directors, therefore, think that it is useless to repeat the stereotyped regret upon this subject, expressed annually in nearly all the Reports of the Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, as it is clearly impossible to have it otherwise. * *

The Reading Room

is probably better supplied than any other of its kind in Canada. Twenty-three of the leading newspapers of England are regularly received, thirty-six English Reviews and Magazines, fifteen Papers and Magazines from the United States, and fifty-two Canadian Papers are always to be found on the tables.

The Recreation Room,

inaugurated on the 11th December, 1876, has been during the year eminently successful —financially, as the accounts exhibit, and socially, as the cheerful appearance of the room every evening more than testifies.

At the meeting of the Mechanics' Institutes' Association, the representives from our sister Institutes evinced great interest in this new department. Galt and several other Institutes have already followed Toronto's lead, and it is probable, that before long, a Recreation Room will be an indispensable part of all the Institutes in Ontario.

The privilege enjoyed by members of introducing strangers is much appreciated, and has proved a happy advertising medium; 1,580 strangers visited the room during the year, and many new member save in this way been secured. It is an inportant fact to notice that every new member attracted by the Recreation Room, represents $3 added to the funds of the Literary Department, which would not otherwise have been obtained.

With the view of drawing the members together at a period of the year when the Institute is not so well attended as at other times, your Directors inaugurated a Moonlight Excursion, which was exceedingly successful. * * * *

THUNDER BAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	47 20	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	203 00
Members' Subscriptions	266 05	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room,"	72 88
		Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	32 85
		Fuel and Light	12 85
		Salaries	12 00
		Balance in hand	359 67
	713 25		713 25

NOTE.—Members, 72; library, 486 vols.; reading room, 9 newspapers, 5 magazines, 2 reviews. Clear assets, $1,289.

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	184 50	Balance due Treasurer	96 50
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	591 00
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	63 34	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Rent of Rooms	76 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	48 00
Miscellaneous	3 41	Insurance	17 50
Balance due Treasurer	96 50	Cost of Lectures and Entertainments	11 32
		Salaries	36 00
		Miscellaneous	3 16
		Balance in hand	0 27
	823 75		823 75

NOTE.—Members, 125; library, 1,955 vols.; reading-room 5 magazines, 2 reviews; 2 readings and music. Clear assets, $2,554.

WARDSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	44 63	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	292 27
Members' Subscriptions	62 98	Expenditure on Reading Room	12 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Balance due Treasurer	12 16	Printing, Stationery and Postage	5 50
	319 77		319 77

NOTE.—Members, 47; library, 962 vols. Clear assets, $917.

WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	45 63	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	41 54
Members' Subscriptions	25 00	Miscellaneous	0 60
Donations	6 75	Balance in hand	35 24
	77 38		77 38

NOTE.—Members, 26; library, 1,255 vols. Clear assets, $1,535.

WATERLOO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	13 59	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	408 49
Members' Subscriptions	123 55	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	107 52
Donations	116 80	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and postage	33 70
		Fuel and Light	10 00
		Insurance	7 50
		Rent	8 00
		Salaries	39 99
		Balance in hand	18 74
	653 94		653 94

NOTE.—Members, 118; library, 1440. Clear assets, $1,802.

The library, for so young an Institute, contains a large number of standard works in science and general literature. 1,637 volumes were taken out during the past year.

WELLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	95 75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	145 25
Legislative Grant	100 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	5 00
Donations	3 50	Printing, Stationery and Postage	2 50
Miscellaneous	1 10	Rent, Fuel and Light	46 00
Balance due Treasurer	2 10	Miscellaneous	3 70
	202 45		202 45

NOTE.—Members, 102; library, 744 vols. Clear assets, $587.

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hend	501 21	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	323 87
Members' Subscriptions	68 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Newspapers and Magazines additional to item, "Expenditure on Reading Room"	33 57
Miscellaneous	16 19	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	73 50
		Fuel and Light	6 55
		Repairs and Furnishings	7 63
		Insurance	15 00
		Rent	48 00
		Salaries	72 00
		Miscellaneous	45 00
		Balance in hand	340 28
	985 40		985 40

NOTE.—Members, 99; library, 1,350 vols. Clear assets, $2,590.

WINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	54 01	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	2 70
Members' Subscriptions	40 00	Expenditure on Reading Room.	10 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	23 06	Binding books, printing, stationery and postage	20 63
		Fuel and light	14 59
		Insurance	5 25
		Rent	60 00
		Salaries	73 40
		Miscellaneous	13 64
		Balance in hand	296 86
	577 07		577 07

NOTE.—Members, 45; library, 542 vols.; reading-room, 17 newspapers. Clear assets, $949.

WOODBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	122 75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	354 88
Legislative Grant	294 92	Expenditure on Reading Room	78 00
Donations	109 96	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	14 75
Miscellaneous	90	Miscellaneous	3 25
		Balance in hand	77 65
	528 53		528 53

NOTE.—Members, 130; library, 319 vols.; reading room, 25 newspapers. Clear assets, $432.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance cash in hand	18 12	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	432 70
Members' Subscriptions	409 69	Expenditure on Reading Room	150 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant paid to Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	30 00	Books bought other than those under the Statute	75 60
Proceeds from Lectures and Entertainments	37 53	Binding Books, Printing, Stationery and Postage	15 05
		Fuel and Light	37 49
		Insurance	5 50
		Salaries	144 00
		Miscellaneous	4 60
		Balance in hand	10 40
	895 34		895 34

NOTE.—Members, 261; library, 2,878 vols.; reading room, 12 newspapers, 21 magazines, 5 reviews; 1 entertainment.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1879.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:—

Sir,—I have much pleasure in submitting the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1879. The proceedings and discussions have been full of valuable information to all who take an interest in the pursuits embraced within the operations of the Association. The monthly publication of the *Canadian Horticulturist* has been continued, and the proceedings and discussions of each meeting have been speedily laid before the members. A copy of the monthly issues for the year 1879 accompanies this Report and is submitted herewith.

Thanking you for the encouragement you have always given to the efforts of the Association,

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

D. W. Beadle, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, on the evening of the 23rd of September, 1879.

The President took the chair, and the Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The Directors submitted the following Report:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—The year of our official labour closes, and we now submit the customary Report with such suggestions as the experience of the year prompts.

Your Directors notice with pleasure that the winter meeting is growing in importance, the attendance upon it steadily increasing, and the subjects considered becoming more extensive and of greater general interest. At the last winter meeting it was resolved by the members, that the Directors be authorized to arrange the next winter meeting for a two days' session, thereby evincing a desire for fuller discussion and time to admit of the discussions taking a wider scope. It will therefore be important that the incoming board should take steps at an early day to ascertain what subjects will be of greatest interest, and to secure from competent sources papers to be read at the meeting, bearing upon these topics.

Your Directors are also able to state with much pleasure, that the representations made by this Association to the Dominion Government with regard to the necessity of a change in the customs dues upon fruit from an *ad valorem* to a specific duty, met with a favourable response.

The *Canadian Horticulturist* has been received with such evident satisfaction that your Directors have been encouraged to continue its publication during the present year; and it is very gratifying indeed to be able to state that our members are more generally making use of it as a means of communication with each other, and manifesting their interest in the objects of the Association by contributing of their experience to its pages.

The Treasurer's report will be submitted, from which it will be seen that our membership this year is not quite as large as it was last year. The continued severity of the financial depression has doubtless had much to do with this decrease. There is also another matter which causes some fluctuation in our membership. A number seem to become members merely for the sake of the tree or vine that is given to members, not from any desire to advance the interests of fruit culture, or of contributing towards the diffusion of knowledge of what best to grow and how best to grow it. When the article to be distributed happens to take in the public mind, there is a corresponding increase, for the time, in our membership, but which may fall off the next year if the article that is to be distributed happens to be less taking in the popular mind. We hope eventually that our membership will become more stable, and be largely composed of those who are seeking not so much personal gain as the diffusion of knowledge and the prosperity of our Province.

We are further persuaded that the time has come when steps should be taken to lay before our people personally the work of this Association, believing that many would become members, useful and active members, were they only made acquainted with the objects of this Association and the great good it is doing. It has occurred to us that the only effectual method of accomplishing this would be to send out some suitable and competent person to hold meetings and call public attention to the work of the Association,

and in some measure to canvass the country and secure in all the important centres of each county, some person who will take an interest in maintaining and extending the work and membership of the Association.

R. Burnet, *President*,
D. W. Beadle, *Secretary*.

The Treasurer submitted his Report, accompanied with the report of the auditors, which was received.

The President delivered his Annual Address which was listened to with marked attention throughout. It was received with thanks and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

The meeting proceeded to the election of officers with the following result :—

President—Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton.

Vice President—Wm. Roy, Esq., Owen Sound.

Directors.

Division No. 1, John Croil, Aultsville.
" 2, P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.
" 3, R. J. Dunlop, Kingston.
" 4, P. C. Dempsey, Albury.
" 5, Thos. Beall, Lindsay.
" 6, Geo. Leslie, jr., Leslie.
" 7, Thomas Stock, Waterdown.
" 8, A. M. Smith, Drummondville.
" 9, Chas. Arnold, Paris.
" 10, A. McD. Allan, Goderich.
" 11, W. Saunders, London.
" 12, B. Gott, Arkona.
" 13, A. Hood, Barrie.

Auditors.

Robert Roy, Angus Sutherland, } Hamilton.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Fees from members, 1878	$4 00
Sale of two copies Vol. I. *Canadian Horticulturist*	00
From advertisements	33 25
From members' fees, 1879	1,065 00
Government Grant	1,300 00
	$2,403 25

Disbursements.

Balance due Treasurer	$126 58
Auditors	20 00
Expenses, Directors and Committees	329 19
Commissions collecting fees	30 80
Postage	33 17
Guarantee premium	20 00
Express	5 90
Printing	385 97
Paper	171 28
Forward	$1,122 89

Brought forward	$1,122 89
Binding and mailing	172 30
Advertising	93 55
Discounts on loan	61 90
Burnet grape vines	530 00
Duties on foreign reports	1 36
Clerk	50 00
Secretary-Treasurer	200 00
Editor	300 00
Electrotypes	3 00
	$2,537 80

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Hamilton, 22nd September, 1879.

We have examined the foregoing receipts, and compared the disbursements with the vouchers, and have found them correct, which shews a balance due the Treasurer of $134.55.

Robert Roy,
Angus Sutherland, } *Auditors.*

Some discussion was had on the subject of fruit statistics, and their importance. On motion it was resolved, that the President, Vice President, and Secretary, be a Committee to wait upon the Hon. Mr Pope, and confer with him upon the subject, with a view to securing statistical returns of the fruit productions of the country.

Several members complained of the depredations of fruit thieves, and many suggestions were made as to the best ways of putting a stop to the stealing of fruit. It was at last resolved that the President and Secretary, be a Committee, to prepare a paper, on fruit stealing.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and Aldermen, of the City of Ottawa, for the use of their commodious Council Chamber, and the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By Rev. R Burnet, President.

Thirty-seven years ago I heard a minister discourse on the text, "For he hath founded it upon the seas and established it upon the floods." He gravely maintained that the solid earth was founded on the water, because the Word of God said it was so. It so happened that in coming down the Kirkgate my landlady inquired "How did you like the minister this morning?' "Not at all," was my reply, "I don't think his illustrations were true." This conversation so short and decisive, was duly reported to my clergyman, of course, without my cognizance. I taught the advanced Bible-class in the Sabbath school, and it not unfrequently happened that after duty I was asked to spend the evening and night at the Manse and return to my work on Monday morning, after enjoying a cool dip in the refreshing waters of the Firth. Walking together for this latter purpose down to the shore, and near the ruins of the old Kirk, and in the very shadow of the graveyard, the Parson addressed me thus, "So you did not like my sermon yesterday morning?" I was confounded, and could have wished that the earth would swallow me up, or that I was at the bottom of the sea. It was the first time ever my orthodoxy had been questioned, and indeed the first time I had ever entered upon the questionable in theology. I replied, "Mr. L—, I cannot tell a lie, I don't think the solid earth is founded on the water." "You see," said he, pointing to the tangle slightly moving on Turnpenny Rock, "You see that rock; I verily believe, as truly as I am speaking to you, that the earth is founded on the water, because the Word of God says so." The stripling answered, "But I don't know, now, that the Almighty taught by illusion. He never does." The inter-

pretation remained a mystery to me for many long years, until I read a quotation from Lieutenant Maury's "Currents of the Ocean," in which he quotes the 33rd Psalm—"He layeth up the depth in storehouses," illustrating the Psalmist's statement by the interesting philosophic fact that the Disposer of all events employs the sun as a mighty hydraulic pump in the torrid zone, and thereby raises millions upon millions of tons of water, every day, causes them to pass over the region of the calms, descend in the shape of rain, dew, and hoar frost, and thus causes the fulness of the earth to be dependent on and built up by the influence of the water. Thales seems to have been pretty near the mark, when he said, "The origin of all things is water." Our friend P. E. Bucke smiles. We all know his *penchant* for water. Learned men, and men illustrious in more modern times, appreciated this great fact. The late Prince Consort, of honoured memory, seems to have been far ahead in theological knowledge of my worthy and godly minister in the North of Scotland. He had appropriately inserted as the inscription of the new Royal Exchange "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein, for He hath founded it upon the seas and established it upon the floods," thereby indicating that all agricultural and horticultural prosperity largely depends on the influence of water. Literally the statement is true, whether regarded in the sense in which it was uttered by the Psalmist, employed by the Prince Consort of Great Britain, or even as incorrectly stated by the worthy clergyman.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

The floods have been singularly disastrous in England, on the Continent of Europe, and, indeed, almost throughout the world this year. The London *Standard* says:—

"This is truly a year of disappointments. When after wet weather without parallel for duration, a brief period of fine weather sets in, and farmers begin to look a little less despondently upon the situation, a storm of tremendous severity occurs, and dashes all their hopes to the ground. Only a fortnight since, the 4th of August, a thunder and rain storm burst over the whole country. The swelling rivers flooded the low-lands, washed away crops, and committed terrible devastation. Now it is evident that the storm of Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th of August, has been equally disastrous, if it has not surpassed its predecessor in widespread ruin. The West of England experienced the greatest violence of the storm. There the rain fell for thirty hours without intermission. Bridges were swept away and miles of railroad were washed up. Great tracts of country were flooded and the crops destroyed. Since the breaking up of the storm we have lapsed into comparatively cold weather. The thermometer has fallen greatly, and the sky is overcast, so that there is no sun to dry such crops as struggled thus far through unprecedented climatic difficulties. Under such circumstances the most sanguine may well despair. The prospects for agriculturists are more gloomy at present than we can ever remember them."

CANADA'S FAVOURED CLIMATE.

In wonderful contrast to the expressions of "desolation," "ruin," and the like, we have to compare our own favoured climate, and remarkable absence of climatic ravages and stormy destruction of crops, either of the agriculturist or horticulturist. We are reminded that the Disposer of all events "hath laid up the depths in storehouses," "hath founded the fulness of the earth upon the seas, and established it upon the floods," for our pleasure and profit. We rejoice in the bountiful return of another fruitful season and sure pledge of the promise, "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." We live in a highly favoured land, blessed with health, crops and plenty. "He has crowned the year with His goodness," and a bountiful crown it has been. Our barns are filled with plenteous stores, and our presses overflow with new wine. Our duty is fully to appreciate the manifold goodness of the Almighty. For some years, in making our annual address to the assembled fruit growers of the Province, we were necessitated to indulge in lugubrious strains. Cold and frost had committed sad ravages upon the products of the husbandman, and scanty crops had been the result. This season is, indeed, a fruitful one, and all hearts

rejoice. I cannot but congratulate the producers here present on the late harvest. Our devout expressions of gratitude are justly due to the Almighty, the author of every good and perfect gift. We recognize His hand in the sunshine and shade, in the storm and calm, in the grave and gay, in the bounty which loads us with His mercies, in the needed lessons to be gathered when He sees meet either to withhold His gifts or when He permits the devastating rains and floods. The season has been one of unexampled profit to the husbandman.

SMALL FRUITS.

All sorts of fruits have done well in almost every section of our country. The crop of small fruit amply repaid the care and attention of husbandmen. Currants, red, white, and black, make good and remunerative returns. A growing taste is perceptible on the part of the public for blackberries. In some districts they have been highly prized. This is just as it should be. Few of the small fruits cook better than they do. In the neighbourhood of London, Saunders' blackberry has been in good request, and we augur will be in greater demand wherever its merits are known. Cherries were a most abundant crop, and as a consequence this fruit sold cheap. The Kentish variety which is so much esteemed for cooking, canning, and preserving, was sold at first for ten, in some cases fifteen cents, but during the end of the season only realized five cents per quart. The finer varieties were also very abundant, so much so that the ravages of voracious birds and insects have not attracted much attention. The Duke and Morellos, during the season have been singularly prolific, and the same may be said of the Bigarrean and Heart varieties. The new cherries that deserve notice are the "Toronto," raised by E. L. Cull, of Toronto, who says that the tree is a remarkably strong grower and seems to resist the slug better than other varieties. The "Olivet" is a large, globular, very shining deep red sort. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July, and possesses a rose-coloured juice, its flesh is tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavour. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke sort and is perhaps the largest of that class. The "Lieb," a Morello cherry of American origin, is said to ripen a week earlier than the Early Richmond and to be larger and hardier.

PLUMS

are an excellent crop, so plentiful that the Curculio has been unable to overtake the whole crop, which is all the better for his voluntary thinning out. The curculio is on the decrease; whether or not the cold, frosty season, damp and late, has had to do with this effect we know not. Certain it is, however, that they have appeared in diminished numbers during the past summer. Let us aid elemental nature in destroying the little lurk. Remarkably good care in jarring, and good culture, go a long way in getting rid of this inveterate spoiler. The black knot is diminishing. We fear not from attention and good cultivation, but from the disease having killed outright a large number of trees, both of the common blue and the finer sorts. Ellwanger and Barry declare that their preventatives and remedies are good, clean culture, and prompt amputation. We heartily recommend, besides those usually grown by plum cultivators, the Guthries' Apricot, and Topaz, Huling's Superb, and Ickworth Imperatrice. B. Gott, of Arkona, no mean judge of fine fruit, lays great stress on Huling's Superb. The Ickworth Imperatrice is of high, delicious flavour, but not a robust or vigorous grower. The new plum of Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, is of superior excellence and of great beauty. We long for the time, which assuredly will come, when through the munificence of our Government and the patriotic efforts of the members of our Fruit Growers' Association, we shall possess in either the Hamilton or Toronto districts a test or experimental garden for these new fruits. The benefits to accrue to the country would far outweigh the paltry expense. Year after year elapses, the Province, and indeed the world of fruit producers lose the wealth and pleasures that are yet to follow in the general dissemination of important and valuable new fruits. Our Association has done, and is now doing, much in this direction, but a good deal is yet to be done, and we know of no way in which this could be better done than by the establishment of an experimental fruit garden. Now that our Association has committed itself to the development of forest and flower interests, in addition to those of fruit, perhaps this mat-

ter will appear a necessity in the minds of our legislators. We have heard of no new plum this season likely to take the fruit growing public by storm. Glass Seedling is favourably reported on from almost every district. In fruit catalogues, I see that this latter variety sells at $1 per tree.

A PEACH YEAR.

The year 1879 may be said to be the peach year. Peaches have been a most abundant crop. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter on some varieties of fruit trees the peach singularly escaped. While the Philadelphia raspberry and other varieties suffered much, the peach escaped the usual frosty ravages, and a most abundant crop has been the consequence. Mr. Allan Moyer, of Jordan station, G. W. R., Ont., sends samples of High's Early Canada. He writes me that it is earlier than Alexander's Early, and Amsden's June by a week at least. The first is delicious, it is earlier than River's "Early Beatrice," larger and of better quality. Recently we received from B. Gott, Arkona, a sample of Hale's Early. We can confidently recommend this variety for general cultivation in Western Ontario. It was raised in Ohio, from which we have so many excellent new fruits. The flesh is white, bursting with pleasant rich juice, of first quality, and ripens a full week before the Early York. *The Country Gentleman*, in its earliest August number, says of the Waterloo, a seedling which originated in Waterloo, N. Y., produced by Mr. Henry Fiske:—"That from its large size and extreme earliness, it must attract attention." Ellwanger and Barry, who introduced it, say that on the first of August, peaches on a tree of the Amsden were yet nearly green and quite hard, which shows the extreme earliness of this new variety. This comparison enables us to add, *Cela va sans dire*. We casually noticed in our address last year a seedling peach, shewn by Mr. Bliss, at the New York State Fair, Elmira. There has been no mention yet of its propagation and introduction. We are satisfied, however, that the time cannot be far distant when we shall hear of it. It was esteemed by Mr. Fuller, than whom there is not a more competent judge of fruit, superior in flesh and quality to the Early Crawford, a peach holding much the same relation to peaches that the Seckle does among pears. May Mr. Bliss' peach soon bless the world! Mention of the "Conkling" must not be omitted. It originated in the town of Parma, N. Y., in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Sawyer. It is a large, handsome yellow-fleshed, free-stoned peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but ripening a week or so later. It has received the commendation of Mr Ellwanger, which of itself is a sufficient guarantee that it is all he claims it to be. Peach culture is again in vogue among fruit growers. The borer, frost, curculios, and yellows have not been potent enough to diminish its cultivation. The acreage under culture is gradually increasing. The Navy Island Association of Fruit Growers are pushing its cultivation on their grounds. We are led to understand that this season's yield will be amply remunerative to the company. The yellows however are in dangerous proximity. Mr. A. M. Smith, Drummondville, writes,

"Your favour was received and I should have replied before this, 20th August, but have been waiting to get all the information I could in regard to that terrible disease, which is threatening the destruction of our most luscious fruit, the peach, and I find that my fears of a year ago were only too well grounded. Whole orchards in western New York, where it first started five years ago, or at least where I first observed it, are totally destroyed, and it has spread over a radius of 15 or 20 miles, and there is scarcely an orchard but what is more or less affected, and that is not the worst. In this neighbourhood where I first noticed it, three years ago, it is almost as bad. There is hardly a sound tree in Lundy's Lane, which was once the famous peach garden of this section. To relate my own experience, I planted 200 trees on a place which I rent here, five years ago, and they made a remarkably rapid growth, and were in fine healthy condition till two years ago. There was one tree which ripened its fruit prematurely, and I at once suspected yellows, and advised my landlord to let me cut it down or dig it out; but he declined, thinking it was too valuable to lose. The result was that last year there were twelve affected, and this year there are 150. So you can see the rapidity with which it is spreading.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

"In regard to the great peach section about Grimsby, I am happy to say there is but little of it as yet. In our own orchard of 3,000 trees, I have failed to see a well defined specimen, though in a few orchards which I mentioned last year where trees were procured from the States, there has been a number of cases, and it is only by strict watching and the immediate removal of affected trees that they have been able to keep it in check: and some, I understand, who did not know the danger in time, and where the disease had spread considerably before they tried to check it, are about to give it up in despair. Here it seems to me comes the necessity for that law which, through the ignorance of our legislators upon the subject, was defeated in our Legislative Assembly. I sincerely hope that something may be done for us at the next meeting of our Local Parliament, not only to stop the spread of the disease, but to put an end to the importation of diseased trees and the immense amount of diseased fruit coming into our markets. Toronto, and many other of our markets, are now stocked with it, and people are not enough posted yet to distinguish it from really good fruit. It is so highly coloured that it is very attractive to the eye and will readily sell to the exclusion of better fruit. People are unacquainted with it, and the consequence is that it is ruining the market for our own fruits. I hope you will ventilate this matter, and if I can serve you in any way I shall be at your command."

The misfortune under which we, as an association, labour in this and kindred matters, so ably put by Mr. Smith, is that we do not get them put into execution. A prominent fruit grower and able member of our Fruit Growers' Association resisted with all his might, and that successfully, the introduction into Mr. Creighton's admirable bill on black knot in plums any clause indicating the neccessity to put a stop to the importation of diseased peach trees. In our view, and, we trust, in the view of all enlightened fruit growers, all diseased trees should be legally prevented from entering our Province. It is a pity such a view did not guide the usually enlightened legislation of Ontario. So in regard to the important matter of securing the fruit statistics of the Dominion. The views of fruit-growers have been brought to the notice of the readers of our Annual Reports, but that is all. No means have been taken, that I am aware of, to press the procuring of answers on fruit statistics upon the Dominion Government, Oh! for a watchful executive committee of our members. Time flies; we are getting old and useless, and nothing is done. Forgive the ebullition. The little progress on fruit-growing is enough to give a man the "yellows," *i. e.*, the jaundice.

THE GADDING VINE.

Grapes have done well this season. They just escaped the frost on the 16th and 17th of June. The flowers were ready to burst. Fortunately the season was late, and little damage was done throughout Ontario. Here and there they were caught by the cold snap. B. Gott, of Arkona, writes that grapes are most abundant. Indeed the crop generally is very heavy, affording great encouragement to the grower. There is a larger acreage planted in Ontario this year than ever before. We were delighted to hear of the success attending the planting of vines in Toronto and neighbourhood. Mr. John Hoskin, of the Dale, has a considerable vineyard, and is a most successful cultivator of this noble and ancient fruit, and no novice in wine making. Mr. P. C. Dempsey, Albury P.O., Prince Edward county, says:—

"Grapes are not so large in bunch this year as in former years. I think the vines have not fully recovered from the effects of the frost in May, 1878, when they had grown from 12 to 15 inches, and were completely frozen off. I have several vines that have not one bunch, but all are making plenty of wood. My hybrids, No. 4, small black grape resembling the Burnet, is in form and flavour and ripening at the same time as No. 5, which is large, black, ripens with Isabella; No. 15, also black, medium in size of bunch and berry; No. 18, white, you have frequently seen; No. 19, or Burnet, requires no remarks from me; No. 20, white, resembles the exotic, the best of all my seedlings—a good grape; No. 25, you have frequently seen. If it was three weeks earlier I would not ask a better grape; No. 24, too late for our climate, black and large; No. 60, a cross between Delaware and Allan's Hybrid, is a white grape or rather light amber in colour, bunch about like Delaware, the berry a little larger, early and good, but has the fault of dropping the berry

from the bunch as soon as ripe. These are all the varieties of my hybrids that have fruited and that are of any promise. I have many more of recent production and growth that have not fruited. All are crosses with hardy varieties."

I am sure it would greatly gratify the fruit growers of Ontario to know that all of Mr. Dempsey's hybrids were in the market. I particularize Nos. 18 and 25. He is the Ricketts of our Province and deserves well of the country for the number of interesting hybridizations he has added to our fruit list. May he be long spared to be enriched and to enrich. We had hoped to announce to you this year that the hybrid grapes of Mr. W. H. Mills, my predecessor in this chair, had been put upon the market. This we are unable as yet to do; but when the announcement is made, I am sure we shall all rejoice. His seedlings are of great promise and value, and will show what advances hybridization is making among our fruit growers. Mr. Wm. Hoskin's grape, a hybrid with the same paternity as the Burnet, is being propagated, and will prove no unworthy rival to its compatriot. The hybrids of Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, who has a legion of them, are fruiting, and some of them giving promise of marked excellence. One or two of his varieties are strikingly early. Some of them are foreign in their foliage, with a deep mauve colour in their stem, and many of them most vigorous in constitution and growth. Mr. Saunders moves slowly, constitutionally. His hybrid blackberries have dragged their long length and age behind. Were the members of our Association bold enough to give a recommendation to our enlightened and successful co-labourer we might say to him, Don't put too much stress on the old motto of "*Festina lente.*" Amongst our neighbours over the way there is first the Pocklington, a remarkable grape of promise; and, secondly the Rochester and the Monroe, both raised and introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. The Pocklington is a white grape, and bears the favourable imprimatur of Mr. M. B. Bateham, of Painsville, Ohio, and the two latter by the Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry. We have seen the Rochester, and highly esteem it. The habits of the vine are similar to those of the Diana. It requires ample room and rather longpruning. It is ripe in the first week in September, and has never failed to ripen well in the worst season since it first bore. Mr. Rickett's Highland and Lady Washington have been already noticed by me. Mr. Hubbard's new white grape, the Prentiss, is making a *furore* in Ohio, and doubtless will soon find its way among ourselves.

PESTS OF THE VINEYARD.

It will not comfort many of you to know that the grape-rot, so prevalent in Cincinnati twenty or thirty years ago, is beginning to make its appearance in Canadian vineyards. Wet seasons are most certain to bring rot. Vines on wet and moist soils are most liable to the disease. A crop of clover, rye or oats, covering the surface of the ground during the hottest part of the summer has been found to lessen the evil. W. W. Scarborough, of Cincinnati, protects his vines profitably, both from mildew and rot, by covering them with Manilla bags, and sometimes he uses bags of muslin for the same purpose, and that successfully. We are persuaded that similarity of climatic changes with those in the States is the real cause of rot in Canadian vines. It would be well for Canadian vine growers to be on the alert and use every available means to prevent its spreading generally over the Province. Good cultivation and watching are perhaps the best preventives. A few years ago I witnessed the rot ravages at Cincinnati, and have a very salutary dread of its dire effects. In this connection I may mention that there is no diminution of the Phylloxera. Secretary Bateham, of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, estimates the loss of vines by the ravages of Phylloxera to be at the rate of 1,000 acres annually in that State. This seriously diminishes the profits of the cultivator. G. A. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, a well-known adept in fruit matters, declares that the ravages of this pest are rapidly on the increase. Mr. John McLean, of Owen Sound, to whom I have been much indebted for news about fruit growing, sends me Australian newspapers, whose contributors bitterly complain of the inroads of the Phylloxera on Southern vineyards. The misfortune is that no good and sufficient remedy has yet been discovered. We fear that the only remedy is to deprive the destructive pest of his modicum of food. Unsparingly root up defective vines and carry the war into Africa against the determined ravager. Mr. Bucke, Ottawa, writes that his "Salem have badly mildewed this season, though no other variety has been

injured. The Champion has coloured nicely, and Miller's Burgundy is following close after it." We need only say that a good dose of sulphur will greatly modify, if not wholly prevent the mildew on grape vines. Mr. Paffard, of Niagara, grows beautiful Sweetwater in the open trellis in his garden, and treats the Black Hamburg as a hardy grape, and by means of large and frequent applications of sulphur. The subject of long pruning, applied to the vine, is receiving the utmost attention at present. The longer the subject is discussed, will it appear evident that we have been cutting the vine too closely, its nature, habit, abundance of sap, all indicate that it requires to run, though it may be an extreme illustration, yet it is a just and applicable one. The single Black Hamburg vine at Hampton Court Palace fills the whole house, *ex uno disce omnes*. A curious and fanciful gardener, and what gardener is not both curious and fanciful, employed in our ideal test garden would speedidy put all these test questions to the proof, and furnish us with occular demonstration that fruit growers have been too long trying to confine vines too much to narrow limits. Mr. Hoskins' Rogers' 15 is a notable example of the benefits accruing from long pruning, which many of you by inspection have been able to judge of for yourselves. A better, a newer, era is dawning on fruit growing, and the united experience of cultivators freely disseminated will yet work wonders to the profession.

APPLES AND PEARS

are plentiful, notwithstanding that this is not the fruiting year of the former. Mr. B. Gott says that the crop of apples and pears is very promising and will be very fine, and the former will be most abundant. In the neighbourhood of Strathroy there is a splendid show of fruit. Recently I travelled along a part of the 4th concession, Adelaide Township, and found some orchards groaning under an unusual weight of apples. At St. Thomas, too, there is the prospect of a remunerative yield. Altogether we have reason to express our gratitude with great thankfulness to the bountiful Giver of all good gifts for the ample supply of delicious fruits, and especially for the wholesomest of all fruits—the apple. It would gratify many fruit growers to know the extent of the season's apple crop, We trust that, while we meet as an association in our annual gathering at Ottawa, a committee will be appointed to wait upon the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, and represent how easy it would be to embrace in the forthcoming statistical report questions adapted to call forth an accurate account of the yield of fruit, and especially of apples. I have no faith in the guesswork that is annually put forth by interested producers who know little or nothing about the extent of our fruit crop. Haphazard statements of so many hundred thousand barrels have had their day, we trust, and that now we can look forward to carefully prepared tables which will be unerring as a guide to our fruit growers. We notice, from a circular of Messrs. Woodall & Co., Liverpool, that the apple crop in England is almost a failure. It is a bad wind that blows nobody good. What is the extremity of English fruit-growers will prove to be a rich harvest to Canadian horticulturists. Every barrel should be sent to the British market that can be spared from our own, care being taken that fair, hand-picked, good fruit is forwarded, not for a remunerative return, but for the credit and good repute of our Ontario fruit dealers. Let us all rejoice in the fruit prospects of this abundant fruit season. Of new apples we were favoured with a sample of Lord Suffield, forwarded to us by our indefatigable Director, Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich. Alas for his Lordship's reputation, we mistook him for a sample of Willson's early harvest apple, and made a premature incision, which has thrown a favourable report of the excellent qualities of his Lordship's back to another season. The Jefferis has been on our show-tables for two years. We can strongly recommend its general cultivation. It is tender and delicious, of great beauty in its appearance, one of the finest dessert apples, and productive. We again call your attention to a remarkable crab-apple brought to our notice by Mr. Wood, of Guelph, now of Fergus. It is ironclad, delicious for dessert, and beautiful in shape and appearance. It would be well worth propagating by some of our go-ahead nurserymen. Hitherto nobody of our acquaintance has taken its dissemination in hand; the more's the pity. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, writes, in regard to seedlings, that in the County of Hastings and neighbouring counties there are many orchards which have been planted from fifty to eighty years, containing fine samples of natural fruit. Our

Association lags in not arising and securing these seedlings for more general propagation. An experimental or test garden would soon enhance valuable varieties in public estimation. We have waited long, and we think that we may wait in vain, for some public-spirited individual among our members to step forward and show the importance of this matter and push it to a practical conclusion. The Provincial benefits for such an institution are not far to seek, being apparent on the surface. The good results likely to accrue to our hybridists will present themselves to every thinker.

DISEASES IN PEARS.

I approach with some degree of caution the pear question. The drawbacks to its cultivation are so many and so formidable, that we shrink from saying aught that would lead pear-growers on the ice. It is true that the ravages of the blight have not been so destructive this season as we have seen it on former occasions. But it is still bad enough. We are persuaded that over-cultivation has a good deal to do with pear blight. Trees poorly fed, and worse cared for, seldom blight. The origin of the evil is as inscrutable to-day as it has ever been. Mr. John Pearce, of Toronto township, has written us largely on the origion of the disease, but, alas, for his learned lucubrations, we have a blighted pear tree, at this moment growing in a pot, which blighted on the trunk, was cut down to within an inch or two of the ground, and which is now, the 1st of September, sending up a vigorous shoot, indicating that at least the supposed origin of the disease, the root, is not at fault. Two years ago I cut off in the same way a badly blighted Glout Morceau, and we question if any pear grower among us has a prettier head than that which now graces our, about to be, discarded pear tree. The origin and cure of pear blight are yet to seek. Of new varieties within our knowledge, we can confidently speak of Andre Desportes, Beurre de l'Assomption, Bonne du Puits Ansault, Brockworth Park, Duchesse Precoce, Madame Baptiste Desportes, Madame Andre Leroy, Pitmaston Duchesse, Dr. Reeder, Mount Vernon, Frederick Clapp, and Madame Appert. This year throughout the Province there is an abundant crop rewarding the care, patience, and assiduity of the horticulturist. Such is the record of the season which we now present to you.

We trust that in the experience of every one interested in Horticulture, the recapitulation may prove its truthfulness and impartiality. We could wish that our annual address here ended, as we fear that our reflections and presentations of facts may be tedious to the practical horticulturists here present.

THE PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE.

At the risk of wearying you, my duty calls upon me still further to notice the advances we have made in horticulture and kindred subjects during 1879. First in order comes the new fields of labour on which we have agreed to enter. At a recent meeting of your Directors, they unanimously agreed to recommend to the Government, that we be clothed with a new name indicating the new subjects sought to be taken under the auspices of this Association. The new name indicates the whole of our responsibility—Horticulture, Floriculture and Forestry; we miss the mention of the vegetables in our designation. Our worthy Secretary, ever fertile in suggestions, may have seen means for remedying this defect. Defect it is, no doubt, for a more important branch of horticultural interest, scarcely exists. There are few subjects under our care, that tend more to the comfort, health and happiness of our citizens than the vegetable garden; somehow, few businesses are more despised than that which furnishes such healthy contributions to our tables. In this department of horticulture, as in all its departments, vast progress is being made in hybridizing new varieties. Our efficient editor of the *Horticulturist* can do much in furthering this branch of our art in recording and bringing to public notice such triumphs of the hybridizer as are to be seen in Dempsey's hybrid tomato and Arnold's garden pea.

FLORICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Some of our members speak of horticulture with bated breath, as if it were beneath the dignity of a fruit culturist to care for such evanescent creations, and as if it were some-

thing the general public cared little about. We have no sympathy with such views. The adornment of our lawns and gardens has become a fixed fact, and the passion for flowers is rapidly spreading among us. Our public parks are claiming careful attention. Volunteers are offering to contribute their quota for the public taste. In London our cemetery companies are vying with each other who are to make the last resting place outwardly the most attractive with floral decorations. I am glad to think that Mr. W. Saunders is leading the public taste largely in this matter. His leadership will at least secure correct taste. In forestry everything requires to be done. Canadian yeomanry have wonderfully succeeded in clearing the land of the noble monarchs of the forest—monarchs which, were the iconoclasts to live to ten generations, they could not replace. Questions of increased rainfall general health, grain and fruit crops, hang on the proper attention to be given to this interesting subject. Land capable of growing the black walnut, butternut, and red cedar is, and ought not to be, left to the production of the elm and ash. An English writer of note says: "The universal curse of an old civilization is the reckless destruction of the original forests." We Canadians unconcernedly stand by and witness the dire effects of fire and the axe without lifting one protesting and supplicating voice. We can never estimate aright the valuable timber that has been sacrificed to a hungry greed to clear the land. The Fruit Growers' Association need to put forth their best efforts to husband our provincial and Dominion resources in their timber limits—to carefully instruct the farming community how much depends on the judicious planting of forest trees, their presence producing abundant rainfalls, preserving, and distributing moisture, and thereby forming a preventive against drought and devastating floods. Hamilton, which might have enjoyed a scene of beauty for generations yet to come, has allowed the face of her fair mountain to be barbarously shorn of the leafy covering, to the great detriment of the city and injury to the proprietors. We need protection from selfish and greedy men, protection from men, devoid of taste, by those who have taste and sense. Mr. Wilmot, our admirable President, I am sure, would indeed rejoice, for the sake of his special culture, that the woods were largely spared to afford "water privileges" to the valuable fish streams that enrich our country. In our forest city we are setting the denizens of other cities a good example in boulevarding our handsome, wide streets. There is much for our Association to do in this respect. The question has to be answered: What are the best trees, and when and how to plant them? Let us importune our Government to efficiently take this matter in hand, and speedily adopt measures introduced by legislation to meet the urgent demand for tree planting. What a wide field for such energetic efforts in the valley of the Saskatchewan! Who could object to a restricting clause in the sales to our highly favoured emigrants to the Lone Land, that yearly they are to plant and protect a certain number of trees. Tree planting has received a marvellous impetus in the Western States by the Timber Act of the United States Congress, by which 57,000,000 trees were set out during the current year. Verily, our cousins are an enterprising people. They seem to do to-day with all their might what their hands find to do, and thus present a noble example to us. I look forward with no trepidation to the consideration of our recommendation of this subject by our enlightened Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. S. C. Wood, who has always shown himself thoroughly alive to the furtherance of horticultural and kindred pursuits. His part will not be wanting in successfully carrying out the projected alterations in our Provincial Agricultural Act to enable us, as to the manor born, to take under our wing the subject of Canadian forestry. We turn to the effects of

THE NATIONAL POLICY

on our fruit growing. We confess that we are not indifferent to its results commercially and politically. Whatever benefits or depresses our country's interests cannot be viewed with indifference by the patriot. Last year we were met by the random assertion that the National Policy would enhance prices, and that only the rich could buy luxuries under its sway. Dr. T. H. Watt, of Niagara, who has greatly interested himself in these matters, writes me thus:—

"Again, with regard to peaches, who ever heard of them being sold on the 7th of August at one dollar a basket, in the previous history of fruit-growing in Canada.

may account for this. The American and Canadian growers have been aiming at very early varieties. We have them now, and as they are only good from hand to mouth, and are flung on our markets at once, we see a decline in one day from two dollars to one dollar. They have no other market in the United States. Now to my thinking this is just where the National Policy steps in and aids us. They must sell, or have them rot on their hands, so sell they must. Peaches sold this day (8th Aug.) at $1, deduct duty 20 cents, basket and cover 10 cents, freight to Toronto and Harbour dues, say 12½ cents, commission 10 cents or less, 52½c, value of the fruit, less expense of picking and teaming, 47½c. Now if this is the case with early ones, what will it be in full season? The shipper will be brought into debt. Thus probably the cultivation of the peach may be curtailed to a certain extent on their side and increased on this, and the same line of argument may hold good with all perishable fruits."

The Dr. further adds:—"The National Policy is only on its trial, and it would be unfair to expect any very immediate results. The whole money system of Canada is in the *balance;* may it not be found wanting."

We are satisfied that more fruit tree planting has been done during the past season than for years before. Our nurserymen have been pushing a good business—a sure indication that better times are looked for in the near future. B. Gott, a shrewd observer, writes me—"The market outlook (for fruit) is very encouraging. The effects of the National Policy, or protection, upon our fruit market seems to work well, and we are much more encouraged in getting the cream of our own market, and finding a ready demand for our rich fruit products. All this is very pleasing."

TREE AND PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

As a general thing, we have the most satisfactory reports from every part of the country where our trees reached their destination alive. We recently visited Strathroy and found in Mr. Geo. Orchard's garden the good effects of our tree and plant distribution. He has not only received, but cared for his associational free gifts. His Swayzie Pomme Grise, Grimes' Golden, Beure Clairgeau, Clapp's Favourite, are handsome trees, upright and healthy. Glass' seedling plum is a perfect beauty, and the Burnet grape is doing splendidly. Mr. Orchard is a model horticulturist, and exhibits the greatest interest in all matters horticultural connected with the efforts of our Association. A pleasant and delightful hour was spent on his place. The reports, indeed, from all quarters are satisfactory. The wonder is at the dissatisfaction consequent on disappointed hopes, where the distribution has been so extensive, was not larger. As to be expected, many of our members sometimes have received their trees in bad condition, which was the misfortune, not the fault, of our Association, the evil resting with those with whom we dealt outside our own borders. Of late the members must have noticed that the Board have been confining their distribution largely from the ranks of our own Canadian hybridists. This rule has, however, not been so rigidly enforced as to preclude what has seemed to the Board to be of superior excellence from abroad. The present policy is working well and Mr. Arnold's Ontario was recently sent over the length and breadth of the land, as, we trust, another feather in the cap of your direction for prudent forethought.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE ANNUAL REPORT.

You will doubtless miss the accustomed illustrations in your annual report. The omission has arisen from straightened means. A small debt hanging over the heads of your direction owing to the increased expenditure for the publication of the *Horticulturist* has dictated the propriety of curtailing our outlay to bring it into correspondence with our narrow income. They have determined to pinch along, and do the best they can for the advancement of our chosen culture. It is eminently due to Mr. Wm. Roy, of Royston Park, and Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, to say that their liberality in a very practical way was manifested in our extremity, which bridged us over our financial difficulty. The Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. S. C. Wood, also timely came to the rescue, and added an important addition to our grant. In a few months our financial matters will

stand as they never before have done, the balance in favour of the Association. From this statement I pass to the consideration of the best means of advancing our future usefulness.

POPULARIZING THE SOCIETY'S WORKS.

The operations of our Association are not sufficiently known. In too many sections our very name has not penetrated. Such an assertion is very humiliating, but it ought to be made, if true, and good will come out of it. Some time ago, I was in the county of Elgin, and found that prominent fruit-growers in their own locality had not seen nor read any of our fruit reports, and did not know of the Association at all. Two weeks ago I had an inquiry from a successful firm of nurserymen as to the mode in which they might become members of our Association. We require to take means to organize county branch societies, whose work would be indentical with our own. Our worthy Secretary suggested some time ago that your President might undertake to give addresses on horticulture in different districts, being aided and abetted by leading local fruit-growers. This suggestion would probably have been acted on before this, if you believe me capable of such an effort, had it not been that a severe attack of sickness incapacitated me from entering on the discharge of such a duty. A more extensive circulation of our reports, and the increased distribution of the *Horticulturist* is urgently needed. Where known our reports are diligently sought after. Where read, our *Horticulturist* is a welcome monthly visitor. In regard to the latter, poetry, learned essays, spirited editorials, delightful horticultural gossip, spicy travelling accounts, contemplated botanical pursuits, all claim the attention of our members, and would be greatly relished by the portion of the community that the monthly never reaches. Let us devise some means to get readers, I might say subscribers, to the organ of our Society. It will never be much till it is made to pay—till people, in fact, pay for it. Gratuitous distribution does not pay, has not paid, will not pay. People estimate gifts very often according to the money value which they pay for them. In this connection, I may also state that our quarterly discussions are greatly lost as far as regards usefulness from a similar cause. They are not known. We have been struck with the little interest they excite even in the localities where our meetings are held. Often, were it not for the laudable attendance of our directors, the meetings would have to be dissolved for want of a quorum. A review of this nature just shows what a mighty work is before us, and how we ought to gird ourselves to the battle against indifference, ignorance and sometimes censoriousness. Of late we have remarked that no mention has been made of these meetings by the metropolitan press. An Assistant Secretary should be appointed at every meeting to help our Secretary and prepare paragraphs of our discussions for insertion in at least the leading newspapers of our growing towns and cities. The Peterboro' *Review*, under the able management of its editor, did our Association good service at our summer meeting. Like results ought to be made general. We require to make earnest solicitation for assistance. There are many persons, shall I say it, so affected with a common disease called laziness, that they are not aware what they can do till they are pushed to do something besides. If a thing is desirable in itself, it is worth asking for. It is true in soliciting assistance, and is equally true in urging attendance at these meetings of fruit growers; last winter we made a good beginning in securing essays and topical addresses from a number of our own members. It would be a pity to let this good practice drop. Skilful and talented individuals, even outside of the roll of membership, might be enlisted for these purposes. Not to mention the improvement to our meetings by such a course, these papers would prove an unfailing source of benefit in awarding suitable material for the preparation of the annual report to the Government. Efforts should be made to lengthen out our sessions to two days at least. We are too much in a hurry to get home. Longer sederunts would secure a deeper and wider public interest in the Society's sayings and doings. Important subjects are chosen for discussion. It frequently happens, however, that often several of them are left unconsidered. A determined exertion should be made to secure cheap railway fares. Other societies receive this benefit, which cannot be said to be so important, or which are doing so much gratuitous good as we are doing. A deputation should be appointed to wait upon the leading railway authorities. Our case should be strongly argued and convincingly put: exertions in this direction would largely increase

our attendance. I have heretofore urged a closer connection with the maritime provinces. Last year I pointed out how truly beneficial our purposes and plans might be made in regard to Manitoba. This is a field for our exertions not to be despised nor overlooked.

A FRUIT LIST A NECESSITY.

It is very desirable, too, that we form and authorize a comprehensive and reliable fruit list suitable for the various sections of this country. Our labours in this respect have been very much lightened by the admirable lists of the American Pomological Society, under the leadership of that astute horticulturist and pomologist, Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester. The Canadian fruit grower owes a deep debt of gratitude to this gentleman. The difficulties attending a revision and publication of an extended fruit list can only be understood by those who have studied this most important subject connected with horticulture. I ought not, perhaps, though I may appear tedious to you, to overlook the model set us by the Michigan State fruit list. At no time, perhaps, in the history of fruit growing, was there ever a time when, in the prosecution of our legitimate labours, we could have got such valuable assistance from the arduous work of those who are and have been engaged in like pursuits. I know of few means that would more advance our national industry than just to take a new departure in this respect. We exist, in fact, to help our Provincial and national industries, and every advance made in forming a correct and, therefore, reliable nomenclature, would tend to immensely enchance the value of our fruit products.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Lastly, after the manner of a parson, I would strongly recommend that the honours and labour of the management of our Association be equally distributed. You have long honoured the policy of reappointing your officers. Perhaps this is a favourable time for your divergence from this custom, and to inject a little new blood into your Direction. A fitter President than your present Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Roy, could scarcely be found worthy of your suffrages. An ardent horticulturist with time and leisure on his hands, he would serve you well and prove an ornament to your Association. He would prove to be the right man in the right place.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Beadle, Mr. P. C. Dempsey, and myself, attended the meetings of the American Pomological Society, which opened its session in Rochester on Wednesday last. Mr. P. Barry ably presided in the lamented absence of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Association. Many important discussions engaged the attention of the members which will be given to the world through the publication of the transactions. A grand reception was given to the members and their friends, by the citizens of Rochester. Mr. Power's picture gallery was considerately placed at the disposal of the Vice-President, Mr. Barry, for the occasion. Your President had the distinguished honour of replying to the toast "Success to the pomology of the Dominion." As usual every courtesy and kindness were extended to members of your deputation. The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, was again unanimously chosen President.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

This brings me to notice our present Provincial, or rather, grand Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa. It will long be known as the red letter year of our Association. The presence of his Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion, which we believe first suggested the idea of giving our Provincial exhibition a Dominion cast, will be long remembered in connection with its formal opening. His well-known interest in all matters referring to agriculture and arts, indeed in every branch of industry calculated to advance the Dominion in material prosperity; his personal liberality in the munificient gifts of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and his encouragement to the exhibition in the distribution of five hundred Dominion medals through the Government, will remain a lasting memorial of his devotion

to the welfare of our country. Not less courteous has been the condescension of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who has been pleased to take a particular interest in the exhibition of our fruits.

CLOSING REMARKS.

I have only space to make the briefest mention of an important matter connected with the future well-being and advancement of our fruit interests. I refer to the rights of our hybridists in the fruits of their industry. Why should not our hybridists be protected in their rights just in the mode that authors are protected? They should have a right to the name they give their products and have the privilege of selling their rights to individuals, townships, counties, states, or provinces. In short, they should have a copyright in their own property.

Another important matter claiming the efforts of fruit producers is the subject of drying fruits, canning and preserving them. Tomatoes, for instance, have been selling wholesale for fifteen cents. In the market they have brought twenty-five cents, leaving margin sufficient for a handsome profit to the preserver.

I have only another word to say and I have done. It is unusual that I should exhibit a grumbling mood in my annual address. This year, however, I cannot but remark that with regard to the Dominion prize medals for our fruit department, we seem to live in a bronze age. It may be a little brassy for your President to remark that in Class 36, with twenty-five sections, our quota of medals was two silver and five bronze medals. Class 1, with eleven sections, has had awarded to it one gold, two silver, and five bronze medals. The general fruit list, Class 38, with seventy sections has had five bronze medals awarded. Natural history, which in past exhibitions has been a mere bagatelle, any one being able to place in a small portmanteau the valuable contributions in its Class 44, with seventeen sections, has only obtained two gold, two silver, and two bronze medals. I wish to have it on record that I had neither act or part in this distribution, but simply that of protesting against our cherished culture being lowered to the bronze age.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Our Association has lost a worthy member in the demise of the late Archibald MacCallum M.A., LL.B., Inspector of Public Schools, Hamilton. He was one of our quiet, but active members. Indeed, it may justly be said, that he was always ready to lend a helping hand to every cause that has for its object the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures. Engaged, as he was, in the active discharge of the duties of a singularly busy life, he yet had time for recreation in the shape of a diligent cultivator of fruit trees. With honest pride he showed the results of his experiments in gardening, and exhibited good taste, both in the selection and cultivation of his fruits. He has gone, greatly lamented by a large circle of admiring friends. The death, however, of a good man ought not to be lamented. We ought to rejoice that he combined in a very eminent degree, the qualities, of the worthy citizen, and the humble disciple of our Lord and Master. His departure is fruitful in important lessons, to do with all our might those things that our hands find to do, ere the night of death cometh when we cannot work. He was a christian, and that embraces all of good that can be said of him. His end was peace. When our day of departure comes, may we die the death of the righteous, and may our latter end be like his. In such an hour as we know not the Son of man cometh. "Be ye also ready." May we so strive to discharge our duties that when the summons goes forth, "cut them down" we may hear the gladdening sentence, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord."

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that travels on
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams"

ROBERT BURNET, *President.*

REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS.

It does not seem to be wise, to burden this report with a reprint of these discussions. They have been so fully laid before the members in the pages of the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST that it is only necessary to say that they will be found in the numbers for March, April, September and October, 1879.

YELLOWS IN THE PEACH.

READ AT THE WINTER MEETING, BY P. E. BUCKE, OTTAWA.

It is stated that yellows attacks only those trees that are worked on the peach stock, and that if worked on the plum or the almond this disease would be avoided. When once a tree is attacked this disease is regarded as incurable, and can only be got rid of by the total eradication of the trees infected. This dread epidemic is happly unknown in Europe, having made its appearance only on this continent in the United States. It is never seen in newly cleared districts, unless introduced by the importation of infected trees.

The South Haven Pomological Society appointed a committee to examine and report on the orchards in that locality in order that the trees if affected might be destroyed as the law of the state of Michigan requires. It appears that many parties neglected destroying the trees under the impression that the yellows only spread when the tree was in bloom, so that if the trees were made away with before the spring no damage would result, but it has been found that this impression is a wrong one, as the disease spreads at any time during the season. Resolutions were therefore passed by the above society recommending all persons to refrain from shipping diseased fruit, and calling upon public carriers to refuse such freight, and requesting commission men and other dealers to report to the society the names of persons shipping the same, that the society do prosecute such individuals, that commission men selling the fruit of members of the society be requested to quote the same as South Haven fruit, and that a copy of the above resolutions be furnished as far as possible to carriers and commission men and other parties interested.

Perhaps our society might take a leaf out of the book of the one above quoted and frame such rules as might protect its members from this dreadful scourge and if necessary obtain Parlimentary assistance in suppressing the disease.

WHICH ARE THE BEST TEN FLOWERING NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS FOR ORNAMENTATION?

READ AT THE WINTER MEETING, BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON.

It is without doubt very desirable that as far as possible our native ornamental shrubs and trees should be utilized. Their hardiness under favourable conditions is established, and in many instances they can be obtained either as small plants from the woods, or can be grown from seed without cost, and in any desired quantity, which places them within the reach of all. In most cases such shrubs grown from seed will give more satisfaction than those transplanted from their native haunts, for the reason that the change of soil, situation and surroundings is sometimes too great for the partially grown shrub to endure. It may have affected a swampy locality, where the soil has been damp and rich, and where it has been surrounded and sheltered by masses of luxuriant foliage which have maintained a large measure of shade as well as a moist atmosphere about it; while in its new location in the garden or shrubbery it may be exposed to bleak winds and the strength of the summer's sun in a drier and less rich soil. Such great changes will usually stunt a growing shrub and sometimes kill it outright, while young seedlings raised in a drier soil, and early hardened by exposure, will accommodate themselves to altered circumstances with much less risk. When we reflect on the many beautiful shrubs and trees which adorn our woods, it becomes a matter of some astonishment that they have not in the past claimed more of our attention; the number, then, to which we are confined in this discussion does not give a very wide field, particularly since we are limited, as I take it, to such as are known

to be native to Ontario; nevertheless, if the selection be a judicious one, it may still serve as profitable subject for thought, and future experiment.

1. *Pyrus Arbutifolia—Chokeberry.*

This is a very desirable shrub, an early and most prolific bloomer, botanically allied to the pear and apple. It is distributed over a large area, being found from Canada to Carolina, in low swampy grounds. Its height varies from two to eight or even ten feet. The leaves are small, oblong and finely serrate. The flowers are white, sometimes tinged with purple, and are arranged in compound cymes, terminating the branches; they are produced in May in the greatest profusion, so that at a little distance the shrub appears to be a mass of bloom. Following the flowers, the bush is ornamented by clusters of dark purple, nearly black pear shaped berries, about the size of a pea which when not eaten by birds, will hang on the bushes until the flowering period of the season following. It succeeds either as a bush, or grafted as a standard, on a thorn stock, and is highly ornamental. In spring, when covered with its profusion of white flowers, in autumn, when its foliage assumes tints of red and purple, and in winter, when the branches are tipped with clusters of fruit. It was introduced into England in 1700, and is said to be frequent there in collections, known under the name of *Mespilus arbutifolia.* In this country it has not received the attention it deserves.

2. *Cornus Stolonifera—Red Osier Dogwood.*

Among the shrubs belonging to the genus *Cornus*, there are several native to this province, well worthy of cultivation. *Stolonifera*, sometimes also known as *alba*, is interesting and desirable for several reasons: its young wood is of an intensely red or coral colour, which makes it attractive in winter; its fine large ovate leaves, and its flat clusters of white flowers make it an ornament in summer, and its bunches of bluish-white fruit in autumn. Its period of flowering is from May to July, but frequently there is a second crop of bloom in September, but much less abundant than that of early summer. This is a very common shrub throughout Ontario, growing on the margins of rivers and lakes, adapting itself to almost any sort of soil, although when growing in the pure sand along the lake shores it is often very much stunted. In height it varies from three to six feet, and it spreads itself by means of prostrate or subterranean running shoots, which root in the soil. It has been in cultivation in Europe for about fifty years. Among the other species of *cornus* which are native here and are desirable for cultivation are the following: *C. paniculata*, with flowers and fruit both white: *C. sericea*, with white flowers and bluish fruit, and *C. stricta*, with white flowers and pale blue fruit.

3. *Euonymus Atropurpureus—The Burning Bush or Spindle Tree.*

One of the common names of this shrub, "burning bush" has been given to it from the fact that in winter the bare branches are all ablaze with brilliant scarlet berries, showing to great advantage on a back-ground of snow, and which makes the bush a desirable one for the winter season. The branches are smooth, the leaves opposite-stalked, lanceolate, oblong in form and serrated. The flowers are not conspicuous, being small and flat, composed usually of four petals of a dull dark purple colour. The brilliant fruit is four-lobed and hangs on slender stalks.

Many beautiful varieties of *Euonymus* are now in cultivation, and are highly ornamental, especially the evergreen species from Japan, and their many variegated forms, but it is scarcely likely that any of these excepting the handsome *Euonymus radicans variegata* will be found permanently hardy in Ontario. Among the deciduous forms in cultivation, it is doubtful if any are more attractive than our native *atropurpureus.*

4. *Hypericum Kalmianum.—Kalm's St. John's Wort.*

This is one of the shrubby St. John's Worts, growing from two to three feet in height, forming a very neat and compact bush; it is probably the most ornamental of the hardy

species of this genus. It is densely clothed with lanceolate leaves from one to two inches in length, and produces its bright yellow flowers in clusters freely, during the months of July and August. Found in damp rocky situations at Niagara Falls, and in the neighbourhood of the northern lakes, it succeeds best in shady situations. Has been in cultivation in Europe for about thirty years.

5. *Cephalanthus Occidentalis—Button Bush.*

The Button Bush is a bushy shrub, from three to six feet in height, growing in marshy places from Canada to Florida, and is abundant in Ontario. The leaves are large and handsome, nearly oval in form, and are either opposite or arranged three in a whorl. The individual flowers are small, of a white or yellowish-white colour, but they are arranged in dense globular heads which are quite showy; their heads are not unlike a large button in form, hence the common name, Button Bush. Its period of blooming is July and August. This is a very beautiful and interesting shrub and well worthy of a place in every collection; it has been cultivated to a limited extent in England for the past forty years, but is not much known in this country outside its native haunts.

6. *Ceanothus Americanus—New Jersey Tea.*

This shrub derives its common name from the fact that its leaves were used as tea during the American Revolution. It is low-growing, seldom exceeding two feet in height, but is very compact and is covered with its pretty white flowers in clusters during the month of July. It affects dry sandy situations, where it seems to thrive better than it does in heavier soil. The leaves are ovate, serrate, and downy beneath, the flowers in little umbel-like clusters, which are crowded in dense panicles at the summit of the flower branches.

7. *Vaccinum Corymbosum—Common or Swamp Blueberry.*

This is a tall and handsome deciduous shrub, growing from five to ten feet in height, and is common almost everywhere in swamps and low thickets. Its leaves are oval or oblong, from one and a half to two inches in length. The flowers which expand in May and June are very pretty, but small; they are bell-shaped, of a white or reddish white colour, growing in clusters or short racemes. This bush yields the common blueberry or blue huckleberry of the latter part of the season. It was introduced into England, and cultivated for ornament as early as 1765, where it is still regarded as a handsome shrub, of easy culture in sandy peat soils.

8. *Ilex Verticillata. Black Alder or Winterberry.*

A deciduous shrub common in swampy places, where it attains a height of from six to eight feet The leaves are oval, pointed, finely toothed, and downy underneath; the flowers small, white, and arranged in clusters about the base of the leaves. The flowers are succeeded by very bright red berries, which are produced in profusion, giving the bush, a very handsome appearance in the autumn, especially brilliant after the fall of the leaves. Introduced into Europe in 1736, where it is still cultivated.

There is not much space left for flowering trees, there are two, however, which I should not like to omit.

Liriodéndron Tulipifera. The Tulip Tree.

A large and most beautiful tree, handsome in form, and when mature, attaining a height sometimes of over one hundred feet, with a diameter of eight or nine feet. The leaves are very oddly shaped, being truncate at the top, four lobed, and resembling a saddle in form. As its roots, are furnished with but few fibres it is more successfully transplanted while young, when it should be placed in the situation it is intended to occupy. The tree does not usually flower until it has attained a height of twenty feet or

more. The flowers are large, terminal, and solitary, of a greenish-yellow colour, with orange markings, they have an agreeable odour, and surrounded by the luxuriant foliage, produce a fine effect. Although not a common tree with us, yet it is found native in many parts of western Ontario, and in cultivation, when once established, grows rapidly, enduring our climate well. It was introduced into Europe, two hundred years ago, where it is very highly esteemed.

Prunus Serotina. Wild Black Cherry.

The luxuriant foliage of this tree, as well as its beautiful form, makes it also very desirable. The leaves are glossy, oblong or lanceolate-oblong, finely toothed and pointed, and of a rich green colour. The flowers are white and fragrant, borne on racemes, which terminate the leafy branches, and therefore appear after the leaves, late in the spring. The ripe fruit is purplish black and slightly bitter. This tree will deserve a place in every collection; was early introduced into Europe where it is much cultivated.

THE BEST TWELVE VARIETIES OF PEAR FOR CULTIVATION IN ONTARIO.

Read at the Winter Meeting, by Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton.

For me to introduce to the assembled fruit growers of Ontario, the best twelve varieties of pears for cultivation, is like returning to the enjoyment of old associations, and to the exquisite delights of old horticultural pursuits. A veteran coachman likes to hear the crack of the whip, and an old teacher loves to see the successful career of his pupil, so do I take kindly to recount to you my efforts, failures, and successes in pear-growing. My first, and my present, impressions of the best pears, are widely apart. On my first entry upon pear culture, the beau ideal of all pears, was the Seckel. Like Mr. Arnold, I have lived to change my mind, and like him, I claim the privilege of changing my mind, or rather my experience. Undoubtedly the Seckel stands preeminent in flavour, but flavour is not the only good characteristic of a good pear. Adaptation, hardihood, general favour, are important characteristics, and not to be overlooked in the cultivation of a dozen varieties. I may be considered a Vandal when, with an unsparing knife, I excise the Seckel from the dozen varieties. Some one will say, but does not your very comparison, the very eminence, which you give to the Seckel, prove its unquestioned superiority. Perhaps it does, but I infinitely prefer the Bartlett to the Seckel. The late Mr. George Barnes, was once questioned in our winter meetings, if he had twenty acres to plant in pears, how many varieties he would plant, and he answered, One. Being pressed to name another variety, he replied, I would name the Bartlett. Its quality is of the best, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavour, peculiar to itself. The tree grows well, and is an abundant grower. No variety will reward thinning out more than the Bartlett for it is a prolific bearer. It carries the palm for popularity too; nineteen, out of every twenty, would prefer to purchase the Bartlett before any other variety. In regard to blight, my experience goes to show, that, while it is not blight proof, it is almost as little liable to blight as any other pear tree, One peculiarity of the tree is, when it does blight, you can often cut off the blighted limb, and no variety of pear tree is more apt to send out from the excision stronger or better shoots. In fact, sometimes there is a profusion of such shoots. For every reason, therefore, we can think of, we class the Bartlett first in our Twelve varieties for Canadian cultivation. The varieties described are placed in the order of estimation. Next in order is the

Beurre D'Anjou,

This pear is the favourite of the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, the venerable President of the American Pomological Society. It is the "Ne plus Meuri's" of the French, and is a pear of the highest excellence. I notice in the catalogue last issued by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, its value is emphasised by a brief sentence in *italics*, "One of the most valuable pears in the Catalogue." This variety reminds me much of the ex-

cellence of the Rhode Island Greening, and holds much the same place among pears as that apple does among its kind. We were always singularly successful in the cultivation of this pear. It delights in a limestone soil, and succeeds admirably in stiff clay. No tree of this variety has ever blighted with me. I don't think I had ever occasion to cut off a blighted limb from any of my trees of this sort. One marked characteristic is, that it never overbears, the fruit is spread evenly over the tree, and if thinned a little, the size of the fruit becomes enormous. This quality, along with its long-keeping, marks it out as a pear of first excellence. Properly handled it will keep to midwinter, and prove delicious when several of the winter varieties are past. Its size is also in its favour. Some Burre D' Anjou which I have seen grown at Lockport were very large. When known it becomes highly esteemed, and will amply repay careful cultivation.

Beurre Superfin.

This variety is scarcely inferior to the Beurre D'Anjou. In the estimation of some, superior to it. It certainly is a most luscious pear. The tree is apt to blight. It does not overbear. In this respect it may well be classed with the Beurre D'Anjou. A striking peculiarity in its bearing, is, that one can gather three or four different, or distinct fruits off the same tree, and not unfrequently off the same branch—all unlike, as they can well be, to the normal shape of the pear. One is entirely russetted from stem to cup, and another wholly free from the appearance of russet. In shape, too, they vary. The peculiar insertion of the stem is a guide to a knowledge of this fruit. Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, was the first to point out to me the superior excellence of this fruit. In any collection, however small, it ought to form an important part.

The next variety is one of rare excellence, and univerally a favourite. We mean

The Beurre Bosc.

No pear is more easily recognized. Its peary shape has always commended this variety to me. The fruit grows in strings along the boughs, and there are few finer sights than a tree thickly laden with this most delicious fruit. It is a large and russety pear ; very distinct, or kenspeckle with a long neck, highly flavoured and melting. We have heard it affirmed that in the Hamilton district it is tender. Our experience does not lead us to this conclusion. We have never seen the least tenderness about the tree. Were the truth to be told, we would say that the fruit is apt to mark in the carriage. The skin is thin and fine, the flesh soft and melting, and requires the greatest care in the handling. I have some considerable difficulty to locate or place my next variety. Three or four cry out loudly for the fifth place. To be candid, I have a little misgiving. I venture, however, to mention,

Beurre Clairgeau.

This is one of our very best market varieties. I once heard the Archbishop of Bordeaux say in praise of a young man, that he had "un bon mien." The Clairgeau comes under this category. It looks well. Good looking people are always in repute, so with the Clairgeau. Its yellow and red attract the gaze of the passer by. Its huge size, and pyriform contour, incline the purchaser to invest. This fruit has many excellent properties, and not the least is that it keeps long after being gathered. The flesh, when ripe, is yellow, and nearly melting. Messrs Ellwanger & Barry say of it, "a magnificent market fruit; one of the finest acquisitions." I need not say to you, gentlemen, who are here present, that this fruit commands a long price in the New York market, and that the estimate in which this fruit is held is steadily on the increase. It may be well, however, to make this announcement for the sake of those who are about to invest in pear trees. Few will come up to expectation more than this variety.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.

Much has been said and written about the excellence of this pear. It is difficult to overestimate its value. It covers, perhaps, a greater area, than any other variety of pear.

Almost all soils agree with it. This fruit is better known, and more widely diffused than any other pear. In the Channel Islands it grows to an immense size. Paris is the great market for this fruit. We are persuaded that there are two varieties of this pear cultivated in Canada. I am conversant with two trees in the neighbourhood of Niagara, which produce enormously large fruit, having much the appearance of the Channel Island Louise Bonnes. Both fruits have the same characteristics, yellow, with dark red cheeks; melting, buttery, and rich. It is said to do best on the quince. I have seen it very fine on pear stock. A standard Louise Bonne de Jersey loaded with fruit is a rare sight indeed. It would cure one of atheism methinks. What better provision could there be in nature, for the delectation and refreshing of our frail humanity than that afforded by the delightful acidity of this melting fruit?

I am half-way through my list, and seem as if I were only entering on this loved and wide theme. It is odd, is it not, that the next pear to be described, is as near perfection as may be, and rejoices in the perfect place, *the seventh.*

Belle Lucrative.

To some tastes, this is the pear of pears. The French give it the appropriate name of *Fondante D'Automne*, "Autumn's Fountain." Singularly appropriate. There is no grit in this variety—all juice, melting, and of honied sweetness. It bears profusely, and requires thinning. The first time I tasted this pear was in Mr. W. H. Mills' garden. The remembrance is delightful at this moment. I remember how it fired me up to secure a few more varieties with such characteristics, and incited me to pear culture. Taking it all in all, the Belle Lucrative is hard to beat. To my taste, it is a little on the sweet side. I prefer a Louise, or a Beurre Superfin. I can eat more of them, though they are all *more-ish.* A limestone soil is that in which this variety delights. It never disappoints its cultivator. With me, I have had it blight quite a deal, and, unlike the Bartlett, when once it is touched you can scarcely recover it. No variety with which I am acquainted will better reward thinning out than this. The fruit then becomes very large and fine. This variety should have a place in all collections. In competition, it always marks A 1.

I now turn to the

Flemish Beauty.

Almost all that has been said of all the foregoing varieties is true of this sort. The Flemish Beauty is a first-class fruit in every respect. It, too, is well named—tree and fruit are alike beautiful. I have sometimes thought that the Flemish Beauty should be constituted the standard of perfection among pears. I think so yet, only I have seven equally good pears on the list before it. In fact it is a difficult matter for me to say which I like best. I like them all. In shape it is a perfect, large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, but largely subject to the blight. I could tell of my experience watching and caring for the tree for twelve or fourteen years, and then in a season the whole, tree and fruit, gone forever. It makes one feel bad, and inclines one to give up pear growing. This variety, like the Louise Bonne, is spread over a very wide area. It flourishes at Ottawa, and Mr. Roy grows superb specimens beyond Owen Sound. Somewhat after the fashion of other fair creatures, which shall be nameless, this fruit is often better looking than it really is, as it has a tendency to degenerate about the region of the heart, while not exactly like the apples of Sodom, the expression is often used with regard to it, "As rotten as the heart of a Flemish Beauty pear." They, like all pears, must be gathered a fortnight before they are ripe, and carefully watched during the whole of the ripening process. This sort verifies the Roman adage, "Our sweet flowers soon fade."

White Doyenne.

An old but unusually well-known pear, of the highest excellence. It, and its congener the Gray Doyenne, succeed well in almost every district of Ontario. I have seen it in some years spot and crack badly. Once only in my garden in Hamilton did it crack. To my liking it is a magnificent pear. Perfectly buttery, of delicate flavour, there are few

pears to compare to it. I never thinned the White Doyenne, though I have seen when it would have been much the better of thinning. A beautiful consumptive blush gives this variety a rare attraction. The leaf marking, too, renders it a beautiful pear for dessert. As a market variety it has few equals. The tree is a good cropper, and the fruit has a ready sale. However small the collection, we are persuaded that no amateur should be without this variety.

We come now to the

Sheldon.

In our discussion, I am prepared to hear the Sheldon advanced to a higher place. For size, beauty and flavour, it is hard to beat. Its grittiness is almost in its favour. Its coarse flesh has a wonderful relish, and almost all the better for its coarseness. We have grown this variety for many years. It never loses in one's estimation. The longer it is cultivated, the better it is liked. An American pear, it finds its way wherever known. It needs no puff or introduction. It speaks for itself. Russeted pears, somehow, are taking to the eye. Almost all the russeted pears are of first quality. Let Beurre Bosc, Gray Doyenne, Beurre Hardy, Oswego Beurre, testify to the truthfulness of this assertion. Sheldon is highly esteemed in Britain, where it has become quite acclimatized. As a market variety it deservedly stands high. A great drawback to its value is that it is very subject to blight. Indeed, after the trees are fully grown, say from eighteen to twenty-five years old, the blight is almost sure to strike them. When the fruit of the husbandman is just about to be expected, the dire evil puts in appearance and robs the cultivator of his expected reward. Continuous planting is the only remedy that I know of to secure a supply of this luscious fruit. This list exhausts the Autumn varieties of pears best for cultivation in Ontario. We were greatly tempted to enlarge on some other varieties, but your time and patience would not permit, with a perfect remembrance of a savage remark once or twice made by our esteemed secretary, I continue my notice of a few winter varieties. He once declared in this room, that he did not know a winter variety worth eating, or so good as a turnip.

In the forefront I place the

Lawrence.

Of all winter pears to me this is the best. Whether this arises from its association with Christmas and New Year's Day dinners, I know not, but the fruit stands higher in my estimation. Add to this, that I never had a Lawrence tree blight, that it is an abundant bearer, fruit of fine shape, pleasant flavour, and easily ripened for a winter variety, and there is abundant reason to praise it. The secretary's sweeping conclusions in regard to winter pears has no place here. It is not an early bearer, does well on its own stock, and the fruit is all the better, if the stock is a rampant grower. There is money in the Lawrence. It will amply reward the cultivator. Its season of ripening is about the beginning to the middle of January. A noble pear it is, when fully ripened.

The Winter Nelis.

The Winter Nelis is second only to the Lawrence as a winter pear. It is a universal favourite. Perhaps, next to the Vicar, it is the best known of winter pears. For early winter it cannot be beat. Of late years we have thought that it approached a late autumn rather than a winter variety. With me it has been ripening prematurely. I remember the time when I kept it to a late Easter, and even then it required warmth to mature it. The drawbacks to the Winter Nelis, are that now and again the fruit becomes knarled with large gritty knots. Highly treated with wood ashes, the fruit is fair, and free from knots. The Winter Nelis delights in wood ashes. When leached ashes are used, the tree will bear the application of almost any quantity. The tree itself is a slim sparse grower, very fruitful, and constant in its bearing. I never knew the fruit the worse for carriage, if in any way carefully handled. It bears transport well, and is a valuable fruit. It needs little or no extra care in ripening it I may add, that the tree is perfectly hardy, and I never knew it blight. Last, not least, is the

Josephine de Malines.

This pear is gradually coming into notice. It is a medium-sized roundish pear, externally of a pale straw colour. The flesh is rose coloured, melting and delicately perfumed. It has the pecularity of growing its fruit in clusters, very often three and as high as five together. It is one of the most delicious of long-keeping table pears. Our secretary's sweeping assertion has no place here either. It does not fit. I would like to present him with a finely ripened Josephine de Malines in April or May. It would do us all good to hear him retract, which he is honest enough to do, when he's convinced.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that you have my best knowledge on the twelve best varieties of pears for cultivation in Ontario. They are all good, and, with the addition of two or three early summer varieties, and one or two more winter varieties, would afford a family a nice variety from July to May. It will afford me much satisfaction to listen to the remarks and criticisims of the members present, and to give verbal explanations of the reasons for my preferences.

I would respectfully submit the following twelve varieties in their order of merit viz.: Bartlett, Beurre D'Anjou, Beurre Superfin, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Sheldon, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, and Josephine de Malines.

THE FRUIT CROP OF JAMES C. TOLL.

Ouvry, Nov. 1879.

In reply to your quotations about my fruit crop of the present year, I would state that the first fruit of the season (Strawberries,) is one of which I cultivate but little more than enough for home use. The Wilson's Albany is the only kind I grow. I plant in rows 3½ feet apart, plants 14 inches in the row, cultivate clean, and let the runners go, mulch when the ground is frozen hard in the winter, and remove mulch off the crown in spring.

Cherries.

The only kind of cherries I grow are the common red, set in the fence corners. They need no cultivation, and pay poorly, but are the most profitable and best for table use; other kinds are poor bearers and short lived.

Plums.

I think there if no man in the county of Kent who has taken as much interest in growing plums as myself, (and let me here state that a careless or lazy man cannot grow fruit profitably;) I got my directions from a small book written by Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor. I set the trees fourteen feet apart each way, build a high picket fence around one hundred trees; then build a henhouse so that when the hens came out of the house they would be in the yard among the trees. I also kept the hogs in the same yard, and when the fruit was about the size of peas, I jarred the trees catching the curculios on white sheets, and killing them. I find the curculio more plentiful in soft warm weather, at which time the trees need close attention. The jarring process should be continued about three weeks or more two or three times a day.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Bradshaw—Lombard—Imperial Gage—Pond's seedling—Columbia, and several others.

Peaches.

About ten years ago I bought one hundred peach trees, from Delaware, U. S., but I have found that many of them are very poor bearers. I do not know the names of many of them. The Hales Early is bound to disappoint the fruit grower, as they blossom well, set well with fruit, but by the time the fruit is ripe, it is often two-thirds rotten.

The curculio works on the better varieties of peaches the same as it does on the plums. I attended the Michigan State Fair, at Detroit this fall, and there I saw many fine peaches. Among them there was a beautiful peach called the Barnard. I think it the best coloured orange peach I have yet seen, and if I were going to plant I would give it a trial, as it is said to be a good bearer, good size and good colour. I find that nice orange peaches will bring much the best price. The Early Crawford is called the best peach we have, but with us it is a very shy bearer and often rots badly. I set my trees ten feet apart each way, but if I were going to plant again, I would give them sixteen or twenty feet each as it would give the trees a chance to spread and get the light of the sun.

It has been the custom here to market peaches in three peck boxes, but I think clean new baskets are much better. What fruit growers want is a cheap basket that they can afford to give away with the fruit; they should be made to hold eight and sixteeen quarts.

Grapes.

After trying several kinds, I have settled on the Concord; it is good enough for me until there is something better, and when well attended yields well. I set my vines ten feet apart each way, set posts ten feet apart and five feet high. I trellis with No. 128, galvanized wire, put top wire four feet six inches high and the other two feet lower. I have only two wires to a row. About the first of June I turn the earth from the vines with a one-horse plough going about three or four inches deep (not deeper); then with a spade or hoe turn down the earth between the vines, and when the weeds start, put on the harrow and keep them down till the new growth gets about two or three feet long. I then take the plough and turn the earth back to the vines, and when the grass and weeds start keep down with the harrow, and when the grapes are fit to pick, no weeds should be seen. Very few persons understand pruning grape vines; it needs practice and patience, people often leave too much wood, experience teaches that close pruning is best, cutting out the old wood and leaving the new canes. I prune mostly in March or April, though I have pruned in the fall.

Soil.

My soil is a gravelly loam lying along the banks of Lake Erie, in the county of Kent, and is said to be one of Canada's best fruit-growing sections. I notice that my grapes are larger and the bunches more compact than many others I see in the market, owing, I think, to better cultivation. They have always been commended wherever shown.

Manure.

Barn-yard manure is said to be too strong for grapes; I have never used any manure but ashes, which I applied last spring for the first time, and my crop has been the largest I have ever grown. I do not attribute it to the ashes, as others in this neighbourhood have grown larger crops this year than before. The rot scarcely ever injures my grapes, but this season's crop has been slightly affected, many grapes having black spots on them which when ripe do not show.

Mildew sometimes makes its appearance, caused I think by the newly plowed ground. The rain and the heat when there is no wind makes the steam arising from the ground to settle on the thickest vines and fruit and causes the mildew. Where the vines are thin and open mildew never makes its appearance. Sulphur has been recommended, but I have never tried it.

Apples.

I think Mr. Douglas says that apples are the only fruit that a farmer can grow without neglecting his other work, or in other words, apples do not need that close attention that other fruit does.

Varieties.

The apples grown in this vicinity are principally winter varieties, and I think if the people were confined to one variety the Rhode Island Greening would be the choice.

The Northern Spy is a first class apple, but needs good soil and cultivation to get good fruit. It is an apple which is a long time coming into bearing. The Roxburgh Russet, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy are our principal varieties.

The crop this year has been very good, and the prices have ranged from $1.25 to $2.00, including barrel.

Apples are shipped from here to Montreal, Chicago, Omaha, Manitoba and Toronto

PEACHES.

By B. Gott, Arkona.

Now, in the pleasant lull after the pressure and hurry of the fruit season, it may be well to look back and review the work of the season, as relates especially to particular fruit. For the present we would like more closely to inspect the peaches, as they stand out in bold and prominent outlines as the fruit for the masses. This choice fruit is gaining fast its hold on the popular fancy and taste, as we have no fruit that will equally fill the bill or supply its place on the catalogue. We may safely say, even without the proper statistics to warrant us in doing so, that there has been more peaches grown and disposed of this season than in any previous year in the history of the country. The distinguishing characters of the fruit, the times of its maturity, and the various and desirable uses to which it may be put, all point to the peach as the fruit of the season, and most decidedly as the fruit for the people. The most favourable conditions for the easy and cheap production of this fruit exist on this continent, and even in this country, in the best possible proportions and in a marked and profitable degree. It is quite possible to have peaches produced immediately about our homes to the extent of thousands and even millions of bushels annually. In some favourable regions and localities it is now cultivated and grown on a very large scale to supply the great markets of the country, and even whole States are renowned for their superior peaches. For the Toronto and Hamilton markets thousands of bushels of delicious peaches are grown in what is called the Grimsby country, a low, level, flat belt, bordering the lake, and just below the mountain. It extends the whole distance from Hamilton to the Niagara River on the frontier. Another fertile peach region is that known as the Chatham country, a region bordering the river on both sides, and extending from that point across the country, southward, to Lake Erie. These Chatham peaches find their way into the country as far as London, where this season we saw them side by side with the Grimsby peaches, in greatest excellence and abundance. These fruits in this market were as large, beautiful, and as perfectly matured as ever we saw, and were not unworthy to be placed on any market in the world. Again, another excellent peach region is located on and near the River Aux Sauble, near the village of Arkona in the County of Lambton. Here some excellent fruit is being largely produced, and is yet bound to make its mark on the markets of this country.

THE PEACH CROP

this year has been unusually large, and we believe this condition of things has been quite general. For a few days we suffered a glut in our markets, caused not so much by our home crop as by the introduction of large quantities of American peaches being thrown upon us, notwithstanding our heavy protective duty. This caused a surfeit at those points, and prices fell very low, affecting more or less the markets of the whole country. This unhappy circumstance—the general stagnation of business, the lamentable scarcity of money, &c.—made it more difficult than usual to market our peaches satisfactorily. The buyer had all the advantage. Notwithstanding all difficulties, however, the returns for the crop are in general far better than could be expected. As to the

VARIETIES,

the popular favourites are still about the same. The present rage among growers is for early peaches, but the margin of profits lies rather in the direction of later sorts. Crawford's Early and Late still hold their own as popular fruits, without the slightest abatement of favour. Amsden's June is said to be good and very early, followed closely by Early Louisa and Early Rivers, two well known English peaches of great merit. These are immediately followed by Hale's Early, a really fine peach, early and of good quality. This peach seems to be doing much better lately than it did a short time ago, as it then possessed the bad fault of being very liable to rot; however, this may have been merely climatic.

SEEDLING PEACHES

are produced very rapidly and in great numbers, and some of them are possessed of very good qualities, rendering them exceedingly profitable growing. Some very superb seedlings of peaches were shewn at the Western Fair in London this season. Mr. Jas. Macklin, of Strathroy, showed a seedling peach at the West Middlesex Fall Show that was really very fine and attracted much attention as a late peach, it being in season about Oct. 15th. Mr. George Ott, of Arkona, is propagating and growing very largely a handsome yellow-fleshed seedling peach, that comes true from seed from generation to generation. It is a medium sized, round, handsome looking fruit, has a beautiful red cheek and a solid, deep, yellow flesh, and parts readily from the stone; in season about Sept. 20th. On account of its internal value and continued solidity of flesh, it will be a valuable acquisition, and admirably suited for market purposes and distant shipment. Many other

NEW VARIETIES

are zealously trumpeted loudly over the length and breadth of the land as possessing new and most valuable qualities, and possibly some of them do Among the two hundred and fifty varieties of peaches now collected and catalogued by our nurserymen and fruit writers, it will be found very difficult to produce a new one possessing qualities differing from any of them. We would not, however, disparage legitimate and real progress in any department of industry, much less in this. We say, let us have all the valuable qualities in a fruit itis possible to attain, but let us be cautious in running after novelties to our ultimate loss. Among the most successful originators of new peaches are H. M. Engle & Son, Marrietta, Pa., who have tested and named Downing, Saunders and Wilder, which are gaining quite a reputation among growers of this fruit. But as we have before observed, the rage is for

VERY EARLY PEACHES.

These have been multiplied amazingly, the very earliest being supplanted until Mr. Rivers' Early Louisa is comparatively nowhere. Some of the most prominent of these very early peaches are those offered by Ellwanger & Barry, the great Rochester nurserymen. These are Brigg's Red May, Conkling, Mountain Rose, Wilder and Waterloo, the last said to be "one of the largest and finest of the very early peaches." We have a promising very early peach in this country, called High's Early Canada, and sent out by A. Moyer & Co. of Jordan Station, that is attracting some attention. Mr. Rivers, the great English nurseryman, of Sawbridgeworth, has lately added Early Silver to his before renowned list of excellent early peaches. This has been fruited in this country, and is said to be one of the best of the list. At a late meeting of the

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

at Rochester, N.Y., in Sept. last, many of those very early peaches were named and described by that large body of excellent fruit men, and much valuable discussion was had upon them. The very early peaches may be profitable, and no doubt are so, to the shrewd

Americans in their central, select markets, but they are not so much so to us. Our people are more chary and never readily spend their money before they have well considered what they are getting, and whether it would not be better to wait a while. We notice, too, that even the Americans are taking the alarm on the subject, and are now beginning to direct their attention to *excellence* rather than to so much *earliness*. This is a pleasant subject, its features are exceedingly encouraging, and it well deserves the attention and ability of the best men of our times.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ABBOTSFORD, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This Association held its Annual Exhibition on the 24th of Sept.

As to apples there were shown, inclusive of crab hybrids, 429 plates which was about equal to that of the past two years. These, however, included a large assortment from many different parts of the Province, also from the United States, making a grand total of over 100 varieties; a rare opportunity for the student in apple culture,—an opportunity, too, not neglected, for at a meeting held not long after, the promising among the newer varieties were examined, their strong and weak points weighed, and their propagation discussed. Of those which had never before appeared on exhibition in the Province, we would mention Scribner's Spitzenburg from Plattsburg, N.Y.,—an apple with much of the high flavour, texture and apparent keeping qualities of the true Esopus Spitzenburg, but borne upon a hardier tree.

OF THE NEWER APPLES,

first in promise of general usefulness stands the Wealthy, a Minnesota seedling of Fameuse form, size and season, and somewhat of Fameuse quality, but borne upon a tree whose hardiness almost equals Duchess, and therefore enabling a choice early winter fruit to be grown where hitherto we would deem it safe to plant but Crabs and Duchess. Next, new we may say even to Montreal, is that delicious little dessert apple the Fameuse Sucre, though its probable place of birth was on the Coteau St. Pierre. It is quite hardy, in nursery. Its bearing in orchard has been watched for the last three years at Hon. E. Prudhomme's, and it has shown itself to be a good, though not a profuse bearer. Its quality has been highly praised by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport in the American agricultural press.

Decarie, probably a native of the same Coteau, combines many points of merit. It is a fall fruit of which we have so many, yet its heavy bearing, its by no means poor quality, its invariable deep colour, with that bluish bloom, more suggestive of a Ponds Seedling plum than an apple, will go to show that this fruit must become a favourite, and one that must rank among the profitable, even if not among the favoured "five."

Winter St. Lawrence (so called), long ago imported into Montreal under the wrong name of Manks Codlin, and long propagated as such by Mr. Wm. Lunn, has been long and favourably known in Montreal, though new to the south of it. Scions of it were some years ago sent by mistake for Alexander to Abbotsford, and trees of it sold as such and planted into orchard. The mistake is one now not on the whole regretted by those whose trees have attained bearing age. The fruit is of good even size, attractive colour and good quality, ships well, and keeps till mid-winter, and the hardiness of the trees augurs well for a life of length and usefulness.

Canada Baldwin, though by no means new there, is yet a stranger to many parts where it might prove useful. No bright red, fine qualitied, good sized, long keeper, can anything like approach it in general satisfactoriness on the heavyish soils of North Shefford. Though the early rising of its sap on the warm quick soil of Abbotsford, tending to sunscald and to premature decay is that which prevents their being loud in their praises in its behalf. They cheerfully commend it for such soils as suit it.

OF THE NEWER CRABS.

Hesper Blush and General Grant, both of Minnesota, the society intends to exhibit hereafter merely to show their worthlessness, and to prevent their propagation. Of the non-astringent edible crabs they speak well of Orange (of Minnesota). Its thin skin, its sprightliness of flavour and freedom from anything like astringency, fits it for a small dessert fruit. They like it but are not mad in its praises. Golden sweet, (of Wisconsin) is a very nice, thin skinned little crab that keeps till December. The tree is a model of hardiness, but now and then, not always, the fruit has a tinge of astringency. Meeder's Winter (of Minnesota) is a really fine flavoured little crab that keeps till Christmas. It has been loudly praised by Dr. Hoskins. Aiken's Striped Winter is a nice long keeping little crab, but we hardly see its use. Soulard is the most villainously astringent acrid compound ever named crab. In the West it was highly praised. It was said to cook like a quince, to be in fact the "Quince of the North." Oh how widely do human beings differ, even on the qualities of a crab.

OF OUT-DOOR GRAPES

there were fifty-two plates and thirty-three (!) different varieties, an assortment which has never before been anything like equalled in this province. Mr. John W. Bailey, of Plattsburg, carried off the first prize with a collection of 27 varieties, many of which had never been seen here before.

Of those entirely new to the Province of Quebec, Herbert (Roger's No. 44) and Essex (Roger's No. 41) attracted most attention. They are both purplish black grapes of the largest size for out-door growth, meaty, sweet and almost pulpless, and seemingly not any later in ripening than the Delaware. Barry (Roger's 43) is much of the same type but a little later and, therefore, of less value, and much like Roger's No. 19.

As to others more or less new :

Of Roger's large amber coloured Hybrids, Salem (Roger's No. 22), Wilder (Roger's No. 4) and Agawam (Roger's No. 15), named in apparent order of ripening, bear much general resemblance. They are large luscious grapes with a slight Muscat flavour, and very little later then Massasoit (Roger's No. 3) and Lindley (Roger's No. 9), which even this past wet season have proved so successful at Abbotsford.

Bailey No. 2. A seedling of Delaware and Adirondac, and suggestive of both, is sweet, pulpless, fine-flavoured and early. Eumelan, small, but sweet and pulpless; and last, but not least, that grape which for many years was bought near Rochester, N.Y., as Champion, and sold as such, and then later bought as Champion, but sold as Beaconsfield. It is essentially a pioneer grape. It was in flavour the poorest, with one exception, of the thirty-three varieties exhibited. It is, however, quite good enough to sell. The market does not demand quality, and it has the earliness, size and colour necessary for a commercial grape, and as such, and as a forerunner of finer fruits, it must prove of great service to our northern country.

Such was the collection gathered on the eve of the Exhibition, but next morning, alas, heavy drenching rain almost prevented the very office-bearers from being at their posts of duty. In fact, several who would have been among the chief prize-winners in fruits, in flowers, and in vegetables, and whose collections were packed and ready for shipment, were unable to attend, and reports now clearly show from localities from sixteen to twenty-five miles distant, and in one case from a village thirty miles distant, where large preparation of attendance had been made that, had weather permitted, the crowd gathered would have been very far in excess of the 2,000 assembled last year.

That such an interest should be manifested in the exhibit of a local society is a point that merits our closest attention. It shows a lively interest in horticulture that only needs to be organized to show its power for good. It points directly to a great, but as yet unsupplied want in this Province, that of a system of local horticultural societies, upon which we copy the following from the society's last report :

"Until 1877 no moneys were appropriated in this Province for purely horticultural purposes. The Montreal Horticultural Society up to that time was enabled to draw her

annual grant of $328 only as the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and by offering certain prizes for agricultural products.

"In 1877, however, Montreal Society became a Provincial Society, with a yearly grant of $1,000 for horticultural purposes only, the Government also providing for the publication of its reports; and the action of the Council of Agriculture, since then, shows its' earnest desire to advance horticulture in all possible localities.

"Let us see what has been done in this matter by our sister province, Ontario. In 1877 she had twenty-five local horticultural societies, beside the societies in the larger cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston, eighteen of which local societies received from their provincial treasury the sum of $1,750, besides certain municipal grants. There was paid in prizes in 1877 for fruits, $491; for flowers, $944; and for vegetables, $544; making a total of $1,979 paid in prizes by fifteen of these local societies for horticultural purposes, and the reason that there are not larger, and a still larger number of these horticultural societies is due to the fact that the Electoral Division and Township Agricultural Societies enter largely into the Horticultural field. These Agricultural Societies paid that year in prizes for fruits, $3,669; for flowers, 1,651; for garden vegetables (field root crops not included), $2,408, making a total of $7,728 spent by these Agricultural Societies upon the fruits of Horticulture. To this let us add $1,343 paid at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition for like purposes, and we have the sum of $9,071 expended by the Agricultural Societies, or the total sum of $11,094 paid by the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for Horticultural premiums.

"Let us see what has been done in our Province. First, the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Societies paid in 1877 for premiums for fruit, $114; flowers, $457; vegetables, $82; making a total of $653 expended for Horticultural purposes.

"Next as to *local* societies. Until the organization of the Missisquoi Horticultural Society, in April, 1879 we were alone, one of a system whose co-workers were as yet uncreated. Our Association paid in prizes in 1877 but $26 for our 132 entries, a mere crown of wild olive; 'It would have been gold had not Jupiter been so poor.' Yet with a prize list open to all, with exhibition free, and competition to non-members for the nominal sum of 50 cents, with large, but short-lived debts, this voluntary Association has drawn large and distant competition, and has gathered crowds of 2,000 persons, largely from distant counties, even with this paltry prize list, showing that it is not to ourselves only that we are a want supplied.

"Of Country Agricultural Societies, however, we have a complete organization. In 1874 we had eighty-one societies, with a membership then of 12,537, probably now much larger, subscribing over $25,316, and receiving from our Provincial Government about $38,775, or sixty-five per cent, of the amount received by the Electoral Division Societies in Ontario. But they do but to a very limited extent enter into the Horticultural field.

"In 1877 these county agricultural societies paid in prizes for fruits about $104; orchards, $116. In flowers, $106 is all we find noted. Of this, the No. 1 Agricultural Society of Huntingdon paid in floral premiums the sum of $95.45, an amount which reflects great credit upon the Society and also upon the long and valued services of its ex-President, Mr. Daniel Brims. As to vegetables, it is sometimes hard to define between the garden and field, let us say $544, gardens, $93, making a total of $966 paid by these county agricultural societies for horticultural premiums. To this we can add nothing from our Provincial Agricultural Society, for, in making out the prize list, it was forgotten that Flora and Pomona were among our tutelary deities. To the County Agricultural Society expenditure add that of the Horticultural Societies, and we have as the total amount paid in 1877 by the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Quebec the sum of $1,645 as compared with $11,094 in Ontario.

"Our Horticultural needs are—

"1. Hearty co-operation from the Country Agricultural Societies.

"2. Distinct and independent organization of Local Horticultural Societies, for localities whose needs cannot be reached by Agricultural co-operation."

One other horticultural need we must draw attention to.

We find upon the tables at Abbotsford fruit from the counties of Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Vaudreuil, Stanstead, as well as from Vermont and New York; and among that

grown at Abbotsford are new apples or crabs, natives of Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, N. Hampshire, Vermont, New York and (indirectly) Russia, introduced for the purpose of experimenting. Such work is not merely useful, it is necessary to fair progress. It, however, needs organization, and upon this we again quote from the Society's last report :—

"May we point to a yet further, because a pressing want? Our position in the "cold north" is a peculiar one, not favourable to horticulture. Our list of "tree fruits" is incomplete, and has many blanks. Whence are these blanks to be filled?

"(i)—From our seedling orchards, of which we have a large extent.

"(ii)—From our isothermic lines, both to the east and west, not excepting Russia.

"The Department of Agriculture at Washington (for our good, rather than their own, we should suppose), received about ten years ago, from St. Petersburg, scions of several hundred varieties of apples, though not all natives of Russia. Many of these are now being tested by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., who will faithfully report upon their merits as they fruit.

"A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wis., a few years ago received from the United States Consul at Moscow, 150 varieties of Russian apples, and we believe, some Russian pears. Ellwanger & Barry have imported largely, we know not how many; at any rate, 31 kinds. The Iowa State Experimental Station, under Prof. Budd, at Ames, received not long ago 200 varieties of Apples from Russia, and were expecting 200 more.

"Now shall we profit by all this costly importation from the home of the Duchess, the Astrachan, and the Alexander, or shall we not? Let us decide. Let us clearly see our course. If our decision be in the negative, let us at least know the cost of our inaction. If otherwise, let us with least cost accomplish the greatest and speediest results.

"This importation from *our* isothermics is of far more relative value to us than to the United States. In fair play we should claim the right of paying our friends in the States half the cost of all this work, so directly is it to *our* advantage.

"There is a way, however, in which we can make a partial repayment—a northern testing ground. Such would be of use to their North as well as to ourselves.

"In Ontario, no such work has been done, because less necessary. The similarity of her climate to the adjoining States, whereby they all become unconscious workers in a common cause, the describing of new fruits in the monthly and in the yearly reports of her Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, and the distribution of certain trees and plants to her widely scattered members, as well as the healthy state of her nursery trade and the general leaven of experimenting that pervades her people, all go to make this, our great need, to her, but a minor want.

"This testing of new fruit trees, new timber and ornamental trees is to us a necessity to fair progress, on account of our peculiar position in the North. "It is a great work left undone," but a work not great in cost. The cost is but an investment in our own welfare. It is, however, a work that needs organization, organization having a controlling centre, and that centre a landowner. We need an experimental station."

With a system of Local Horticultural Societies, and with an organized system of experimenting, horticulture and fruit growing would gradually assume the commercial and æsthetic importance which it has in our sister States and Provinces.

REPORT ON TREES RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

Dear Sir,—I send you an account of trees, &c., received by me from the F. G. Association since I became a member.

1872,—McLaughlin Plum, fruited 1875 a splendid dessert plum.
Othello grape, " " having transplanted it 2 years ago, I cannot say anything about it as yet.

1873,—Grimes' Golden Pippin died, only some 5 lived out of some 20 or 30 received here.
Clapp's Favourite Pear, fruited 1879, a splendid fall pear.

1874,—Dowing Gooseberry, fruited, 1877.
Salem Grape, " " a very good grape.

1875,—Swayzie P. Grise Apple, grew well, this and last year, not fruited yet.
Flemish Beauty Pear, fruited 1879, a very good pear, and does well here. At our Horticultural Show here, a Mr. Harris exhibited some $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference.

1876,—Glass' Seedling plum doing well.

1877,—Diadem Raspberry died.
Strawberry plants did well, had a patch some 12 x 40, covered this summer, a good bearer. Berries in shape from round to flat, I have dug them all up, and planted the New Dominion, which is a very large berry, and perfect in form, had berries $4\frac{7}{8}$ in circumference.

1878,—Burnet grape doing well, expect it to fruit next year.

1879,—Arnolds' Ontario Apple, showed no bud till some 10 weeks ago, when after cutting both head and part of the stem, some buds were forced out, which are now growing.

You will see by this that I have had very good luck with what I got, having only lost two of the whole.

Yours &c.
Ebenezer Day.

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE ON FRUIT EXHIBITED AT PETERBORO'.

J. C. Dempsey, of Albury exhibits 6 varieties of Black Cap Raspberries, in good condition, viz:—Mammoth Cluster, Ontario, Seneca, Doolittle, American, and Davison's Thornless. The Ontario is a very fine berry, fully as large as the M. Cluster and a few days earlier.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, shows 12 varieties raspberries, red, yellow and black, one of them a seedling named "Niagara," which Mr. Smith claims will be valuable on account of its lateness, the colour dark red, and of large size; also two of Saunders' Hybrid Seedlings, Nos 69. and 63, and Arnold's Diadem, showing a very curious sport in producing red and yellow berries from the same root; The Highland Hardy Amazon, a free-bearing sort, of good size, and the Ganargua.

Luke Bishop, St Thomas, shows a seedling Goosberry, very similiar to the Warrington Red, for which he claims that it is almost totally exempt from mildew, and a good bearer.

Also some preserved strawberries, marked Bishop's Seedling, No 2. It is not possible to judge of the qualities of this variety by the sample shown. Mrs. Sheffield of Peterboro' shows a very handsome dish of Gooseberries, large and free from mildew; the variety not named.

Mr. Wallis, of Peterboro' exhibits Goosberries, Currants, red, white and black, Cherries and Raspberries, a nice collection, not named.

Thos. Beall, of Lindsay, exhibits a fine dish of Whitesmith's Gooseberries, free from mildew and well grown.

P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, shows a branch of one of Saunders' Hybrids loaded with fruit. We would judge from this that the canes of this sort are very hardy. Mr. Bucke also shows four varieties of Currants, and one of Gooseberries.

Capt. Wallace of Peterborough, shows a plate of very large and well grown Early Rose Potatoes.

Geo. Leslie, Jun.
John Croil.
P. C. Dempsey.
A. M. Smith.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUIT EXHIBITED AT THE WINTER MEETING IN HAMILTON.

L. Wolverton displayed four varieties, a very fine sample of Cranberry Pippin, King of Tompkins County, and a very fine sample of seedling. The last named was past its season, a little above the medium size, yellow, with a fine, bright blushed cheek, oblong, marked with a light raised streak descending from the calyx, somewhat similar to the mark on the Talman Sweet; said to be crisp and juicy, resembling the Snow Apple in season, from which tree it is probably a seedling. The committee suggest, from its beautiful clear appearance, that it be named "Princess Louise." This exhibitor also showed a handsome sample of the Westfield Seek-no-further.

Charles Arnold, Paris, showed several of his hybrid, Ontario. It more than bears out the former description as a fine-sized, juicy, crisp apple, suitable both for the table and cooking, and will no doubt prove one of the best for shipping to foreign markets. His other apples have been often described before. The Moyle bears much of the appearance of the Bourassau, but the flavour is strongly that of the Spitzenburg, of which it is a sprout. Mr. Arnold also shows a plate of the Lady Apple, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Swaar and Wagner.

Mr. William Roy exhibited a very fine plate of Baldwins, grown in Owen Sound, and are specimens which will compare favourably with any we have seen. Mr. Roy also exhibited two seedlings—one somewhat resembling Yellow Belle-Flower in form, very mild in flavour, but too far past its season to enable us to form a proper conception of its real value. The other gives promise of rating well, of fine pleasant flavour, bright, lively, heavy-blushed.

Mr. John Croil exhibited a Fameuse almost as highly coloured as the Black Detroit, and of very much the same shape, fully equal in keeping and in fineness of flavour to any we have seen. Mackintosh Red, of almost perfect form, smooth skin spotted to deep blush, but while the flavour is somewhat peculiar, we do not feel inclined to reccomend it better than to place it in the third-class. Also a Winter variety, said to be a graft, extra solid, sweet, rather lacking in juice, deep eye, splashed and flattish.

Wm. Brown exhibited a fine looking, but a poor, woody-flavoured apple, supposed to be the 20 oz. apple.

Mr. C. M. Honsberger exhibited a large, heavy, full-blushed, well formed apple, of mild flavour, fine grain, bearing many characteristics of the Fallwater.

Mr. Isaac W. Reid, of Ops, exhibited two highly coloured seedlings, but being so far past season we could not pass judgment as to character.

Mr. A. M. Smith exhibited as fine a plate of King of Tompkins County as any grower could desire to look upon. A plate each of R. I. Greenings and Fall Pippins were on the table, also a Green Seedling, crisp, juicy and pleasant. A plate of apples, light coloured, covered with russet, solid but not possessing much character. Another plate of russeting apples, with blushed cheek, was too far past its season to enable us to speak decidedly of the value.

Mr. Samuel Woodley exhibited a plate of grapes in an excellent state of preservation.

We made an examination of the specimens on the table, of Beauty and Ella; judging them as we find them, we cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE LUKE BISHOP'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, NO. 2.

Your Committee appointed to visit the grounds of Mr. Luke Bishop at St. Thomas and examine his new seedling strawberry, beg to submit the following report:—

Bishop's No. 2 seedling strawberry is of a large size, with form very similar to *Triomph de gand*, but scarcely so wedge-shaped. Flowers perfect, seeds rather large, imbedded somewhat deeper than in Wilson, with coarser indentations in the flesh. The flesh is soft with a hollow centre, sweet and high-flavoured; it ripens about a week later than Wilson.

The plants were vigorous, with leaves rather large and thick, which appear to stand the sun well; the length of the fruit stalk is about the same as that of Wilson.

This variety seems to be a very fair bearer, and may be very useful for amateur culture, but we think it is too soft in texture to serve a good purpose as a market fruit.

Mr. Bishop had a number of fine gooseberry bushes claimed to be a new seedling, heavily laden with rather large fruit, which in its then immature state, we could not form any opinion as to quality.

The blood-red peach on his grounds is a very attractive tree, and is fruiting for the first time.

Wm. Saunders,
E. West,
Robert Burnet.

REPORT ON LUKE BISHOP'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

Some fine seedling gooseberries were sent for report by Mr. Luke Bishop. These were raised from the seed of some English berries. They were of good size, larger than Smith's Improved, and if found impervious to mildew, will be of much value. Mr. Bishop uses salt in the cultivation of this berry and a very heavy mulch. He also sent a new seedling strawberry, which unfortunately were kept too long for a good trial. There was, however, a small jar of preserves which indicate a high and luscious flavour.

A committee was appointed to visit Mr. Bishop's grounds at St. Thomas, and their report will probably give full details.

AUTUMN MEETING.

Held at Walkerton, September 10th, 1879.

The attendance was but small, but a pretty lively discussion took place in reference to the cultivation of fruit trees.

Mr. Roy, of Owen Sound, in the absence of the President, took the chair. He regretted the absence of the Secretary, who missed the train. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to learn the capabilities of this district, as a fruit-growing section.

Rev. Mr. Shortt, expressed the opinion that the Red Astrachan and the Snow apple succeed very well. He has been here only some four years.

Mr. Couch regretted not having planted early apples when he first came here, as the opinion then prevailed that early apples would not succeed. Northern Spy does well. The Baldwin will not succeed. Astrachan and Early Harvest will do well. His early Strawberry is just beginning to bear, has splendid fruit. Tried American Golden, knows them to succeed well. Mr. Arnold advised the planting of early apples, as they bring the best prices; he always makes more from his early apples than from the late. They are the best for shipping.

Mr. Tolton planted out his first tree some thirteen years ago. His trees have succeeded very well. Has Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Keswick Codlin; has Russets and Rhode Island Greenings. No Baldwins. Not enough grown for exportation. Harvest apples sold readily from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

Mr. Mayor McLean did not raise many, has had trouble with worms. His trees were too much confined. Mr. Arnold says that the only remedy for the Codlin moth, is tying same paper or rag around the tree near the bottom. Mr. Couch expressed the opinion that the stinging of apples takes place after the blossoming.

Mr. Lamb said that in his opinion, the insect bores apples from the outside. He has found apples bored just a short way. Snow apples do very well. The Mann apple is the best winter apple. American Golden Russet bears well; good grower, likes it well.

His opinion is that winter fruit is best for this district. His trees are planted twenty-two feet by thirty-two feet apart.

Mr. Allan of Goderich was here at the Exhibition last fall. Saw some very good fruit, but thought that fruit cultivation received very little attention. He thought winter apples best for general use in this district. He thinks that fruit trees want cultivating as well as wheat or other field produce.

Mr. Doberer, Hanover, thinks early apples do well. For flavour, recommends Spitzenberg. Thinks trees want more cultivating. Farmers pay little attention to their trees. Finds his trees want manuring every three years. Thinks trees should be washed and pruned every year, grubs should be taken off every year.

Dr. Bell does not personally grow fruit, but has observed that trees look healthy and vigorous. The country is new. Red Astrachan, Snow apples, King of Tomkins County, few Spitzenberg, Russets, and Northern Spy do well. The county, in his opinion, is very suitable for the cultivation of fruit.

Mr. Faulds considered the county very suitable for fruit growing. Cherries do not succeed very well, pears do well. The Ben Davis apple does very well.

Mr. Clendenning spoke of the Codlin moth; thought it worked from the outside inwardly. Has been very successful in catching the moth by surrounding the trees with paper. Did three trees that way, and the apples were not nearly as bad as the others. Believes in manuring his trees; believes that spreading straw around trees kills June grass. Has had trouble with borers.

Mr. Couch asked for information about the Yellow Bell Flower, which he found to shed its fruit after it is set. Mr. Arnold thought very little of it. Mr. Roy said he succeeded best with the Yellow Belle Flower, by allowing it to droop on the ground.

Mr. Doberer thought that standard trees are generally preferred, but he thought low trees were the better. They are not so much liable to be shaken by the wind. The fruit can be better taken off.

Mr. Tolton has many varieties of pears but very few bearing, finds the standard the best trees, had no trouble with blight. His trees do well, thinks pears do well, has had trouble with the Codlin moth.

Mr. Clendenning has seen the pear slug; found ashes will remove them.

Mr. Couch found pears do well in this district. No blight. Plums do well, Green Gage, June Purple, Yellow Egg, found some to rot on trees, most on yellow plums. Thinks this a good plum country.

Mr. Clendenning has the Washington Plum, but found it to rot this year.

Dr. Bell, expressed his admiration of the magnificence of the plums in this district, saw some sixteen varieties fully matured in the garden of Dr. Douglass of Port Elgin. He expressed the idea that the Indian Peninsula will prove a valuable fruit district, especially so for apples and plums.

Mr. Tolton had black knot on one tree, but cut it off and destroyed it, and has not been troubled with it since.

Mr. Shortt saw some curculio in an orchard near Invermay.

Mr. Gowanlock, living five miles from Walkerton, has black knot this year, on his Blue plums. Mr. Arnold advised the cutting down of every Blue plum tree.

Mr. Doberer found black knot on Blue plum trees, and advised their destruction.

Mr. Tolton has grown out-door grapes, had them fruit, protects them with long straw manure in the winter. The Salem has not done well. The Burnet grape has grown well this year. The president advised cutting it down to two or three eyes. Mr. Couch has not much experience in grape growing. Has a Clinton which prospers very well. Saw trouble from the Thrip.

Dr. Bell said his Burnet grape grew very little last year, but did well this year. Advised the planting of the early kinds. Thinks the Champion will do well in this district, which is fully ripe now. The Concord should be planted, he thinks nothing later than this will ripen here.

Mr. Roy said that he laid down the vines under the snow, but did not cover them with anything.

Mr. Faulds thinks the introduction of the Isabella has done injury to grape growing, because it generally failed.

English Cherries cannot be profitably cultivated in this district.

Dr. Bell, on behalf of the fruit-growers in this district, presented the chairman with the following address:—

To the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—The Town Council, Horticultural Society, and inhabitants of Walkerton, extend to you a cordial welcome, at this your first visit to the County of Bruce.

Our County is so new, that we have as yet made little progress in the noble Art and Science of which your Association are the patrons; but we believe that it possesses very important natural adaptations for fruit cultivation. We trust that your meeting among us, may result in making the Association better acquainted with the natural capabilities of this section of the Province, and also in developing a deeper interest in fruit growing among ourselves.

We hope that your deliberations may be pleasant and profitable, and that we may soon again have the happiness of enjoying your presence among us.

On behalf of the parties above named.

M. Maclean, *Mayor.*

Walkerton, September 10th, 1879,

Mr. Roy thanked the meeting for the address.

A vote of thanks to the Warden for the use of the hall, was moved by Dr. Eby, seconded by Mr. Sproat.—Carried.

The meeting concluded by a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Roy.

MONTREAL APPLES.

AN EXHIBIT AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION THAT DIDN'T TAKE A PRIZE.

The exhibit, by the Montreal Horticultural Society, of forty varieties of apples, at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, was very much admired, and though not fortunate enough to secure one of the prizes offered, was "highly commended" for its excellence, by the judges. If the Association had known the basis on which the award was made the result might have been more favourable. The fruit chosen by the Society was selected on account of the excellence of the specimens. The award was, however, made by the judges by the standard of their commercial value. Owing to this fact the number of points given some of the varieties were not as high as might have been obtained had other named sorts been chosen. The judges were gentlemen from Ontario, and they performed a rather difficult and arduous task in a very thorough and painstaking manner, carefully examining every kind to see that it was properly named, and cutting into the fruit where it was at all doubtful. Any variety that was improperly named secured no points whatever, and in this way the Montreal collection lost points on four varieties. Some of the varieties shewn being known only locally also contributed to lessen the number of marks obtained by the Society for their exhibits. It is a matter of regret that some of the gentlemen from this Province who had been asked to act as judges in this class were not able to accept, as the information a grower of fruit in this section would have been able to give the Ontario judges would have been a material help, as none of them were very familiar with the apples grown in this Province. The Society is greatly indebted to President Burnet, Vice-President Roy, and other gentlemen of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, for the courtesy shewn them in having, by special resolution, allowed the Montreal Association to compete with only five apples of each kind, instead of six, as should have been shewn. Such friendly encouragement of the Society in their first efforts should

stimulate them to go on in their work, and judging by the position obtained by the first lot of fruit shewn, a still higher position might be obtained in the near future. One thing is sure, namely, that it is hopeless to attempt to compete successfully against the experienced fruit growers of Ontario, unless the greatest pains are taken in selecting the varieties sent, and the utmost care taken in having them properly named. Fruit growers here do not seem aware of how important a matter this is, and they have much to learn from their brethren in the sister province.

YELLOWS IN THE PEACH.

Below is the full text of the law of Michigan, entitled "A bill to prevent the spread of the yellows, a contagious disease among peach, nectarine and other trees, and to extirpate the same:"

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact: That it shall be unlawful for any person to keep any peach, nectarine, or other trees infected with the contagious disease known as the yellows; or to offer for sale or shipment, or to sell or ship to others, any of the fruit thereof; and no damages shall be awarded in any court of this state for the destruction of such diseased trees or fruit, as hereinafter provided; and it shall be the duty of every citizen, as soon as he becomes aware of the existence of such disease in any tree or fruit owned by him, to forthwith destroy or cause the same to be destroyed.

Section 2. In any township in this state in which such contagious disease exists, or in which there is good reason to believe it exists, or danger may be apprehended of its introduction and spread, it shall be lawful for any five or more resident freeholders of the same place or any adjoining townships to set forth such fact, belief or apprehension in a petition addressed to the board of such township, requesting them to appoint three commissioners, as hereinafter provided, to prevent the spread or introduction of said disease, and to eradicate the same, which petition shall be filed with, and become a part of the records of the township to which such application is made.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the township clerk on receipt of the petition specified in Section 2 of this act, to call a meeting of the township board within ten days thereafter, and upon the assembling of said board to lay such petition before them; whereupon it shall be the duty of said board, upon the hearing of said petition, to appoint three competent resident freeholders of such township as commissioners, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of said board; and such order of appointment and of revocation, when revoked, shall be entered at large upon the records of the township.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of said commissioners, within ten days of appointment as aforesaid, to file their acceptance of the same with the clerk of said township, and said clerk shall be *ex officio* clerk of said board of commissioners, and he shall keep a correct record of the proceedings in a book to be provided for the purpose, and shall file and preserve all papers pertaining to the duties of said commissioners or either of them, which shall be a part of the records of said township.

Section 5. Any one or more residents of the same or adjoining township may make complaint in writing and on oath, addressed to said commissioners, delivering the same to either of them, setting forth that said disease exists, or that he has good reason to believe it exists upon lands within the township in which said commissioners reside, designating the same with reasonable certainty, or that trees or fruit infected with such disease are offered for sale or shipment, or have been introduced therein, designating the person in whose possession, or under whose control such trees or fruit are believed to be.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to whom such complaint is delivered to proceed without unnecessary delay to examine the trees or fruit so designated, and if he shall become satisfied that the contagious disease actually infects such trees or fruit, he shall, without injuring the same, fix a distinguishing mark upon each of the trees so infected, and immediately notify the person to whom such trees belong, personally or

by leaving a written notice at his usual place of residence if he be a resident of the same county, and if such owner be a non-resident of such county, then by leaving the same with the person in possession of such trees requiring him within five days, Sundays excepted, from the date of said notice, to effectually remove and destroy, by fire or other means, the trees so marked, and in case of fruit so infected, such notice shall require the person in whose possession or control it is found, to immediately destroy the same or cause it to be done.

Section 7. If any person neglects to destroy or cause to be destroyed, such diseased fruit, after such examination and notification, but sells, ships or disposes of the same to others, such person shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any justice of the peace of the township where such fruit is sold, shipped or disposed of, as aforesaid, shall have jurisdiction thereof.

Section 8. Whenever any person shall refuse or neglect to comply with the notice to remove and destroy the trees marked by the commissioners as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioner forthwith to notify the other commissioners to assemble with himself on the premises on which said trees shall be, on the fifth day, Sundays excepted, after he shall have made service of such notice, and then and there personally to examine the trees in question, and the evidence bearing upon the existence of said disease, and if said commissioners or a majority of them shall, after a proper examination of the matter, decide that said trees are infected with such disease, they shall in case such trees so infected do not exceed six in number, order the same to be removed or destroyed forthwith, or cause it to be done, employing all necessary aid for that purpose, if the person in charge thereof refuses or neglects to do so, and in case the trees found to be infected, shall exceed six in number, and the owner thereof shall upon the service of said notice, refuse or neglect to remove the same in accordance with the provisions of the act and the terms of such notice, then and in that case said commissioners shall petition the circuit court for the county for an order directing and empowering said commissioners to remove or cause to be removed such infected trees, and the court shall direct the defendant to be summoned, and an issue joined therein, and the cause to be tried in a summary manner; and if it shall appear on said trial that said trees are so infected, he shall grant the order prayed for, with costs of prosecution against the owner of said trees, but in case such trees are found not to be infected, he shall dismiss said proceeding with costs to be taxed against the township in which such commissioners reside.

Section 9. Every person who shall willfully refuse or neglect to comply with the notice of the commissioners, as hereinafter provided, to remove and destroy said diseased trees, shall be liable for all the costs, charges and disbursements made upon the proceedings of said commissioners and of the board of commissioners, to effect such removal and destruction, together with a penalty of five dollars for each and every day, but not exceeding one hundred dollars in all, such trees remain undestroyed, which costs, charges, disbursements and penalty shall be recovered of him in action of trespass upon the case, in the form of assumpsit, brought and prosecuted by the supervisor, in the name and for the benefit of the township, and before any justice of the peace therein, in the same manner and with like proceedings as are applicable in civil cases before such courts, and upon judgment being rendered in favour of said township, the said justice of the peace shall issue execution against the defendant in said action, which may be stayed, as in other cases, but when collected he shall pay the amount thereof, forthwith, to the treasurer of said township, to the credit of the general fund.

Section 10. The form of the declaration in any suit instituted as aforesaid, may be as follows, to wit: In justice court, before A B, justice of——township,——county, the township of——, said county, complains of C D, in an action of trespass upon the case, and says that C D justly owes the township——dollars, being the amount of the expenses incurred by said township in the removal and destruction of trees infected with the yellows, from (designating the premises with reasonable certainty), and the penalty incurred by said C D for not removing and destroying said trees pursuant to an act entitled "An act to prevent the spread of the yellows, a contagious disease, among peach, nectarine and other trees, and to extirpate the same," wherefore the said township brings suit. A B, Supervisor.

Section 11. The commissioners shall be allowed, for services under this act, two dollars for each full day, and one dollar for each half-day, and their other charges and disbursements, hereunder to be audited, as well as any other charges and disbursements under this act, by the township board.

Section 12. In all suits and prosecutions under any of the provisions of this act it shall be necessary to prove that such trees or fruit were diseased or infected.

NEW AND RARE FRUITS IN 1878.

A Paper read before the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, January 23rd, 1879.

By William C. Barry.

The year 1878 has been rendered memorable in the annals of American pomology by reason of the large number of new native fruits which have been originated or introduced during that time. The list of peaches especially has been wonderfully augmented. Descriptions of about thirty seedlings never before described have come to our notice, and we may safely estimate that as many more have fruited, but have not as yet been made known to the public. In connection with this remarkable array of peach novelties their places of origin are interesting. The State of New York offers several candidates for popular favour which appear unusually promising. From the great metropolis even come two new varieties which apparently possess many valuable qualities. In Western New York there are several seedlings which will undoubtedly prove very desirable. One of them is believed to be the largest and earliest of all the very early peaches. In the neighbouring State of Ohio several excellent early and late varieties have originated. Passing over a vast extent of country we find a large number of new kinds in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and a correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, writing from Kansas, says "that the whole list of early peaches known to the public so far as fruited in Kansas this year, is surpassed both in earliness and size by at least fifty new seedlings of Kansas origin, many of which have borne their first fruit this year." At the South, too, some promising new sorts are spoken of. Thus, as if by magic, the same year, and in various portions of the country new peaches have sprung up in such numbers as to astonish and almost perplex the fruit-culturist. Of the progress made and the success achieved no more convincing proof could be desired than the fact that on the 19th of July, 1878, we had upon our table large, ripe, luscious peaches, grown in the open air in the vicinity of Rochester. This is indeed a remarkable fact and indicates wonderful progress. Our Society and all similar organizations are to be congratulated upon the successful issue of their efforts in creating and fostering a taste for the beautiful and useful in nature, and the extraordinary improvements effected in the past should encourage renewed efforts and greater exertions in the future. It is to be regretted, however, that while we must in justice award great credit to the originators of valuable new fruits for the energy, zeal and industry displayed in the production of the same, it becomes our duty to criticise severely those who would offer to the public, knowingly, a new fruit of inferior quality or intentionally disseminate an old or discarded variety under a new name. Too much carelessness has been evinced in this regard in the past, and it seems to me that this is a proper time for this Society to consider the matter, and to adopt some measures to remedy this evil.

A LIST OF THE NEW PEACHES OF 1878.

In the following list I have endeavoured so far as possible to include all of the new peaches which have been noticed during the year. I am aware that this list is far from being complete, but I trust that the information herein afforded will enable those who are interested to prosecute their inquiries with greater facility the coming season. Nearly all are such descriptions as I have received, some few have been described from personal observation.

Beckwith's Early—Raised by Mr. Beckwith, Olathe, Kansas, in 1877. It is a clingstone peach, large, showy, firm, and it is thought will make a fine market variety. Ripened at Olathe, June 20th, 1878.

Wyandotte Chief—Originated by George Krop, Wyandotte, Kansas. It is large, handsome and a clingstone. Ripened June 22nd, 1878, at Wyandotte.

Bledsoe's Early Cling—Ira L. Wood, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., is the originator of this seedling. It is claimed to be five days earlier than Amsden, in the same locality, and of better quality.

Seedling No. 1—Raised by James A. Storm, Mo. A very handsome freestone, measuring eight inches in circumference. The originator says it possesses more fine qualities than any peach he has seen, and that it is at least ten or fifteen days earlier than the Amsden, and superior in size, flavour, colour and durability.

Seedling No. 2—Raised by the originator of the above. This variety is said to ripen about the same time as Amsden, is eight inches in circumference, and the flavour is good.

Brice's Early June—Dr. S. M. Brice, of Kansas, is the originator of this variety, which fruited for the first time in 1874, and ripened on the 20th of June of that year. Frost and grasshoppers prevented any further fruitage until 1877, when it ripened again from the 20th to the 25th of June. In 1878 it ripened June 18th. Dr. Brice says that in a test in 1877 with the Amsden, Alexander, Early Louise, Early Rivers, and several others of the earliest and best varieties known, Brice's Early June proved its superiority in size, flavour, beauty and early maturity.

Hynes's Surprise—Originated by E. F. Hynes, West Plains, Mo., 1877 ; said to be large, highly coloured, very fragrant, a prolific bearer and a good keeper. Ripened in 1877, June 28th ; in 1878, June 14th.

Hape's Early—A Georgia seedling, raised by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Atlanta. It is said to equal if not surpass any early peach now known, in flavour, size, hardiness, capacity for shipping, and beauty.

Ashby—Discovered in Texas among a lot of seedlings in 1877. It is said to be a large, handsome peach, with firm flesh, of excellent quality, and ripens about ten days before the Amsden.

Baker's Early May—A seedling which made its first appearance in 1872 in Texas ; resembles Hale's Early. It is a freestone, and its originator claims that it ripens six to ten days before Amsden.

Seedlings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, from Ohio, fruited for the first time in 1878.

No 1—is a handsome peach, of about the size of Hale's Early, measuring seven inches in circumference, colour creamy white, nearly covered with dark purplish red, adheres to the stone ; said to be two weeks earlier than any other variety.

No. 2—Similar to No. 1, but ripens a week later.

No. 3—Large, measuring eight inches in circumference and weighing 5½ oz. ; skin creamy white, streaked and mottled with light red, deepening into dark crimson, flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and of first quality ; ripe in August.

No 4—Yellow and red, flesh yellow, small ; ripens in September.

No. 5—A white peach, of medium size ; late.

Bower's Early—Raised in Frederick, Md., in 1876. It is a freestone, of good size, measuring nine inches in circumference, and considered earlier than the Amsden.

Seedling—Originated in Rochester, N.Y. A fine peach, of medium size, round, with a dark red cheek ; of excellent quality ; ripe Sep. 4th, 1878.

Seedling—Another Rochester seedling. Large, handsome, white fleshed peach, of first-rate quality ; skin creamy white, tinted with pale rose ; matured Sept. 4th, 1878.

Seedling—From New Brighton, S.I. Another large, round peach, with pale creamy white skin, flesh free, white to the stone, like Morris' White.

Seedling—Raised in New York. Very large, measuring nine inches around ; skin yellowish white, flesh white, red at the stone, and a cling like Heath Cling A splendid peach ; ripe Oct. 5th, 1878.

Gov. Garland—Raised in Arkansas, and said to be the largest and best very early peach.

Harper's Early—Originated in Missouri. The originators claim that it is the earliest of all peaches.

Waterloo—The first very early peach ever raised in Western New York. It was originated in Waterloo, by Mr. Henry Lisk, and fruited for the first time in 1877, when it ripened several days earlier than the Alexander or Amsden. In 1878 the first specimen ripened July 14th, and all the fruit was gathered July 19th, about a week in advance of the Alexander and Amsden. The fruit is medium to large size, good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces. The skin is whitish green in the shade, marbled red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun. Flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet vinous juice, adheres considerably to the stone like Hale's, Amsden, etc. It is a remarkable keeper, and will undoubtedly be of great value for distant as well as home markets.

Conkling—Among fifty varieties which we had the pleasure of seeing in fruit the past season, I think this might be justly regarded as the most attractive of them all. The fruit is large, good specimens measuring 9¼ and 9½ inches in circumference, and weighing 6½ and 6¾ ounces. Skin beautiful golden yellow, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality. It succeeds Crawford's Early. This is another Western New York peach, having been raised in the town of Parma, N.Y., and fruited for the first time in 1873.

Kinnaman's Seedling—Originated with Samuel Kinnaman, of Delaware, ripened 20th of June, 1878. Fruit of medium size, roundish, skin pale brownish red on a pale greenish ground, flesh greenish white to the stone, juicy, sweet and of a very good flavour. Adheres partially to the pit. It is said to be some days earlier than the Alexander or Amsden.

Burns' Peach—Raised by Thomas F. Burns, Mt. Palaski, Ill., who claims that it is the earliest peach known, being a month earlier than the Alexander.

Callie Scaff Peach—A seedling of Early York raised in Water Valley, Ky., said to be earlier and better than Amsden.

Sallie Worrell—Was found on the ground of Mrs. Worrell, near Wilson, N.C. It is regarded by good judges as the finest flavoured peach in the Carolinas.

Thompson's Orange—Raised at Wilson, N.C., and said to be one of the earliest yellow peaches. It has a beautiful colour, somewhat like a yellow apricot, is a freestone and has a good sub-acid flavour.

The above list comprises thirty varieties all more or less new. How many of them will prove real acquisitions it is impossible to predict. We intend to watch them closely the coming season, and trust at our next annual meeting to be able to furnish much valuable information about them. Our notes on this subject would hardly be complete without a few remarks on the newer peaches which have been tested the past season.

Alexander's Early and *Amsden's June*, in which a great deal of interest has been manifested, have proved so nearly identical as to make it impossible to distinguish one from the other. They are the largest and earliest of the very early sorts, not taking into consideration the introductions of 1878, of which the "Waterloo" is thought to be nearly a week earlier. The time of ripening of the newer sorts has also been satisfactorily determined. *Alexander*, *Amsden*, *Honeywell* and *High's Early Canada* bear such a striking resemblance to each other as to be considered almost identical, and all ripen at about the same time. Then follow in the order named, *Brigg's Red May*, *Early Beatrice*, *Early Louise*, *Early Rivers*, *Rivers' Early York*, *Early Silver*, *Magdala*, *Dr. Hogg*, etc.

Rivers' Seedling Peaches—Of these Rivers' Early is now recognized as one of the finest peaches, and particularly deserving the attention of the amateur. Its delicious flavour places it at once at the head of the list. For distant markets, however, it is doubtful whether it will be of value, as both skin and flesh are tender, and it will, therefore, not bear much handling. (This remark may apply to all of Mr. Rivers' seedlings.) Another handsome and excellent peach is the

Early Silver, which, although introduced about the same time as *Beatrice*, *Louise* and *Rivers*, has not been widely disseminated, and therefore is comparatively unknown. The fruit is large, larger than the Rivers, of a beautiful silvery colour, flesh melting, rich, vinous and white, to the stone, like Morris' White. It ripens about the 1st of September, and is well worth the attention of fruit-growers.

Large Early Migonne is another which bids fair to rank high in popular estimation so soon as known. It is large, skin of a pale, straw colour, marbled with red, flesh melting and very good. This fine peach was raised from the Belle Beauce, and ripens latter part of August.

Dr. Hogg is a handsome freestone, of medium size, skin pale white, with crimson cheek, flesh with red around the stone, and very good.

Early Albert is a clingstone, of medium size, skin white, mostly covered with light red, flesh white, melting and very juicy.

Crimson Galande is a large peach, freestone, flesh tender, melting, rich and of a delicious flavour; ripens in the latter part of August, and should never be omitted in a collection for the garden.

Magdala.—Of medium size, colour creamy white, marbled and blotched with crimson, flavour quite original, being a combination of peach and nectarine.

Princess of Wales.—Very large and one of the most beautiful of peaches; colour creamy white, with a rosy cheek, melting, rich and excellent; is justly entitled to be numbered among the best.

Rivers' Early York is of medium size, skin marbled with red, flesh melting and juicy; ripens after Early Rivers.

Several choice peaches, about which there seems to be little known, may be named as follows:

Belle de la Croix.—A large variety, remarkable for its rich, sweet flavour.

Belle Beauce.—Large and handsome, skin pale white with crimson cheek and marbled with light red; flesh white, red near the stone, free, melting and of first quality.

Belle Done.—Medium, or rather small; flesh white, red at stone and very good.

Royal George.—Large, melting and delicious.

Walburton Admirable.—Large, skin creamy white, with delicate marbling of red around base; flesh greenish white to the stone, free, juicy, sweet, delicious; ripe end of September. One of the finest late varieties.

Royal Kensington.—Of medium size and the finest quality.

Malta.—A fine peach, though rather small.

Belle de la Croix, *Royal George*, *Royal Kensington* and *Early Rivers* are peaches of the highest flavour, and cannot fail to satisfy the most delicate tastes.

Among the older sorts raised in this country, *Atlanta*, of the style of Hales, and one of Dr. Sylvester's Seedling is a delicious fruit and ought to be extensively cultivated. *Foster* is another which should not be overlooked. It resembles *Crawford's Early*, but is superior in texture and flavour. *Cooledge's Favourite*, although rather small, is a fine peach, and deserves to be better known.

NEW APPLES.

But few really new apples have been brought to notice the past year. Of the Russian apples which we have had under trial for some time, several have given evidence of value, and while they can hardly be compared in quality to our best apples, still they are fair and will undoubtedly prove valuable in those localities where only hardy varieties succeed. The following are worthy of particular notice:

(Season of ripening, August and September.)

Titouka or Titus Apple.—A large handsome fruit, resembling Twenty Ounce. Skin smooth, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh a little coarse, sub-acid; ripens middle to last of August. This is the largest and showiest of the newer Russian varieties which we have thus far tested.

Arabskoe (Arabian apple)—Another beautiful fruit of moderate size, roundish oblate form, with dark red skin, covered with a rich purple bloom; flesh white and juicy.

Belborodooskoe.—Of medium to large size, rather flat, tapering slightly to stalk, skin yellowish green, with light dots and a browny tint on sunny side; flesh a little coarse, juicy, sub-acid. A good apple.

Groskoe Selenke Gruner.—Of medium size, roundish, conical form, skin smooth yellowish green, colour of Sweet Bough ; ripens early in August. Promises to be one of the most valuable.

Ostrowskoe.—Of medium size, round, regular, skin smooth, greenish yellow, with red cheek, and covered with white dots. Very distinct and handsome.

Repka.—Size medium ; roundish, oblate form, regular and smooth ; skin pale straw colour, transparent ; flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good ; ripe early in August ; tree a free grower and very prolific. For this variety we predict great popularity.

Roschdestwenskoe, or Christ Birth Apple.—Large, roundish, stalk short, stout ; skin green, mostly covered with purplish red. A handsome apple.

Tschernoe Drewo.—Of medium to large size, roundish ; skin yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek. Very attractive.

Waskaroe.—Size medium, roundish, slightly conical ; skin yellow, striped and marbled with crimson, about the colour of Duchesse of Oldenburg ; flesh crisp ; ripens in August.

Grand Duke Constantine.—Although we have had this variety in our collection for several years, we have not as yet had an opportunity to test it entirely to our satisfaction, owing to the imperfect condition of the fruit when examined. The conclusion we came to, however, was that it would prove identical with the well-known Alexander. The following description is Mr. Scott's, the celebrated English Pomologist, and we quote it because, if correct, this variety deserves to be placed in the front rank among the Russian varieties. Mr. Scott says : "This is a noble fruit in size and appearance. It is, perhaps, as handsome and beautiful as any existing variety, not excepting Alexander and Northern Spy. It is of the largest size, roundish, somewhat flattened ; skin clear, bright yellow, almost entirely covered with streaks of dark crimson on the side exposed to the sun ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly sub-acid ; ripens in August.

Grand Sultan.—Another variety represented to be of first size and quality ; skin whitish yellow, covered with a beautiful bloom and striped and shaded with red on the sunny side ; flesh white, and, when ripe, transparent. A very fine fruit, rich and juicy ; ripens in August and September.

NEW PEARS.

The year has not been prolific in new pears. An American variety, one of the Messrs. Clapp's seedlings, has been introduced, and gives promise of great excellence. It is called the

Frederick Clapp, or Clapp's No. 22.—We are indebted to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder for the following description : "Form generally obovate, but somewhat variable, size above medium ; skin thin, smooth and fair, clear lemon yellow ; flesh fine-grained, very juicy and melting ; flavour sprightly acidulous, rich and aromatic ; season October 15th to November 1st, remaining sound at core to the last ; quality *very good* to *best*, and will be highly esteemed by those who like acidulous pears. It has been exhibited for many years by the originators, Messrs. F. & L. Clapp, of Dorchester, Mass. Of this pear the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have reported favourably for years. Of its quality they state in 1873 : "It was pronounced decidedly superior to Beurre Superfin, and is regarded by all who have seen it as the highest bred and most refined of all the many seedlings shewn by Messrs. Clapp." It is probably a cross between Beurre Superfin and Urbaniste, the tree resembling in habit the latter variety, and may safely be commended as worthy of trial by all cultivators of the pear.

Kieffer's Hybrid Pear is another novelty, raised from the Chinese sand pear, crossed with a cultivated variety supposed to be Bartlett. The fruit is large and very uniform in size ; skin greenish yellow ; flesh white, buttery, juicy ; quality good. It ripens in October, when pears are scarce and high. The tree is a strong grower, and is claimed to be blight-proof.

CHAMPION QUINCE.

Champion Quince.—A new variety, which originated in Georgetown, Conn., in 1865. It is described as being superior to all other varieties now known. The fruit is said to be

larger than the Orange, fair, smooth and of fine quality, and a late keeper. Tree bears large crops, early and regularly. We will look toward this variety with a great deal of interest.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

During the past few years a very large number of varieties have been introduced to public notice and are now offered for sale. For the purpose of reference I have prepared the following list, which is still incomplete. The name of the variety is given first, then the name of the originator and date of introduction. As a record it will be found convenient and useful. I am indebted to Mr. William Parry, of Cinnaminson, N.J., for information regarding the origin of several varieties.

Belle, Moore, Mass., 1876.
Black Defiance.
Caroline, Moore, Mass., 1876.
Centennial, Durand, N.J., 1876.
Crescent Seedling, Parmelee, Conn., 1870.
Champion, Reisig & Hexamer, N.Y. 1872.
Capt. Jack, S. Miller, Mo., 1874.
Continental, Felton, N.J., 1876.
Cumberland Triumph, Miller, Pa., 1874.
Damask Beauty.
Duncan, Lucas, N.J., 1875.
Duchesse, Hexamer, N.Y., 1874.
Essex Beauty, Durand, N.J.
Forest Rose, Fetters, Ohio, 1877.
Gen. Sherman, Moore, Mass., 1877.
Great American, Durand, N.J., 1875.
Golden Defiance, Miller, Pa., 1874.
Gertrude Miller, Mo., 1873.
Hervey Davis, Moore, Mass., 1878.
Kerr's Late Prolific, Kerr, N.Y., 1875.
Matilda, Tillson, N.Y., 1873.
Miner's Great Prolific, Miner, N.J., 1877.
Maud Miller, Miller, Mo., 1873.
Mary Stewart, Miller, Mo., 1873.
Monarch of the West, Brady, Ills., 1871.
New Dominion, Biggar, Ont., 1873.
Panic, Peck, N.Y.
Pres. Lincoln, Smith, N.Y., 1875.
Photo, Crawford, Ohio, 1876.
Pioneer, Durand, N.Y.
Patuxent, Washington, D.C., 1876.
Rappahannock, Washington, D.C., 1876.
Springdale, Miller, Pa., 1874.
Success, White, Mass., 1876.
Susquehanna, Washington. D.C., 1876.
Seneca Chief, Merrill & Son., Mich , 1874.
Seth Boyden, Jr., Crawford Ohio, 1876.
Sharpless, Sharpless, Pa., 1877.
Turner, ——, N.J., 1872.

What portion of these varieties will prove worthy of general cultivation it is as yet difficult to say. Another season's trial, we hope, will enable us to give more definite and reliable information concerning many of them. Of the large number of kinds which we have personally examined and tested the past summer, the *Sharpless* claims the first place. It first gave evidence of value in Mr. Barry's private garden in 1877; Mr.

Sharpless having kindly sent a few plants for testing. At the last annual meeting of this Society your President referred to the Sharpless as very promising. This was the first public mention made of it. In June last we had ample opportunity to give it a thorough trial, and it pleased us exceedingly. Its vigorous habit of growth is one of its distinguishing characteristics. No other variety that we are acquainted with produces such strong, thrifty plants, or has such large and handsome foliage. It is very productive and yields immense crops, even under ordinary treatment. The trusses are remarkably strong and well-proportioned for the burden they are intended to support, although in many cases the fruit is so large as to bend them to the ground, The berries average large to very large, are generally oblong in shape, narrowing to the apex, but sometimes irregular and flattened. The colour is a clear light red, with smooth shining surface. The flesh is moderately firm, with a fine aroma, and may be rated as first in quality. A bed of this variety, when the plants are loaded with fruit, is well worth visiting. The rich, dark green foliage at once arrests attention, even from a distance, and if we will take the trouble to approach and examine the fruit, it will not be possible to repress our surprise and admiration. If it proves as great a success generally as at Rochester, Catawissa and Cinnamison, we predict for it great popularity.

Among the other varieties *Cumberland Triumph* promises to be an acquisition for the garden. *Crscent Seedling* is becoming a general favourite, and bids fair soon to be recognized as a standard variety.

NEW GRAPES.

Rochester and *Monroe*, offered for sale for the first time the past year, have been received with great favour on all sides. *Moore's Early*, *Burnet*, *Prentiss*, *Pocklington*, *Amber Queen*, *Early Dawn*, *Lady Washington*, *Highland*, *Duchesse* and *Niagara* are now on trial, and we hope to be able to report favourably upon them at the next meeting.

NEW RASPBERRIES.

Gregg—During the season we were the recipients of several boxes of fruit of this new raspberry. Judging from the samples, we would not hesitate to pronounce it a decided improvement on the older varieties of Black Caps.

Reliance and Early Prolific gave us their first crop of fruit the past summer. Both varieties appear to be wonderfully productive, but the fruit is soft and hardly of first quality. They will probably be esteemed for home markets.

Pride of the Hudson, Henrietta, Cuthbert, Florence, Caroline, Queen of the Market —have not been sufficiently tested to report upon.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS BLACKBERRY.

Although an old variety there seems to be considerable interest manifested in it. A sample was sent us during the summer, and although three days en route the fruit was in perfect order when it arrived. It seems to possess several qualities which recommend it. It ripens thoroughly, the fruit is sweet and good and less acid than any other blackberry we have seen ; the plant is very hardy, free from thorns, and is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils.

THE BEST HARDY ROSES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

A Paper read before the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society.

By Henry B. Ellwanger.

This is a query put by many interested devotees of rose culture, annually, and one in which all who love floriculture in any of its many forms have a never-failing interest.

As we are each year adding new sorts to our list of varieties, and are also making some occasional discoveries and improvements in propagation and cultivation, it follows that our selection of kinds and our treatment in culture will vary somewhat from year to year, as new varieties appear to take the places of old favourites, and we have knowledge of improved methods for the care of them. Reversing the order of our heading, we will first offer a few brief suggestions regarding the general culture suitable for hardy Roses, and afterwards at some greater length consider what varieties can most satisfactorily be grown by the general public.

The first requisite is the selection and preparation of a suitable place for planting. This is very important, as all that follows depends upon the care used in this first step.

To begin with, then, choose the best place you have in the garden, a place where you can offer sufficient protection by means of hedges or board fences from bleak sweeping winds. When fences are used, their general ugliness can be most appropriately clothed by roses themselves. A warm, sunny position is also requisite; if so situated that there is an exposure to the morning sun and the hot rays during the afternoon are in part or wholly shaded, all the better, but a certain amount of sunlight is as essential to a rose's welfare as to our own, though many of us do not shew our appreciation of the blessings of sunlight as gratefully as do our roses. Besides scattering them through our gardens, roses may be made very effective planted in borders about our lawns either individually or in groups, and also planted in beds on the lawn. When the latter is done we may with great advantage depart from the usual custom of growing the plants in bush form, and resort to what is termed the pegging down system.

In this case the mode of procedure is quite simple. Having planted our roses—for this purpose those on their own roots are preferable—we allow them to grow the first season in the usual way, the following autumn or spring the short and weak shoots are entirely cut away and the long ones carefully bent down and fastened to the ground by means of pegs, or where more convenient or preferred they may be tied to stakes. Occasionally it happens there is a hard stiff shoot which will crack or break near the ground, but if the bark on the under side continues whole this is generally of no consequence as flowers will be produced as well as though the shoot were uninjured.

Every year the pegging down must be repeated, the old shoots being cut away and the new ones which have come up during the summer, laid down in their place. The great advantage of this system over the ordinary practice of growing in bush form, is the immense quantity of flowers produced, thus giving a magnificent appearance on the lawn, and affording all the cut flowers desired for household use.

Soil—Roses will do well in any ordinary garden soil that is free from standing water and well drained. Where there is too much clay the soil can easily be made sufficiently friable by the application of wood and coal ashes, lime, stable manure, etc. Where, on the other hand, a soil is sandy or too light, we need to bring clay, muck, leaf mould, etc., to obtain sufficient body.

Pruning is best done during November or March, though to secure a good second crop of flowers in the autumn, it is also necessary to prune immediately after the first flowering is over with.

Manures—In regard to this important portion of cultural operations, we would say that there must be a generous application if we expect a generous yield of flowers. When roses are planted in the spring, if the soil is ordinarily rich, it will be better not to dig in much manure about the roots, but rather apply it as a surface dressing. This will at once be nourishing, keeping the roots cool and prevent suffering from the drouths of summer. The following autumn, say in November, after the roses have been planted, there should again be applied as a mulching a free application of stable manure, which may be dug in the next March. We find cow manure the best fertilizer, on the whole, that we have tried, though all kinds of stable manure are excellent, as are also bonedust, soot, guano, etc. For full directions regarding this and kindred objects, we refer to the several excellent works on Roses.

With these few cultural hints we proceed to a consideration of what are the best hardy roses for general cultivation. We mean by this a list for beginners in rose culture and the general public, naming those varieties that are most certain to succeed and which

will give the most generous return in profusion of flower, fragrance and beauty. A perfect rose, therefore, for general cultivation, should excel in the following particulars, and in the order named:

First—Beauty of colour—As that which first attracts us to a rose.

Second—Beauty of form—without which our eye cannot rest long, but wanders on seeking a combination of the two in one flower.

Third—Fragrance—Deprived of this no rose can be perfect. Who ever yet saw a beautiful rose without wishing to inhale its odours? Gratification in this matter is ofttimes far more pleasing to us than the mere sight of beauty.

Fourth—Profusion and continuity of bloom. We like our good things in abundance, poured out to us with generosity, that we may have to distribute and carry our pleasure to friends.

Fifth—Vigour and healthfulness of growth. That will produce strength of plant, thriving with a moderate degree of care and attention, and that will endure the extremes of summer's heat and winter's cold.

Let us consider at some greater length these several qualities essential to a perfect rose.

First—As regards colour, we like something decided and pronounced, or else of great delicacy and softness, and withal as durable as possible. The varieties differ very greatly in this respect. For example, Pius the IX., a well known old rose of splendid habit, very seldom is seen of a clear colour; the sun fades it almost immediately after the flowers expand, and a dirty shade of rose is produced, anything but pleasing. La Reine, Giant of Battles, and others are likewise affected, though in less degree. Some, like Abel Grand and General Jacqueminot, are quite permanent, lasting ofttimes till the petals wilt and fall. Above all things, therefore, we want our colours pure and steadfast.

Form.—In form the rose shews almost as much diversity as in colour. We have globular, cup-shaped, imbricated and quartered roses, besides many modifications of these forms. The globular rose, as shown in Alfred Colomb, is the finest of them all, but the others are very pleasing in their variety, and we should not wish to be confined to the one type. The quartered or flat form is the most objectionable, though there are very many lovely roses of quartered or flat shape, such as Caroline de Sansal, Baronne Prevost, etc., which are large, full and even symmetrical. Shirley Hibberd, in his excellent work on roses, places form before colour. This may be right in an exhibition box of roses, but not as judged from our standpoint; however, it shows the very great importance of excellence in form, without which a rose cannot stand very high in the scale.

Fragrance.—Did one ever think what we should lose were our roses deprived of their sweet odours? Why, there would at once be a vacant throne, with no rose to hold a queenly sceptre, and the strife of Dahlia, Camellia, Lily, Gladiolus, and Rhododendron for supremacy would have no check, no limitation. Among all the delightful perfumes exhaled by the Lily, Heliotrope, Daphne, Jasminum, etc., none yield such delicate, sweet-scented odours as La France and Louis Von Houtte give us; they are alike supreme in beauty and fragrance.

Profusion and continuity of bloom.—This is also a very important feature, as is ably set forth by W. D. Prior in an article on "Autumn Roses," which appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, September 21, 1878. He says:

"One of the most important points in which all roses of comparatively recent introduction should be carefully watched is that of the habit of free autumnal bloom. Until this has been well established, the title of even the finest varieties to rank as perpetuals is incomplete. There is the greater necessity for this vigilance because true perpetuity is the chief claim to superiority that our modern roses are able to advance over some of their summer predecessors, which in form, colour, vigour of growth and hardiness are quite their equals, being surpassed only in the valuable property of having more than one season of bloom. Another reason for impartial examination as to the quality is that so many novelties receiving certificates when exhibited at the meetings of societies, or which attract the commendations of adepts at exhibitions, ultimately turn out lamentably shy in autumn, mere summer roses in fact, yielding, it may be, under peculiar circumstances, a flower or two in the latter part of the year. It unfortunately happens that not a few even of the

established favourites are capricious and unreliable in the essential feature which gives a name to the class to which they are held to belong. Let any one walk through a large collection of roses from the end of August till the time for lifting arrives, and he will be struck at beholding row upon row of healthy looking trees utterly destitute of the vestige of a flower. In other cases a bloom here or there may be seen, but nothing in quantity to justify the title of perpetual, while others will be found yielding flowers till the frost cuts them off. These last are the kinds most valuable for the purposes of the general rose public, in contradistinction to the limited class concerned with exhibition; hence the necessity of ascertaining the trustworthy autumnal blooms every year."

There is no doubt we have altogether too many kinds of so-called Hybrid Perpetuals, which, though excelling in many other qualities, are lamentably deficient in this: they are perpetual in name only, and do not yield a sufficient number of flowers; they, therefore, should give place to true perpetual varieties.

Vigour and healthfulness of growth.—Last and scarcely least, we look for a strong constitution.

Varieties subject to mildew, like Caroline de Sansal, Prince Camille de Rohan, etc., have our commiseration as well as our regard; while weak or slow-growing varieties, like General Washington, Giant of Battles, La France, etc., we unfavorably contrast with the exuberant healthful growths of such sorts as John Hopper, General Jacqueminot, Baronne Prevost, etc.

With these preliminary remarks, we submit a table placing in order of merit the best hardy Roses for general cultivation. With the single exception of Climbing Jules Margottin, we have not contemplated the admission of new varieties of the past four years. Some of them, no doubt, will be worthy a place in the list, but it takes time to thoroughly test a Rose, and we wish to make this list as thoroughly reliable and as nearly perfect as it is possible for such a list to be.

We have selected the following means of determining the comparative merits of different varieties:—Taking the five qualities named in the order of their importance, we assigned the following number of points to each:—Colour, twenty-four; form, twenty-two; fragrance, twenty; freedom of bloom, eighteen; vigour and healthfulness of growth, sixteen; making a total of 100 points for each Rose.

Where two or more varieties resemble one another, we have only retained the superior sort as a contestant; thus Ferdinand de Lesseps and Maurice Bernardin are thrown out as being somewhat similar, but inferior to Charles Lefebvre.

This gives a list, therefore, of quite distinct sorts, those which are nearest alike being Alfred Colomb and Mme. Victor Verdier at the head, and they are sufficiently dissimilar to make both essential, even in a very limited collection.

We have given the shade of colour in case any one should desire to select from this list with reference to having but a few sorts quite distinct from each other in tint, but as already mentioned, Roses vary almost in form as in colour, and we may have two kinds, of precisely the same shade, yet strongly differing in every other respect, and therefore entirely distinct. The list runs as follows:—

	Colour.	Form.	Fragrance.	Freedom and continuity of bloom.	Vigour and healthfulness of growth.	Total.
Maximum number of points	24	22	20	18	16	100
Alfred Colomb, crimson	24	22	19	15	13	92
Mme. Victor Verdier, crimson	24	22	19	14	11	90
John Hopper, carmine rose	24	20	14	16	16	90
General Jacqueminot, velvety crimson	24	16	17	17	16	90
Countess Cecile de Chabrillant, pink	23	22	17	13	14	89
Abel Grand, glossy rose	23	20	15	16	15	89
Marie Baumann, carmine crimson	24	22	18	14	10	88
Charles Lefebvre, deep crimson	24	21	16	14	13	88
Francois Michelon, carmine rose	24	11	15	15	13	88
La France, silvery rose	24	22	20	18	3	87
Marguerite de St. Amande, bright rose	24	20	12	16	15	87
Climbing Jules Margottin, carmine pink	24	19	14	14	16	87
Duke of Edinburgh, bright crimson	24	17	15	15	15	86
Baronne Prevost, rose	23	14	17	16	16	86
Louis Van Houtte, maroon	24	21	20	14	6	85
Paul Neyron, rose	22	19	13	15	16	85
Anne de Diesbach, carmine	24	16	12	14	15	81
Mme. Boll, carmine rose	24	21	12	8	15	80
Prince Camille de Rohan, dark crimson	24	18	14	12	10	78
Countess of Oxford, carmine red	24	22	4	14	13	77
Caroline de Sansal, rosy flesh	23	15	12	14	13	77
Mme. Alfred de Rougemont, white	20	16	14	18	9	77
Peach Blossom, pink	22	16	10	12	13	73
Coquette des Blanches, white	23	10	8	18	12	71
General Washington, reddish crimson	20	18	4	17	8	67
Marquise de Castellane, carmine red	24	19	2	9	10	64
Baroness Rothschild, silvery pink	24	21	2	12	4	63
La Reine, rose	15	12	10	12	14	63
Etienne Levet, carmine red	24	20	2	10	6	62
Mdlle. Eugenie Verdier, silvery rose	24	20	2	8	7	61

A list of this kind would not be complete without mention of some summer Roses. Though blossoming only once a year, some of them, notably the Mosses, are so beautiful

as to be essential to a Rose garden of any size or pretentions. We name the following as the best:—For climbers, Bennett's Seedling, Baltimore Belle and Queen of the Prairies. We have also a new race of climbing, Hybird Perpetuals, which promise to be valuable but are not fully proved. Among non-climbers, the most desirable are Persian Yellow, Mme. Hardy, Mme. Plantier, and the following Moss Roses:—Crested, Common Moss, Countess of Murinais and Salet; the latter, though less beautiful than the others, blooms freely in autumn and would be quite valuable for that quality alone.

The selection or mode of electing varieties to a position in the above list is, of course, arbitrarily done, but it has been carefully, and we may say laboriously, compiled; and though judges would differ more or less in the relative estimation of the different qualities which go to make up a perfect Rose, and the number of points which should be variously assigned, we nevertheless think it will be a serviceable guide. As will be seen from the table, we have no rose which may be called perfect; our choicest sorts, excelling in some qualities, fall short in others; thus Alfred Colomb, which heads the list with ninety-two points out of a possible one hundred, is less fragrant than La France, more coy of its blooms than Coquette des Blanches, and does not have the lusty vigour of growth possessed by Baronne Prevost, but, for the five qualities combined, no sort altogether equals it, though Mme. Victor Verdier is a sister variety of nigh equal worth. Honest John Hopper, always steadfast and true, comes third. Victor Verdier bears him much resemblance in colour and general appearance, but has neither the fragrance nor vigour of constitution to be counted a rival.

General Jacqueminot, notwithstanding a lack of fulness and rotund form, is now one of our oldest, most generally known, and also best Roses for general cultivation. Clad in crimson livery he is still prepared to lead the van.

Countess Cecile de Chabrillant, possibly from the length of name, is a variety too much neglected and lost sight of. The flowers are not large but most beautiful, and are models of symmetry and grace. Let no one overlook her claims.

Abel Grand is another neglected, or at least not well-known, variety of the highest excellence, especially valuable in the fall of the year when compeers otherwise equally meritorious are devoid of even a semblance of bloom.

Marie Baumann! How difficult to depict her charms. Original and exquisite in all her features, she claims a choice position in every garden. There is no more beautiful variety than this in the entire list.

Charles Lefebvre is an improved Jacqueminot in form and possibly colour, though somewhat inferior in other qualities. Only within a year or two have we in this country learned to appreciate this noble Rose.

François Michelon, a comparatively new sort, is rapidly gaining favour. It is a seedling from La Reine, bearing some resemblance to that well-known sort, but decidedly superior in colour and form. Following this is La France, the sweetest of all Roses; compelled to choose one variety, this should be ours. It is not only the most fragrant, but, with the exception of those Hybrid Noisettes, Madame Alfred de Rougemont and Coquette des Blanches, will yield more flowers during the year than any other sort named. It flowers so profusely that its growth is checked, every eye sending forth a flower-shoot; it is, alas, not very hardy, being the most tender on the list, but though the tops are killed, it will start out again in the spring from the roots, the same as the Hybrid Noisettes.

Marguerite de St. Amande is a worthy companion of Abel Grand, furnishing a generous supply of autumn flowers.

Climbing Jules Margottin, besides being of more vigorous growth, seems, if anything, more beautiful than the old sort, from which it is a sport. It is well worth growing for its buds alone.

Duke of Edinburgh is a bright coloured Jacqueminot, which is saying all that is necessary.

Baronne Prevost, one of the best of the flat type, is a worthy companion of General Jacqueminot, and a model of vigour and health. It is the oldest variety known, having been sent out in 1842.

Louis Van Houtte, like La France, is but half hardy, and is also worthy of extra care. No other sort so nearly approaches La France in fragrance, and when planted in a

bed together, the deep velvety maroon of the one contrasts most beautifully with the delicate silvery rose of the other.

Paul Neyron is the largest variety known, and although its size detracts from our notions of a refined Rose, it is nevertheless a noble sort for any garden.

Anne de Diesbach, a true carmine, has its rivals of the same shade, but her pure, lovely colour has never yet been equalled by any of them.

Madame Boll is almost worth growing for its large, lustrous foliage, but the blooms correspond in size and quality, only are too seldom seen after the June blossoming is over.

Prince Camille de Rohan is a superb, very dark sort, very well known.

Countess of Oxford (a splendid carmine red, of the Victor Verdier type), like François Michelon, is rapidly becoming popular, its chief defect being a want of fragrance, which it lacks in common with all the Victor Verdier race, such as Captain Christy, Etienne Levet, Lyonnais, Madame George Schwartz, Madame Marie Finger, Mdlle. Eugenie Verdier, President Thiers, etc.

Caroline de Sansal is a well-known, justly popular sort.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont and Coquette des Blanches are, all things considered, the best white perpetuals we have.

Peach Blossom, a comparatively new sort, seems to improve each year, and gives a new shade of colour very desirable.

General Washington is one of the most widely disseminated varieties in this country, but it does not reach the maximum number of points in any quality. In colour it is sometimes grand, but generally it has somewhat of a faded appearance, being quickly affected by the sun, and seldom is seen truly pure. The same may said respecting form, sometimes superb, but generally seen with some defect, either a green centre, or irregular and not symmetrical. Of fragrance it is almost entirely devoid. It ranks very high as a free bloomer, but like La France, this is at the expense of growth.

Marquise de Castellane does not always open well, but gives many large carmine rose blooms of globular shape that are truly superb.

Baroness Rothschild has exquisite cup-shaped flowers entirely distinct from all others. It is, unfortunately, of stubby short-jointed growth, and can only be propagated by budding or grafting. This will always tend to make it somewhat scarce.

La Reine is another well-known old Rose which we cannot yet afford to discard, though now surpassed by so many finer varieties.

Etienne Levet, another of the newer sorts, somewhat resembling Countess of Oxford, is rapidly finding favour, and had it but fragrance, would be assigned a higher position.

Mdlle. Eugenie Verdier, the last of the list, is certainly one of the most delicately beautiful coloured varieties we have, but here again the lack of fragrance deprives it of a higher position.

THE BEST LIST OF PEARS.

By B. Gott, Arkona.

It will be admitted on all sides that the pear is one of the most delightful, valuable and enjoyable (or toothsome, as an old friend of ours has it,) fruits that can be desired or produced in any country. It will also be as readily admitted that it is very desirable and greatly to our advantage to exercise our best skill for its plentiful production for our own use and service, and to meet the demand of an eager and ever ready market. This we must do to keep our market, and to compete with those who are abundantly and successfully growing good pears just in neighbouring borders.

For these purposes it is very desirable to know something of successful culture, the conditions requisite to success, and the sorts or varieties that are known to give the best satisfaction to the greatest number of pear growers in this and other climates. It is at present needless for us to go into lengthy details of the modes of operation by pear growers, or of the selection of the aspect, the preparation and culture of the soil, etc. ; these are all understood, at least by the most of planters. It may be at present sufficient to

state that we have in this part of Canada, or in Ontario as a whole, an abundance of as fine and favourable locations on almost every farm, as can be found in any country. It may be further fearlessly stated that there is no physical or moral reason why we should not everywhere be well supplied both in our families and in our markets, with this most delicious, healthy, refined and profitable fruit. Our rains descend as plentifully and as gracefully, our sun shines as energetically and propitiously on us as on any land or people on this beautiful earth. The abundance of good fruit of any sort or description among us is only a question of our own personal activity, or simply a matter of national enterprise.

With respect, then, to the various sorts or varieties of good pears for planting in this atitude, for family or market purposes, there is not much difference of opinion among good judges in the matter. There are doubtless a few favourites among so many good sorts, and planters can have the benefit of their own selection and opinion in the matter. There are, however, a few sorts a little more run on than are others, but the list of those successfully grown in our conditions is by no means small or uncertain. Specimens of some of the best on the whole list of known varieties have been frequently produced of great excellence by our home growers.

At the recent winter meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association held in the city of Hamilton, the President, Rev. R. Burnet of London, was elected to select and name the best twelve varieties of pears of Ontario, and he selected the following, placing them in the order of their merit:

Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Superfin, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Sheldon, Lawrence, Winter Nelis and Josephine de Malines. These he pronounced to be a good baker's dozen and very hard to beat. John McGill, of Oshawa, submitted the following list; Bartlett, Clapps' Favourite, Tyson, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Duchess d'Angouleme, Mount Vernon, Winter Nelis, and Lawrence,—very good. Alex. McD. Allan, of Goderich, preferred the following for his district: Doyenne de Ete, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Howell, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Stephen's Genessee, Seckel, Lawrence, Beurre Clairgeau—all very good. W. Roy, of Owen Sound, had the following; Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Clairgeau, Glout, Morceau, Graslin, Clapps' Favourite, Sheldon, Easter Beurre, Winter Nelis, Beurre Superfine and Beurre Bosc, also good.

Thus you see that the divergence of opinion for these outposts of our country is only very slight, simply adding a few varieties favourably entertained in these several sections, and the whole list only comprises about twenty-two varieties. Let us now for a moment look at the list of favourites among pears as entertained by others some distance away from home, simply for comparison and elucidation. In the catalogue of fruits by the American Pomological Society, the influence of which extends over the United States and British America, those varieties that are held in the greatest favour throughout this vast territory, are marked by two stars, and are said to be double-starred. These are, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Giffard, Bloodgood, Buffam, Clapps' Favourite, Doyenne d'Ete, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis, only seventeen or eighteen varieties. This is a general index, and applicable North and South, and can positively be relied upon for real worth.

The State of Georgia has just issued an excellent and carefully got up catalogue of all her native and exotic fruits. This fine work is a credit to any person, and is used by her fruit-growers as a guide in their selections. In the long list of fine pears, we find the following double-starred: Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Giffard, Beurre Superfin, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Beurre Bosc, Buffam, Doyenne d'Ete, Lawrence, Winter Nelis and La Coute. Now what difference do you observe in this fine list so prized by these fruit-growers in this far southern climate. Are not these, or at least the most of them, the same familiar names as we are accustomed to speak in our own native pear orchards?

Let us look to the North. In the State of Minnesota, a most rigorous climate, they have ventured to put only one variety of pear upon their fruit list, viz.:—Flemish Beauty.

What volumes this speaks for this fine old standard fruit, but alas for fine fruits in such rigorous and unfriendly climates.

Just a little south-east, however, the promising State of Wisconsin, has an admirable list of pears, many of which are the old standard varieties, and many appear to do well. From a late list of their fruit-growers, compiled at a late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, we notice the following as specially prominent:—Flemish Beauty, Ananas d'Ete, Early Bergamot, Bartlett, Swan's Orange, Seckel, Clapps' Favourite, Winter Nelis. This is a good list, and it is a great pleasure to us to consider that such fine and valuable fruit can be successfully produced over so vast a territory, and enjoyed by so many millions of people living in such extreme sections of this vast continent.

The ingenious and model fruit-growers of the neighbouring State of Michigan have just issued a most laboured and exemplary catalogue of their native and exotic fruits, grown by the people of that wide-awake and leading State. Their list of pears comprises no less than sixty-two choice sorts of this popular fruit, all of which are cultivated to some extent in some or other of the varied regions of that State. But those most popular and double-starred for the most of these regions are: Bartlett (ever popular and ever foremost, double-starred for every region of this State), Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Beurre Bosc, Buffam, Clapps' Favourite, Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre Easter, Flemish Beauty (in all lists double-starred for every region of the State), Fondante d'Automne, Josephine de Malines, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Onondaga, Seckel, Stephen's Genessee, Vicar of Winkfield, White Doyenne and Winter Nelis, just twenty varieties.

How near this excellent list comes to that of our own adopted at Hamilton last month. We might observe here that there are a few varieties common to all these lists, notwithstanding the wide diversity of climate, soil and surroundings; for example, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Howell and Winter Nelis. Now if we take only this noble half-dozen varieties, common to all lists both North and South, we certainly should have a good assortment, either for family or market use, and as good fruit as can possibly be produced. At our County Agricultural Shows last fall, there were many splendid specimens of fine pears, and these are widely on the increase, showing that our people are fast becoming more and more interested in the successful cultivation of good pears. Let all become so interested, and every land-owner plant of them, at least sufficient for his own personal and family use. It is only thus that the extreme fruitfulness of our promising country can be made fully to appear.

GRAPES.

By B. Gott, Arkona Nurseries.

The chilling winds of cold November are now furiously sweeping over the landscape, dishevelling the verdure and the beauty of the scenery, scattering the lifeless foliage of the trees, and spreading desolation everywhere. Where verdure supremely reigned, now only the seed remains of a once luxuriant foliage; where beauty and harmony dwelt, now confusion and scattering and decay. What a sad change has passed over all earthly things! Only one short month ago effulgent life and beauty were everywhere perceptible; now all is changed as by a magic wand, to nakedness and to the very image of death. Nor is the luxurious vineyard in any way exempt from this general and wide-spread disorder. Its abundant foliage, the very embodiment of life and vigour, and its luscious and tempting fruits have all disappeared, and are now among the things of the past; only lifelessness and scattering and decay are visible here. What pleasing memories cling around this plantation, how frequently we regaled ourselves on its rich and abundant fruits, and feasted our sight on its luxuriance and beauty! Frost, that life-extinguishing and destroying influence, that subtle, imperceptible force, whose power is irresistible and prevailing throughout this rigid month, has been here, and the evidences of its work are clearly perceptible. It requires on the part of the devoted cultivator a deep and intelligent insight into the essential reasons of things to readily exhibit any amount of submission here.

Stated cessation from activity, known as rest, is plainly a fixed and universal law of nature, originating in the Infinite wisdom of nature's great First Cause. Activity and then rest, rest and seasonable activity, is the undeviating method of accomplishing the great results in nature and in the business of the nations of the earth. We would, therefore be resigned; it is not death but sleep. Joyful thought! Vigour will here again assert itself; though the fair foliage is destroyed, life is not destroyed. There is a secret power lodging in the minutest extremities of every rootlet that will again enforce activity and reproduce the gorgeous scenes of the past summer. Let us then thankfully submit, and fall in with the unerring laws of nature.

THE PAST SEASON

has been a very remarkable one for the abundance of its general fruitfulness, at least in our midst, including the fruits of the field, as well as those of the vineyard and the orchard. The apple crop of this country was one of the most abundant and the best as regarding size and quality that has been known for many years past. Nor has the vineyard been at all spare in this matter, but the large, handsome, luscious, bursting berries have been freely gathered from the loaded canes in large, heavy, compact, perfect bunches. We have had lots of grapes to gratify the longing desires of all, even the most insatiable. From whatever point I have gained information this season's crop has been unusually large and well developed. Excepting a new attack of rot upon our Concords that is quite unusual, there has been no disease among them either in leaf or berry to seriously injure the crop. This new departure—the rot on the Concords—early apprised many of our grape-growers, and those on the Pelee Islands, in Lake Erie, first sounded the alarm, yet we are happy to state that no injurious decrease of the crop was visible. In my practice this season I applied a liberal dose of the flour of sulphur to my vines just as they blossomed for the disease known as "mildew," and with perfect satisfaction. Mr. Rogers' Hybrids are the most likely to be attacked by this dreaded disease. As far as my knowledge goes, our vines in leaf and fruit have been most remarkably clear of all insect ravages. Even the dreaded destroyer of European vineyards—the *Philoxera Vastatrix*—has shewn no perceptible marks of attack here. Beetles, nor thrips, nor mildew, nor rot have damaged us in our vineyards to discouragement and dismay; but health and beauty and fruitfulness and enjoyment have thus far marked our progress. It would appear, however, that many of our people yet in an elementary state of development, have not fully learned the true uses of the grape, and consequently it does not at present occupy a very prominent position in their daily economy. This is a source of some uneasiness among grape growers. When offered peaches, or pears, or apples upon our markets they are appreciated, and they say "Oh, yes; we will take some of those fine peaches," etc., as the case may be, as they can preserve them or can them for winter; but when offered grapes, they frequently demur and say, "They are very fine, but they are of no use to me, as we could only eat them up at once." This crude notion of the uses of grapes unfortunately prevails among a large class of our population. Many others look upon them only as an article of luxury and not, as we believe them to be, an article of necessity to health and happiness. The man of means buys them liberally for himself and family, but the economist says, "I would much like to have some, but I cannot afford it, these hard times it is as much as I can do to secure the necessaries of life," etc. These false and ill-founded notions often have a very damaging effect upon the market in lessening the area of consumption, and consequently lowering prices. There seems to be no remedy for this just at present. We must patiently wait until the general intelligence of the people, on this as well as many other matters, is better developed. When they will not say, "Oh, yes, they are very nice, but what are they for? How are they used?" etc., when shewn a basket of beautiful, perfect, blooming Concord grapes. Such ignorance is lamentable and ought to excite the pity of every well-meaning man. Although prices have ruled low this season yet we hope not so low as to discourage our earnest growers at future attempts at excellence. It would be well to remember that excellence will always command its face value, whether it be in peaches or in grapes, or in anything else. When we consider the thousands of pounds of grapes that have been imported into this country and thrown upon

our market from growers over the border, added to the whole bulk of our home crop, it is really a matter of deepest wonder what has become of them. Their use is evidently annually increasing enormously in our midst.

THE VARIETIES.

Most popular at the present time in this latitude are still the old standard well-tested sorts which we have seen in our markets for many years past, viz.:—Hartford Prolific, Ives' Seedling, Clinton, Delaware, and Concord. Our people are slow of change in fruits, as well as in everything else, and when they once get hold of a good variety they don't easily let it go for an uncertainty. They want to be sure in all their movements. Though these grapes are not considered high in the points of excellence by many of our connoisseurs, if perhaps we except the Delaware, yet it is our settled opinion that, all things considered, it is difficult to surpass them in real service and genuine worth. Should insects or disease, or the over-sanguine claimants of new varieties, or any other dire calamity sweep the standard sorts from their trellises, dismay and despair would speedily take hold upon us, as we have nothing left to supply their places. We would not for one moment discourage efforts for improvement, and believe it quite possible, but let us be sure that we have an improvement before we cast away our standards for them. Ives' Seedlings and Concords were brought into this country during the past season in enormous quantities from the United States, and yet to the very last the Concords were by far the most plentiful and popular grapes in the market. At the exhibition of the Western Fair Association, held in London last September, the grape department of Horticultural Hall was by far the grandest and fullest, containing the most choice varieties of any previous display at this place. To use freedom, the varieties were endless, and all so beautifully and perfectly developed. As an exhibition of Canadian grapes, what could the lovers of the culture ask more, either in out-door or under glass production? The latter might have astonished and baffled the exhibitors of sunny France, and the former would verily arouse the serious apprehensions of the most bombastic American. We may gather from the face of this display, that among amateur growers of the grapes, Mr. Rogers' Hybrids are becoming greatly popular and welcome favourites. This is just what might have been expected, for the whole of this fortunate gentleman's Hybrids possess largely very uncommon excellence that will certainly recommend them to the public notice. We consider Dr. Grant's Iona is a reliable grape of the highest excellence, and in this locality it is a good cropper and does remarkably well. Of the many

NEW VARIETIES

of grapes that have been lately brought into notice, either Seedlings or Hybrids, we are compelled to acknowledge that we are not in a good position to comment much. Such things are generally kept scrupulously among the originators for at least some considerable time, and held at extremely high prices. We shall, therefore, simply content ourselves by referring to the experience and reports of others. Perhaps no originator among fruits is, at the present time, attracting so much notice among grape growers, and lovers of fruits, as the American Hybridist, James H. Ricketts, of Newburgh, N.Y. This, we think, is just, for this gentleman has succeeded in fairly surprising his American brethren, with the results of his long and patient labours. Such men ought to be honoured—for their work's sake. *The Rural New Yorker*, Nov. 15, 1879, in a fine illustrated leader, says: "If the introduction of new fruits is indicative of a growing taste for Pomology and Horticulture, among the people at large, a very wonderful advancement has been made in this direction, during the past few years. With the exception of the strawberry, no line of fruit has, of late, been increased by so many and excellent vatieties as the grape. A desire for raising seedling grapes, seems to have seized upon a number of horticulturists at about the same time, and the results of their efforts are now becoming apparent."

These remarks are timely and very applicable, and we may confidently expect still greater disclosures, resulting from the labours of the excellent class of men who are now

devotedly giving their attention to these matters. Only think of the talents of such men as Rogers, Ricketts, Wilder, Campbell, Anderhill, Rommel, Moore, and Miller, of American renown; and Arnold, Saunders, and Dempsey, for Canada, all employed in the same work, and for the same object. Surely, if advancement is possible, it must certainly be effected. Mr. Ricketts, with considerable enterprise, was present at our Provincial Exhibition, at Ottawa, last September, with a large and fine display of the results of his popular labours, his "Seedling Grapes;" they attracted much attention. Perhaps the most remarkable and the most promising of the grapes of this gentleman's introduction, is the one he has named "The Welcome;" it is a decidedly welcome addition to the list of hot-house grapes; it is a cross between Pope's Hamburg and Cannon Hall Muscat, like those famous sorts, it cannot be ripened out of doors in this climate, but it is suitable for both the hot and cold graperies. All good judges of fruit pronounce it superior not only to both of its parents, but to any foreign variety. This is high commendation, and will do much to introduce it to the notice of grape growers generally, over the continent. It is a fine large bunch, double shouldered and compact, very large berry, roundish oval; black, and covered with a greyish blue bloom; flesh tender, juicy and sweet. Others of this Hybridist's grapes have attained considerable notice, as Lady Washington, Bacchus, Jefferson, etc. Bacchus is a smallish black grape of great promise, and very highly recommended as most excellent for wine-making purposes. Jefferson is a fine large red grape of good character, and succeeds well for out-door growing; it is a cross between Iona and Concord, very healthy and is at present the property of Mr. J. G. Burrows, Fishkill, New York. A new sixty dollar prize grape, is largely advertised by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., called "Moore's Early." We have received circulars of this new hardy grape, that is said to have the following desirable qualities: hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness, and earliness. Surely this will fill the bill, and please even the most fastidious. We have not seen the fruit, and cannot pronounce upon it. Mr. George Campbell's new white grape, he has named "Lady" is steadily increasing in popularity, and is promising to be a valuable acquisition to our list of hardy grapes, especially in the east. Mr. Hooker's "Brighton," is perhaps one of the most promising of the lately introduced grapes, it is very popular and is doubtless a grape of much merit. It is very hardy and well suited to a wide range of cultivation, and marks high as a table and market fruit. We have fruited for the first time this season several (to us) new varieties, claimants of popular favour, as Walter, Martha, Alvey, Creveling, Adirondac, etc.; of these, the Walter is remarkable, both in bunch and berry, and is, perhaps, the highest flavoured grape in our collection; it is a cross between the Diana and the Delaware, and was raised and brought into notice by Mr. A. J. Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In general appearance and flesh, the characters of both parents are distinctly discernable. The bunch and berry are of medium size, of light colour; flesh tender, rich and sweet, with an agreeable spicy flavour, thoroughly reminding one of the Diana. As far as late Canadian originators are concerned, not much is said of them, or of their products. It may be in the course of time, however, more attention may be given to these matters amongst us, and our patient workers in this field become better appreciated. We are glad to notice that Mr. Charles Arnold's Hybrids are very popular, and well recommended on the other side of the line.

THE RAGE FOR WHITE GRAPES

is at present the distinguishing future of the age in horticulture. For some unaccountable reason there are great and prolonged efforts made for a better white grape than those we already have. When a good one is produced at an enormous expense of time and effort, for some reason or other its course is soon run. As far as quality is concerned it is found to be very difficult to produce a white grape superior to Allen's Hybrid (said to be the first of American Hybrid grapes), or in hardiness and healthiness of vine to get one more desirable than Rebecca. The *American Agriculturist* for November, 1879, page 468, says: "Every one who grows fruit for market would gladly welcome a white grape with all the good qualities of the Concord and as few of its defects as possible." At the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Rochester, N. Y., last September, consider-

able attention was given to the newer varieties of grapes and among those exhibited were several new white grapes of considerable promise and excellence. C. L. Hoag, of Lockport, New York, had one upon the table that is named the Niagara, that commanded much comment and considerable attention. It is said to be hardy and healthy, and was much admired for its beauty and fine qualities. It ripens about one week earlier than the Concord. Mr. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N.Y., had one named the Prentiss, that is said to have much resembled Allen's Hybrid. It is further said to have some points of character that recommended it above that good old variety. Mr. Hubbard has full control of the wood, and says in his circular, "It was originated by J. W. Prentiss, Steuben Co., New York, as a seedling from Isabella." (?) It ripens about with the Concord, and among its many other good qualities it is an excellent keeper. Another very promising new white grape on exhibition was one named Pocklington, a seedling of Concord (?) raised by Mr. J. Pocklington, Sandy Hill, N. Y. This has also ascribed to it very high and desirable qualities as a fine, handsome, large white grape, every way desirable for extended cultivation. We believe Messrs. Stone & Wellington, of Toronto, Ont., have the sole control of this wood. J. H. Rickett's new seedling white grape, Lady Washington, was also on exhibition. This is doubtless a new white grape of the greatest merit and will command much respect. A late writer in the *Country Gentleman* thus gives his impressions: "The grape that is destined in my estimation to create the greatest favour among growers is the Lady Washington; the clusters are so large, the grapes in every way good and the plant so enduring. The fruit is yellow, tinged with pink in the sun, and was produced from Concord and Allen's Hybrid." In the language of the *Agriculturist*, page 469 "This is certainly a remarkable collection of new grapes, and we shall be much mistaken if more than one does not meet the demand for a white grape that will be as reliable as the Concord." And our devout ejaculations are "So let it be."

REPORT ON APPLES

sent by Seth C. Willson, Whitby, August 22nd 1878, to President Burnet for inspection.

Size large, form nearly round, slightly conical. Calyx rather shallow; colour of skin yellowish-green with numerous green dots. Stem slender, core large, flesh close grained, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, and of pleasant flavour. Skin thick and tough. Ripe early in September.

REPORT ON APPLES SENT BY MR. HOOVER.

Hamilton, Ontario, 6th December, 1879.

147 John Street, south.

This day received from Mr. D. B. Hoover, Almira P.O., Ont., a box containing two varieties of seeding winter apples. No. 1, medium size, highly coloured, red, pale where protected by the leaf, flesh, fine and white, sub-acid, very sprightly, tender, crisp, and good flavour. This apple partakes very much of the character of the old "Ozlin Pippin." It is akin to the Fameuse, and of almost equal excellence. The tree is hardy, a profuse bearer in large clusters of from six to a dozen apples. The apple is ripe now, but all fruit has ripened early this season owing to the high temperature of October. Its usual time of ripening is from January onward.

We have no hesitation in recommending it for general cultivation.

Peter Murray,
Robert Burnet.

MR. D. B. HOOVER'S NO. 2.

No. 2 is a large apple, varying much in colour, some are nearly white, others yellow, and some with a rosy blush on one side, above medium size, obovate, coarse-fleshed, juicy, a good winter apple, partaking somewhat of the character and even of the appearance of the Fall Pippin. Fine flavour, fraiche, and likely to prove a good market apple. It cooks well. The tree is over thirty-five years old, hardy, and a profuse bearer.

Mr. Hoover has named it (Hoover's Favourite) or, Lady Washington.

PETER MURRAY,
ROBERT BURNET.

ECONOMIC FORESTRY.

It seems to us a wise determination on the part of the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, to take forestry under their fostering wing. At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Society, it was unanimously agreed to extend their field of labour, and embrace in their beneficent efforts, the kindred study of forestry and arboriculture. The wanton depletion of our native forests by the inexorable axe of the emigrant renders an association of this sort almost imperative. The resolve of the fruit-growers has not come a moment too soon. Planting for shelter has become a necessity both for cereal and fruit crops. The advantages of planting for shelter are so universally admitted, that arguments are not needed to enforce the urgent duty. Besides, we have had more than one good paper on shelter both in the Annual Report, and in the *Canadian Horticulturist*. It has occurred to us that some valuable hints might be thrown out in an attempt to show the necessity and advantage of forest-tree planting as protection against storms of snow along the line of our extensive railways. This subject has been recently called to our attention by a pretty lengthy journey by rail from Ontario to Nova Scotia. What is true, however, of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways is equally true of Canadian railways in general, and more especially of roads running north and south.

The necessity of some sort of shelter different from the plans now adopted for the purposes of protection from snow blockades, will be apparent, if, for a moment, we consider the nature of the present means employed, and the perishable materials in use for the purpose. Both on the Grand Trunk, and Intercolonial Railways are erected storm fences, close-boarded, expensive, and subject to continual, almost annual repairs. Over the latter road there have been built large protective sheddings, of frequent occurrence in Rimouski and Restigouche districts, and more frequent still, through several portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is at once apparent, that any suggestions to lessen these and similar repairs and expenses on fencing and shedding, must be of immense importance to the commercial and travelling public, and to the Government of the Dominion. How is this best to be accomplished? We are strongly of opinion that the purpose of the defence against snow storms is best to be accomplished by the aid of forestry. Along the almost entire length of the railways already specified, the Canadian balsam grows luxuriantly. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it is the predominant tree. This fact would seem to indicate that the Balsam should be employed for purposes of protection. A few considerations, however, will go to shew that the balsam is not particularly adapted for this purpose. As it grows old, it becomes scraggy at the base of the trunk, and this peculiarity renders it unfit for railway protection. The tree is also short-lived, and very inflammable by accidental fires. Though indigenous to the soil, therefore, we would give the Balsam an inferior place in railway protective economics, and would greatly prefer the common Canadian pine. The latter grows everywhere from Windsor, Ontario, to Pictou, Nova Scotia, and would be found an admirable protection against blinding snow storms. The intensest frosts have no effect upon the tree, and the roomier it is planted the spray becomes the closer and thicker. We are persuaded that the Canadian pine is to take an important place for purposes of defence, no only in the Provinces of the old Dominion, but what is more to the purpose, in Manitoba and the far west. A fortune would soon

be realized by any one bold enough to grow it by the million in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, and along the branches of the Saskatchewan. We know of no tree so well adapted for the purposes of protection, take it all in all, as the Canadian pine. There are other varieties of the pine family closer in the spray, and well adapted for shelter planting, such as the spruce, Norway larch, and tamarack, but after every consideration, the pine of our country seems to us better adapted than any other. Should this opinion be successfully controverted, we are satisfied, that a very suitable substitute for the present fencing and shedding on railways will commend the substitute for general application, and the same is true as applied to the necessity for tree shelter in the long and sweeping stretches of the prairies in the far west.

An important question arises, how best to bring such, or similar views, to bear on the authorities who preside over our railways. This can only be effectively done by shewing the pecuniary or commercial advantages likely to accrue to the country, and especially to the fiscal policy of the Dominion. For years, tree shelter would require no renewing, and less care and expense than are now spent on renewals for fencing and shedding. The permanancy of the protection is greatly in its favour, and were suitable methods to be employed in planting, a most effectual windbreak would be the resultant. To do this, and to take the initiative, before land becomes dearer, would also lessen the expense in the long run. A belting in the more exposed situations would be also required, as trees only thrive well, when growing under the protection afforded by massing them. We would recommend a trial on a small scale of Canadian pine in the more exposed parts of the Intercolonial along the St. Lawrence coast, or along the ridges, Aulac to Touro. A brief period would suffice to show its adaptation for economic railway purposes, and would doubtless at no distant day, suffice to show its adaptation for general shelter purposes throughout the Dominion. Who is to make a beginning? We are satisfied that whenever the general public, and our Members of Parliament, have their attention directed to this interesting and important subject, through the pages of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, that great and good results will issue, not only to the railway interests of our country, but to the general public of the whole Dominion.

Doubtless, trees must be grown and prepared. I see no means so feasible to secure the preparation and outlay as the guarantee against loss to the tree producer by a powerful company like that of the Grand Trunk Railway, or by the authorities who direct the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways.

REPORT ON THE FRUIT CROP.

By Daniel B. Hoover, Almira.

I will again try to report to the Fruit-Growers' Association the condition of our fruit and fruit-trees for the summer of 1879.

The apple crop in our neighbourhood is rather light, though plenty for home use, and of good size in general, but got rather ripe on the trees to keep well for winter. They commenced dropping off themselves at picking time. I think that hot October weather hastened them on too fast.

The pear crop was very much according to what kind of trees they were; the old common seedling trees bore profusely. Amongst the finer kinds, come the F. Beauty and Clapp's Favourite best in bearing, but neither bore heavy. One of my neighbours had a fair show of Souvenir Du Congress pears on his young, small stunted-looking trees, which he got from some tree pedlar. I think they will be good bearers, judging by the yield these few scrubs have made this season.

Plums were nearly a failure in our neighbourhood this season.

Cherries, the early sweet kinds bore a large crop for me this season. I have three different kinds, which I have no name for. One kind is nearly as large as a greengage plum; the tree is a slow grower, bears nearly every year.

Grapes were a good crop, but rather slow in ripening. It was rather a fresh, moist

summer with us this season for grapes. Some kinds ripened well, such as Clinton, Delaware, &c.

Raspberries of black, red, and orange colours bore abundantly with us.

Strawberries were a very large crop, berries large, and kept up a long season.

Gooseberries and currants were also a good crop.

As we have now come to the winter apple season, I will notice that a great many of our winter apples turn black at the core, and some look splendid outside, but half the flesh will be brown inside. This is rather a rare, new trouble with us, for we generally have good, sound winter fruit.

No new disease noticed on any of our fruit-bearing trees or plants ; all did well in the growing part, excepting the tame plum and grape vines. The plum trees by some cause or other, which I cannot account for, shed their leaves a month or six weeks before their ordinary time.

This year's growth of wood is rather feeble-looking in most cases ; time will show what the consequence will be.

The grape-vines with me have this year been visited for the first time with an ugly-looking caterpiller, about one and one-quarter inches long when full grown. Its colour is dark drab, with red stripes crossing its back. These hungry animals will soon, if left alone, disfigure the whole vine by eating it leaves. They are noways particular where they take hold first ; some will be sawing off the edge, while others are busy eating holes up through from underneath the leaves. Hand-picking is the best way to destroy these crooked-necked caterpillars.

December 11th, 1879.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION TO VISIT THE PEAR ORCHARD OF FERGUS ANDERSON, ESQUIRE.

Your Committee visited Mr. Anderson on the 15th of September last, and beg leave to report as follows :

The pear orchard of Mr. Anderson is situate on the north part of lot two in the ninth concession of Blenheim, the soil clay loam, inclining to sandy, and about three feet deep, on clay sub-soil, and is sheltered on the north by an apple orchard and rising ground, on the east also by rising ground, but is open to the sweep of the winds on the west and south.

In 1875 Mr. Anderson planted 515 trees, all Flemish Beauties, which were procured from Canadian nurseries. There are at the present time 505 trees living, only ten having died during the last five seasons. Three died the second season, three the third, and four the fourth season, and none this season. The trees, at the time we inspected same, all appeared free from blight and disease, and were well grown, thrifty, bark clean and wood well ripened, but many of them nearly denuded of leaves, especially on the west, where the soil was lighter than on the east side. The loss of leaves Mr. Anderson attributes to the drought. The trees when planted were set out in a field of barley and well mulched ; the second year corn and potatoes, the third year fallow, the fourth year corn and turnips, and this year seeded down to clover.

No barn-yard manure has been used, but the trees have been plentifully supplied with swamp muck, and Mr. Anderson is of opinion that the freedom of his trees from blight is owing in a great measure to his using swamp muck instead of barn-yard manure, and which your committee think may be correct, and well worthy the trial by other pear growers, if the splendid appearance of the trees, one and all, is any evidence of Mr. Anderson's proposition. The trees have not been much pruned, but only enough to try and keep the trees well balanced, as all the trees lean towards the northeast, and are twelve feet each way ; and Mr. Anderson now regrets he did not plant them fifteen feet each way, which he thinks quite near enough. The trees, we were informed, blossomed

heavily this season, but, owing to the late frosts, the crop was destroyed, and, at the time we saw them, had but a few bushels on the whole lot. Your committee refrain from expressing any opinion as to the ultimate success of Mr. Anderson's venture, but trust the orchard may always continue as healthy and free from blight as it is now, and that he may reap a well deserved reward.

Your committee cannot close their report without referring to an apple puller invented by Mr. Anderson, by which the apples are picked as carefully as by the hand, without the aid of that tree destroyer, a ladder. But as Mr. Anderson intends to take out a patent for the same, we refrain from giving a description, but suffice to say we thought it the most unique and practical tool for the purpose we had seen.

All of which we respectfully submit.

CHARLES ARNOLD,
HENRY HART, } *Committee.*

Paris, December 11th, 1879.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (E).

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

APPENDIX (E).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

INCLUDING REPORTS ON SOME OF THE NOXIOUS, BENEFICIAL, AND OTHER INSECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
President of the Entomological Society; Editor of the Canadian Entomologist, London.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Vice-President of the Entomological Society, Ottawa.

REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.,
Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope.

G. J. BOWLES,
President of the Montreal Branch, Montreal.

W. H. HARRINGTON,
Ottawa.

AND.

B. GOTT,
Arkona.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

To the Honourable the Commisioner of Agriculture:

Sir,—In accordance with the provisions of the Statute, I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario

for the year 1879, in which is contained an account of our financial condition, the reports of the Council and of our several branches, also such papers from our members as we think most adapted to the wants of our agriculturists, and most likely to further the design of the Department in promoting the knowledge of practical Entomology.

The *Canadian Entomologist* has now completed its eleventh volume. Appearing as it does monthly, with an ever widening circle of influence, it cannot but have great and beneficial effects upon the agricultural interests of the Dominion, rendering by timely warning and advice, such information as has afforded much protection against the noxious insects that are ever invading our crops. It has been well supported by able contributions from our members and is favourably looked upon by its readers.

Were our funds sufficient we would gladly introduce a much greater number of appropriate cuts which would make our journal more acceptable and valuable to the community, as, with suitable illustrations, the articles it contains would be much more readily understood.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Ottawa, at the time of the Dominion Exhibition, when the reports of the officers, duly audited, were presented and approved of, also officers for 1880 were elected. The Society's collection of insects was on exhibition there and was awarded the Dominion Gold Medal.

The articles contained in the report are, we trust, such as will prove interesting and useful to the public and especially to agriculturists, for whose benefit they are particularly intended. We also trust that they will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James H. Bowman.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The ninth annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, was held in Ottawa, in the Museum of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, on Thursday the 25th of September, at 4.30 p.m. In addition to the members of the Society, there were present on invitation about twenty members of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.

In the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Fletcher was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The President read a telegram which he had received from the Vice-President, regretting that important engagements prevented him from being present.

The annual statement of the Secretary-Treasurer was read and adopted.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, SEPT., 1879.

Receipts.

To Balance from 1878	$191 08
" Members' Fees, and sales of *Entomologist*	229 78
" Mdse., pins, lists, cork	29 16
" Advertisements	20 00
" Interest	12 57
" Government Grant	750 00
	$1,232 59

Disbursements.

By Postage	$20 25
" Expenses of Council, Delegations, &c.	65 00
" Petty expenses, freight, &c	10 75
" Annual vote to Editor and Secretary	150 00
" Expenses on Annual Report	149 74
" Engraving	13 45
" Mdse, pins	63 90
" Printing *Entomologist*	373 20
" Mailing "	32 00
" Paper for "	84 80
" Insurance	10 63
" Library	26 25
" Rent for 1879	80 00
Balance in hand	152 62
	$1232 59

We certify the above to be correct.

Sept. 18th, 1879. CHAS. CHAPMAN, ABM. PUDDICOMBE, } *Auditors.*

The report of the Council was read and adopted.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Your Council feel highly gratified at the success which has attended the efforts of the Society during the past year. Nine years have now passed since our incorporation; these have all been prosperous years, and the one we have just completed has not been less so than any of its predecessors. All the operations of the Society have been carried on harmoniously, and we have been able to present the public with many of the results of your investigations which will prove of value to it.

Our Report to the Government, which you have all had the opportunity of perusing, continues to maintain its interest, if we may judge by the manner in which it is sought after. We think that it is perhaps our best medium for reaching those whose knowledge of Entomology is limited, and to whom it is necessary to present the science in its more elementary and popular forms, if we would create a taste for its study. The fact that our reports are so much in demand indicate that the science of practical Entomology is rapidly growing in favour among the more intelligent of our agriculturists.

The new enterprise of the "Fruit Growers' Association," the publication of the *Horticulturist*, to the pages of which your members contribute largely, will, we trust, be a means of still more widely diffusing Entomological knowledge, as this journal enters the homes of nearly all our horticulturists, and in addition to the many valuable papers on fruits and flowers which it contains, it carries much information on our noxious and beneficial insects.

One great drawback to the Society's efforts has been the lack of funds to carry on its operations, and to enable us to procure woodcuts and electrotypes to illustrate the pages of our journal. We are satisfied that without figures of the insects we treat of, much of our labour is lost as far as the general public is concerned; we earnestly hope that before long our annual grant may be sufficiently increased to enable us to overcome this difficulty.

Our journal, *The Canadian Entomologist*, has now completed its eleventh year, and has made a reputation for itself which is second to none in the same department of

science; it has been regularly issued and has always been well filled with useful matter. The articles have been almost entirely original, and any new developments in Entomology have been promptly recorded in its pages.

The meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was held at Saratoga, commencing on the 26th of August. Our society was represented by the President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, and the Vice-President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A.

It has been decided to exhibit our collection of Canadian insects at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, and our collection of foreign ones at the Western Fair in London. The Ottawa collection is formed of the bulk of our Centennial display, so that those members who visit Ottawa, who have not before seen our collection, may be enabled to judge of its value.

Our branches in Montreal and London are still carrying on a successful work, and join the Parent Society in hailing the coming year as one of increased usefulness and success.

Submitted on behalf of the Council, by

Jas. H. Bowman,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Couper then read the report of the Montreal Branch, indicating very satisfactory progress; this was referred for publication.

The annual address of the President was next in order, after the reading of which a vote of thanks was tendered to him, both in the name of the Society and also in that of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, for his exceedingly interesting and instructive address, and a copy was requested for publication in the Annual Report.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

To the Members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Again it is my privilege as your retiring President to address you, to draw your attention to Entomological subjects, and more especially to the operations of the insect world about you, and to record the progress or decline of those noiseless disturbers of our peace—injurious insects.

The City of Ottawa being one of the great centres of our lumbering interest, it seems fitting that I should on this occasion call your particular attention to some of those insects most injurious to our pine forests. The losses occasioned by the destructive work of borers in pine trees, both before and after they are cut, are unfortunately too well known to those interested in the lumber trade, although the sufferers may not be familiar with the life histories of their enemies so as to be able to recognize them in the various stages of their existence. The lumberman suffers from the work of a number of destructive species, nearly all of which inflict their greatest injuries during the larval stage of their existence.

There are three families of beetles in which are included the greater number of our enemies in this department. I allude to the longicorns or long-horned beetles, *Cerambycidæ*; the serricorn or saw-horn beetles, *Buprestidæ*, and the cylindrical bark beetles, *Scolytidæ*. To go over this long series in detail would weary you. A brief sketch of the life history of a single example in each family will serve as representatives of the whole.

One of the most destructive of the species included in the *Cerambycidæ* is a large grey beetle with very long horns, known to Entomologists under the name of *Monohammus confusor*, and popularly in this district as the "Ottawa Cow." Where trees have become diseased from any cause, or where a fire has ravaged a pine forest and scorched

and partially destroyed the timber, or where logs after being cut have been allowed to remain a season in the woods or in the mill yard—there these insects gather and soon multiply to a prodigious extent. The mature insect is over an inch in length; the antennæ of the male reaches the extraordinary length of from two to three inches, while those of the female are shorter. The female lays her eggs in the crevices of the bark, where the larvæ when hatched eat their way into the wood, burrowing extensive galleries through the solid timber; when mature they are large, white, almost cylindrical, footless grubs. They pass their chrysalis stage within their burrows, and the perfect insect on its escape eats its way out through the bark. There are about a dozen species in this family known to be destructive to pine.

Most of the insects belonging to the family *Buprestidæ* may be recognized by their brilliant metallic colours; they have very short antennæ which are notched on one side like the teeth of a saw, and are often hidden from view by being bent under the thorax. *Chalcophora liberta* is one of the most destructive to pine trees, and its history is very similar to that of the long-horned beetle just described, but the larva is of a different form, and has the anterior segments or rings of the body very large, reminding one of the appearance of a tadpole. The perfect insect is about three-quarters of an inch long, of a brassy or coppery hue, with the thorax and wing-covers deeply furrowed by irregular longitudinal depressions. Dr. Fitch enumerates twelve species belonging to this family which are known to be injurious to pine. Additional information in reference to these beetles may be found in an article contained in the last annual report of our Society, by Mr. J. Fletcher, of Ottawa.

The cylindrical bark beetles, *Scolytidæ*, are also a numerous family, eight species of which are known to attack pine. The boring Hylurgus, *Hylurgus terebrans*, is probably one of the commonest. This beetle is about a quarter of an inch long, of a chestnut red colour, thinly clothed with yellowish hairs, and is found during the month of May. The larva, which is a small yellowish white footless grub, bores winding passages in every direction in the inner layers of the bark of the tree, and also through the outer surface of the wood.

In some parts of our Province pines are greatly injured and sometimes killed by the attacks of a woolly bark louse, which covers parts of the trunk and branches with a white cottony secretion, under the protection of which myriads of tiny lice live, puncturing the bark with their sharp beaks and exhausting the trees by feeding upon the sap.

While we are mainly interested in the preservation of our mature forests, the future of our country demands that we shall not overlook the young growth on which the lumber supply fifty or a hundred years hence must largely depend, and which it should be the policy of our rulers to protect as far as possible. Most of the governments of Europe are now fully alive to the importance of this matter, and are annually spending large sums of money in establishing young forests. Two years ago I called your attention to an insect then recently discovered by Prof. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, which was greatly injuring the terminal shoots of both the white and red pines in Western New York; it was the larva of a small moth, *Nephopteryx Zimmermani*, which fed under the bark, causing a free exudation of resinous matter from the wounds it made, followed usually by the death of the twigs infested. Since then it has been found over a much wider area than was at first anticipated, and I have no doubt but that it is to-day materially retarding the growth of young pine trees in many portions of our Province.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (where our Society was represented by your President and Vice-President), Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Boston, submitted some observations on another lepidopterous insect which is injuring the young pines growing on the Island of Nantucket. It is a species of *Retinia* closely allied to *Retinia duplana* of Europe. The moth lays her eggs near the tips of the twigs, down which the young larvæ burrow, killing them outright, and thus stunting and almost destroying the trees. Prof. Comstock, of Washington, also referred to two other species of *Retinia* which he had observed injuring the pine trees in that city.

In addition to all these, there are a score or two of species of insects which are known

to devour the leaves of the pines, damaging them in some instances very much. From the facts enumerated it is evident that we are suffering serious loss in all our lumbering districts from the silent workings of these insidious foes, and since in some measure to be fore-warned is to be fore-armed, I desire to call the special attention of those immediately concerned in the prosperity, present and future, of the lumbering interests of our country, to this important subject. Unfortunately it does not as yet seem to be within the power of man to do much directly towards restricting the operations of these enemies to our forests; yet this should not deter us from studying their habits and history, since an intimate acquaintance with these may result much more to our advantage than we now anticipate. A few trees, such as a belt, or a group planted for shelter or ornament, may be protected from the leaf and twig destroyers by syringing with a mixture of Paris Green and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pail of water, and the bark lice may be killed by the use of alkaline washes applied with a brush or broom, and a timely application of the same will prevent the operations of the borers; but it is scarcely possible that such remedies can ever be applied over extended areas of forest. It is, however, gratifying to know that in addition to the numbers devoured by our insectivorous birds, almost every injurious species is in turn attacked to a greater or less extent by insect parasites of the most active habits, who seek out and destroy these pests with ceaseless diligence; were it not for these friendly insects the destructive species would be far more numerous individually than they now are.

The question as to how best to check the increase of destructive insects is of the greatest practical importance, and probably no insecticide has of late played so important a part in this connection as Paris Green, which is a compound of arsenic and copper, comparatively insoluble and a substance which seems admirably qualified for the destruction of insect life. Besides its special use as a potato-beetle killer, it can be successfully used to destroy any and every insect which eats the leaves of plants, shrubs or trees. So poisonous an agent should be handled with caution if accidents are to be prevented, and it is a matter of great regret that in consequence of carelessness in its use the lives of many valuable animals have been sacrificed, and occasionally even human lives have been imperilled or lost. From the ease with which it can be procured it has also been resorted to in several instances by those determined on suicide. These unfortunate occurrences are greatly to be deplored, and every possible precaution should be taken to avoid accidents. It is quite a common occurrence for painters, hardware dealers and general merchants to sell Paris Green and to send it out without label of any sort, and sometimes the parcel is very insecurely put up and packed with groceries and other articles for home use in the most indifferent manner. Such recklessness should not be permitted and no one should be allowed to sell any substance so dangerous unless it is properly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison" prominently attached; with such precautions generally adopted many accidents which now occur would be prevented. It has been urged by some that so many evils have attended the use of Paris Green that it does more harm than good, and that its use should be discontinued; but in this I am not prepared to concur, as I am satisfied that without it, unless some suitable substitute were found, the potato crop in many localities could not be preserved from destruction. If reasonable care is exercised and the powder be used mixed with water, there is no danger attending it, and its use in this manner in the proportion already mentioned of a teaspoonful to a pail of water and applied with a whisk, is not only safe but most economical.

For some years past experiments have been made with various other substances with the view of finding a substitute for Paris Green which would be less dangerous in the hands of the careless, and among them I believe none have been used with greater success than common blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, in solution in the proportion of about an ounce to a pail of water, and applied in the same manner as the Paris Green mixture. This article is worthy of, and will doubtless receive, a more extended trial, as its use under any circumstances would be attended with but little danger. For the destruction of household pests Insect Powder has lately attracted much attention, and is probably the most valuable agent we have for this purpose, and it is quite harmless to man and the higher animals. There are two sorts of this powder, known in commerce

under the respective names of Persian and Dalmatian Insect Powder; the former is the powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*, the latter of *Pyrethrum cinnerariæfolium*. The Dalmatian Powder is most highly esteemed. The powder is diffused through the atmosphere by means of a small bellows, or insect gun, and in a very short time it brings house-flies, cockroaches, etc., on their backs, and dusted among bed-clothing is equally effectual on noxious pests there. It does not at first kill the insects outright, but paralyzes them so that they are unable to use either legs or wings, and after remaining in this condition many hours and sometimes days, a solitary individual here and there will either wholly or partially recover, but the great bulk of them die.

A very active blue-bottle fly placed under the influence of the powder was brought on its back in one and a half minutes. After six minutes it performed some remarkable evolutions, throwing itself about in the most desperate manner by the aid of its wings, for by this time it had lost the use of its legs; in a few moments more it was quiet, but still able to move its legs, and this power it retained for two days, after which it was lost sight of. The same powder was applied to a full-grown grasshopper; immediate uneasiness was manifested, and within two minutes its hind legs were partially paralyzed so that they could not be used with much effect. The first symptoms were a general rubbing of the legs against each other and a peculiar backward movement of the body; in four minutes there was a trembling of the whole frame, while all the legs were so much affected that locomotion was very feeble. In six minutes the insect had lost all control over its limbs, and in nine minutes it was on its back, with no power to recover its natural position. A second patient manifested precisely similar symptoms, but was not affected quite so rapidly. Applied to house-flies in a room, some of them begin to fall powerless in two or three minutes; others will remain active several minutes longer, but manifest constant uneasiness, evidenced in unnatural movements of wings and legs, and a frequent thrusting out of the proboscis. Having operated in a room one day about noon, I swept up after a few minutes several hundred flies and put part of them in a tumbler covered with a small plate, and the remainder in a chip box which I carried in my pocket for the first day, where the flies would receive some warmth from the body. After five or six hours the box was opened, when several crawled out or flew with a very weak, short flight; these were evidently recovering; the others remained on their backs, many of them moving their legs now and then. At the same time those in the tumbler were looked at; all were on their backs, but still alive. In twenty-four hours afterwards those in the glass were in the same helpless condition, barely alive, while in the box three more had so far recovered as to be able to walk, and one of them could fly a little. The following day they were examined again and every one of those in the box were dead, while in the tumbler, out of 137, there were 22 alive, which number was reduced to three the following day; this small remnant survived two days longer, when all died.

In the use of Insect Powder on the green Aphis, which infests house plants, the same course was observed; the insects dropped from the plants as if paralyzed, and after a short time were incapable of locomotion. After two days they were found still alive, but in this instance there was no sign of recovery in any of them, and all died within two or three days afterwards, but whether from the direct effects of the powder or from starvation I was unable to decide.

When I addressed you last year I referred to a strange disease which had destroyed large numbers of that destructive pest, the Forest Tent Caterpillar, *Clisiocampa sylvatica*. After the disease had reached a certain stage the larvæ remained motionless, retaining their hold on fences and the trunks of trees; shortly, although in appearance they were quite natural, when touched they were found to be dead, and their bodies were so decayed as to burst with a very gentle handling. Subsequent observations convinced me that this was the result of a fungoid disease to which caterpillars, as well as some perfect insects, are very subject. A similar disease sometimes attacks the silk-worm and causes great devastation, and the common house-fly is liable every autumn to die from the effects of a fungus which multiplies with amazing rapidity within the fluids of the fly's body, soon destroys life, and forms a circle of luxuriant growth all around its victim. Examples of this may be found on the windows of almost every dwelling during

the month of September. Some years ago a learned European professor claimed that he had proved the identity of this fungus with the common blue mould and also with that of yeast; and in proof used the fungus of the fly for the purpose of raising bread, and shewed that it was possible to brew beer with the common mould. The close relationship, if not the actual identity, of these three was thus established. Quite recently it has been proposed by Dr. Hagen, of Cambridge, Mass., to use a diluted solution of yeast in water with an atomizer as a means of destroying noxious caterpillars and other insects by introducing disease among them, and it seems quite likely that the use of this remedy may to some extent prove effectual.

The Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapæ*, having pretty well colonized the northern portions of America, is still travelling southward. During the present season it has been reported as common in many localities in the State of Alabama, and has nearly reached the Gulf of Mexico; it seems as capable of adapting itself to extremes of heat as of cold. The Forest Tent Caterpillar, *Clisiocampa sylvatica*, which has been so very numerous and destructive in our neighbourhood for two years past, has almost disappeared. The Colorado Potato Beetle seems to have fairly established itself in several places in Europe, and if it proves as prolific there as here it will be rapidly disseminated. The Wheat Midge, *Cecidomyia tritici*, has appeared in the neighbourhood of Port Hope, Ont., but not to any alarming extent. The Plum Curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, has been common as usual, while reports have been received from several districts of the increasing prevalence of the Codling Worm, *Carpocapsa pomonella*.

Our journal, *The Canadian Entomologist* has been well sustained during the past year, and through the kindness of our esteemed contributors we have been enabled to present our readers with many original papers of great practical value. Mr. W. H. Edwards, of West Virginia, has continued his very useful and valuable papers on the life histories of our butterflies. Dr. Bailey, of Albany, N. Y., has given us an interesting description of the various stages of *Cossus Centerensis*, illustrated by an excellent lithographic plate. Many new species of insects have been described by Messrs. A. R. Grote, W. H. Edwards, V. T. Chambers, Prof. Fernald and others, besides which we have published a very large number of papers of general interest.

Among the more important recent contributions to our Entomological literature may be mentioned a new edition of the Catalogue of the Described Diptera of North America, by Baron Osten Sacken; the Coleoptera of Florida and Michigan, by John L. LeConte, M. D., and E. A. Schwarz; Report on the Insect and other Animal Forms of Caledonia Creek, New York, by J. A. Linter; the Coleoptera of the Alpine Regions of the Rocky Mountains, by John L. LeConte, M. D.; on the Collection of Insects made by Dr. Elliot Coues in Dakota and Montana—the Orthoptera by Cyrus Thomas, Hemiptera by P. R. Uhler, Lepidoptera by W. H. Edwards; Notice of the Butterflies Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, in 1877, by Samuel H. Scudder; and an account of some insects of unusual interest from the tertiary rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, by the same distinguished author. The elaborate and voluminous report of the U. S. Entomological Commission on the Rocky Mountain Locust, with maps and illustrations, issued in 1878, did not reach us in time to be noticed at our last annual meeting. It is a work which has involved great labour, and besides containing much that is new, covers the entire field of our knowledge in reference to this destructive pest. Prof. C. V. Riley, of Washington, has issued a special report on the Silk-worm, being a brief manual of instructions for the production of silk, with illustrations. Prof. A. R. Grote has written Preliminary Studies on the North American Pyralidæ, and Samuel H. Scudder a Century of Orthoptera. Several additional numbers of Edwards' magnificent work on North American Butterflies have appeared, with charming plates.

The members of the Entomological Commission of the United States are devoting their attention this year especially to the Hessian Fly, investigating its habits, preparing statistics of the losses occasioned by its attacks, and testing the various remedies which have been suggested for its destruction. In a circular issued in June last they solicit the co-operation of Entomologists, many of whom will, I trust, be able to render them efficient aid in this good work.

During the year, death has removed from our ranks three well known labourers in

tve Entomological field, Dr. Asa Fitch, late State Entomologist of New York; Dr. Hermann Loew, the eminent German Dipterist, who has done so much to advance our knowledge of American Diptera; and Frederick Smith, the renowned English Hymenopterist. Thus, year by year, we are called to mourn the loss of those whose names, for their works' sake, we revere. They have gone to their reward; we live to labour. Let us each endeavour to make the best possible use of the time and opportunities we have, however limited they may be, and dilligently and contentedly labour in the sphere in which God has placed us; prompted by pure motives, may we with earnest effort probe deep into the secrets of nature, and draw from thence treasures new, so that when we pass away, we may leave behind us some little lustre which may lend a light, however dim, to those who will fill our places.

I have the honour to be, very sincerely yours,
WM. SAUNDERS.

The election of officers then took place, resulting in the appointment of the following gentlemen :—

President.—W. Saunders, London.
Vice-President.—Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa.
Secretary-Treasurer.—Jas. H. Bowman, London.
Council.—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope; Wm. Couper, Montreal; J. M. Denton and E. B. Reed, London; R. V. Rogers, Kingston; G. J. Bowles, Montreal; and W. Harrington, Ottawa.
Editor of Entomologist.—W. Saunders.
Editing Committee.—Jas. Fletcher, G. J. Bowles and E. B. Reed,
Librarian.—W. E. Saunders, London.
Library Committee.—E. B. Reed, J. M. Denton, H. B. Bock, London, with the President, Librarian and Secretary.
Auditors.—Chas. Chapman and A. Puddicombe, London.

A short time was agreeably spent in asking and replying to queries in reference to insects and their habits, and in examining the collections of insects in the Museum, after which the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, was held on the evening of February 11th, 1879, at the residence of the President, Mr. J. M. Denton. The President occupied the chair.

The Secretary-Treasurer read his annual report, which was adopted. His report shewed that the finances of the Branch were in a satisfactory condition.

The election of officers than took place with the following results.
President.—J. M. Denton.
Vice-President.—A. Puddicombe.
Secretary-Treasurer.—W. E. Saunders.
Curator.—C. Chapman.
Council.—Messrs. H. B. Bock, E. B. Reed and W. Saunders.
Auditors.—H. B. Bock and Jas. H. Bowman.

Permission was asked by Mr. C. Chapman for the School of Design to use specimens of some of our large Butterflies and Moths as models for the drawing and painting classes, which was cheerfully granted.

Mr. Saunders gave an interesting account of his recent visit to Florida, and exhibited some of the insects obtained by him while there.

Mr. H. B. Bock kindly presented the Society with a number of specimens of Coleoptera from Germany.

Subsequently an hour or two was spent in social intercourse and participation in the many means for enjoyment provided by Mr. Denton for the members. After spending an exceedingly pleasant evening the meeting adjourned.

W. E. Saunders,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the residence of G. J. Bowles, Esq., on Tuesday the 3rd June, 1879, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Bowles read a paper entitled, "Some of the insects that frequent the orchard and garden, under what circumstances they increase unduly, what insects to spare, what to kill, and how to kill them, with other useful information," by the Rev. F. W. Fyles, corresponding member of the Natural History Society.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer was then read and adopted. This report shewed that after meeting the current expenses of the year, there still remained a very fair balance on hand.

The proceedings were closed by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President, G. J. Bowles; *Vice-President*, H. H. Lyman; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Geo. H. Bowles; *Curator*, F. B. Caulfield; *Council*, Robert Jack, W. Couper and G. B. Pearson.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. H. Bowles,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

In presenting their Sixth Annual Report, your Council have much pleasure in stating that the Society is still making satisfactory progress.

Eight very pleasant meetings have been held during the year, and besides the many interesting Entomological items recorded in the minutes of the Society, the following papers have been read before the members:—

1. "On the Larvæ of *Papilio Brevicauda* and *Pieris Borealis*, and the food plants."—W. Couper.
2. "On the May beetle, *Lachnosterna quercina*, and its parasites."—G. J. Bowles.
3. "Introductory notes on the *Ichneumonidæ*."—G. J. Bowles.
4. "Notes on *Phyciodes Harrisii* and *Nycteis*."—H. H. Lyman.
5. "On the Saw-flies."—G. J. Bowles.
6. "My Entomological trip to the Godbout River, 1878."—W. Couper.
7. "On the Insects of the Mammoth Cave" (selected).—Geo. H. Bowles.

The following books have been added to the Library:—

"Riley's Reports," 2, 4 and 5, making the set complete. The nine reports have been bound in three volumes, and form a very valuable addition to our library.

"Hentz's Spiders of the United States," with 21 plates.

"Sausser's Solitary Wasps of America," with 4 plates.

"*La Crysomele des Patates*," from the Department of Agriculture, with 1 plate.

"Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1878."

"Reports of the Fruit Growers' Association of Montreal, 1877 and 1878."

Our order for books to the Naturalists' agency is still not quite filled, and a balance of about $10 remains in their hands.

Your Council would note that additions are still being made to the list of species in the "Montreal Catalogue," and would recommend the work to the members as one worthy of zealous prosecution.

In regard to the labours of the coming season, your Council feel glad to report that the members are beginning their collections with renewed vigour; and they trust that the next year's operations will show a great advance in the study of our fascinating science in Montreal.

The whole respectfully submitted,

GEO. JNO. BOWLES,
President

Montreal, 3rd June, 1879.

MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Annual Meeting was held, as announced, on the 26th day of August, in the Town Hall, in Saratoga, N.Y. The first session began at 12.30 p.m., the President, J. A. Lintner, of Albany, in the chair. The following members were present during the several sessions: Dr. John L. LeConte, S. H. Scudder, C. V. Riley, A. R. Grote, C. H. Fernald, Dr. John G. Morris, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Wm. Saunders, J. H. Comstock, E. P. Austin, F. W. Putnam, B. P. Mann, H. F. Bassett, W. S. Barnard, D. S. Martin, E. L. Graef, Dr. J. S. Bailey and E. H. Pohlman.

The Secretary, Mr. B. P. Mann, read the minutes of the last meeting in St. Louis, Mo., after which the President delivered the following address:—

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN:—In the remarks which I presented to the Club at our last annual meeting, a brief review was given of the progress in American Entomology within the preceding half century. It was shewn that within the last few years rapid progress had been made; that the study of insects had enlisted the labours of many earnest and successful workers, and given to them names honoured in science both at home and abroad; that many large and valuable collections had been accumulated—several of which contained so large a number of types that their preservation in the future was a matter demanding serious consideration; that the literature had become quite extensive; that much had been done in working out the life-histories of our species and presenting them to the public in their economic relations; and finally, that the importance of the study had at last been recognized here, as long ago it had been in Europe, by a Commission appointed by our General Government, for the investigation of some of the insect pests which were the occasion of serious pecuniary loss, poverty, and almost starvation in some portions of our country.

It affords me pleasure to be able to report, that the past year has shewn no diminution of interest or activity in our department, but that work in it is being prosecuted with an energy and with results fully up to any other department of Natural Science, if we except those to which Congress and several of our States are extending their liberal aid.

If fewer new species have been described during the year, we may find encouragement in the explanation that we are approaching the period, if not already reached, when a new species may not be claimed as the reward of every Entomological excursion. And indeed, there does not seem to be urgent need of descriptions of forms so very far in advance of some degree of knowledge of transformations, habits and relations to the vegetable world.

An evidence of increasing interest is to be found in the frequent inquiries made for instructions in collecting, apparatus for preparation, and books for study. While the first two requests can be promptly met, not so with the last. We are unable to place

in the hands of the student the volumes which he requires for naming his collections. This cannot but be the occasion of discouragement to the beginner, and often the cause of diversion of earnest labour to other departments of Natural History. A great need of our science at the present is, monographs of the families prepared by specialists, in which descriptions of all the species shall be given (not simply referred to), and accompanied by such synoptical tables and illustrations as will enable the student readily to ascertain the names of any species which has been described.

At our last meeting I stated to you that the names of 281 persons are recorded in the last edition of the Naturalists' Directory who are making Entomology their study in North America, and that it was probable that a full list would extend the number to at least 350. It now appears that half the truth was not told. A list kept by the Secretary of the Cambridge Entomological Club, published in Psyche, vol. ii., p. 9 of Advertiser, accompanying the numbers for Sept.-Dec., 1878, contained at the close of last year the names of 762 Entomologists in the United States and Dominion of Canada. I am informed by the Secretary that the list at the present time, without having been subjected to a critical revision, contains 835 names.

As a record of the current literature of any science is virtually a record of the progress of that science, may I ask your attention to a brief notice of some of the publications of the year following our St. Louis meeting.

A work that might serve as a model in the illustration of insects in their relations to the plants upon which they feed or frequent, is one of the unique series by Mr. Glover of *Manuscript Notes from My Journal*, entitled, "Cotton, and the principal Insects frequenting or injuring the plant." In its twenty-two quarto plates, engraved on copper, is shown the cotton plant in every stage of development from the seed to the mature plant, and in its various conditions as resulting from insect attack or from disease. In association with these figures, twenty-four insects frequenting the plant are represented. Several of the species are illustrated in an agreeable prodigality, giving enlarged views of the egg, the larva at different stages of growth, the pupa, the cocoon, the perfect insect at rest and in flight, its under surface, enlargements of parts, and the more marked varieties of the larva and the imago. Although not so stated, it is believed that the edition of these Notes was no larger than the others of the series, and consequently, that only about fifty societies and individuals have been the fortunate recipients of a copy.

The Natural History of the Agricultural Ant of Texas is a volume of 208 pages and 24 plates, by H. C. McCook, treating at length of the habits, structure and architecture of this interesting insect. The histological details have been worked out from preparations made by Prof. J. G. Hunt.

A volume, upon which Baron Osten Sacken has been for a long time engaged, has recently been completed and published by the Smithsonian Institution. The *Catalogue of the Diptera of North America* prepared by this author and published in 1858 was simply a compilation of published names, not claiming synonymic accuracy. It contained 1,800 species, but many of the number were too imperfectly described for identification. The new Catalogue is of such merit as to deserve more than a passing mention. It is fully up to, and in itself materially advances, our knowledge of the Diptera of our country. Its author modestly regards it as only critical in part—so far as the families have been worked out into monographs, and as still remaining a mere list of reference to earlier writers, in those families which have not been studied, or in which the existing collections are to a great extent still unnamed, as in the *Culicidæ*, *Chironomidæ*, *Cenopidæ*, the group of *Muscidæ calypteræ*, and the section *Asilina*. Its critical character may be seen from the statement, that of the 102 species of *Tabanus* enumerated in the old Catalogue, only 36 have been adopted in this.

An admirable feature of this Catalogue is that a large proportion of the species which it records—over 2,000 carefully described and authoritatively labelled species—are contained in the Collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, fwhere every possible care is given to them, and where they are accessible to the student or comparison and study. Most of these are types of Loew and Osten Sacken, or their determinations.

The remarks of the author on synonymy, nomenclature and priority, seem to me to be most excellent and worthy of serious consideration. In an extended discussion of the merits of the descriptions of Diptera of the late Mr. Walker of the British Museum, he characterizes them as so extremely superficial—descriptive rather of the specimen than of the species, that in his opinion, they should be entitled to no claim for priority whenever they cannot be positively identified without an examination of the type specimen. Thus, of twenty-six species of Dolichopus described by him, not a single one could be recognized. The question suggests itself, to what extent might this rule be extended to descriptions in the other orders of insects by this author, and in general, to the writings of other authors.

In considering the number of Diptera, Osten Sacken believes, that rejecting those descriptions which will probably prove irrecognizable, the number of described Diptera of North America, north of Mexico, will hardly reach 2,500; that the undescribed material at present in collections, if worked up, would perhaps double the number; and that when the long neglected order shall have received the attention given to the Coleoptera, it will equal if not exceed the latter, numerically.

Reference at the present to studies in the Diptera, naturally suggests the great loss which Dipterology has sustained in the recent death—in April last—of the distinguished Prussian Dipterist, Dr. H. Loew, long known as one of the most eminent cultivators of this branch of Entomology. During the last twenty years he has been engaged in the study of North American Diptera, and at the request of the Smithsonian Institution he has prepared a series of monographs, three volumes of which (Parts i., ii. and iv.) have been published by that Institution. While his removal from his work at this stage of its progress, cannot but be deeply deplored, there is a consolation to be found in the knowledge that it is not to be wholly arrested, but that a worthy collaborator—Baron Osten Sacken—remains to conduct it to a completion, we hope, of the plan proposed.

The series of *Dimmock's Special Bibliographies*, now being published at Cambridge, Mass., will prove to be of eminent service to the student who desires to avail himself of the literature of our insects, so widely scattered through the various scientific and popular journals, government surveys, and other publications. Two numbers of the series have been issued—the first containing a complete list to date, it is believed, of the Entomological writings of Dr. John L. LeConte, and the second, those of Dr. George H. Horn. A third, of the writings of Mr. S. H. Scudder, is nearly completed. I regret that it has been thought necessary, in this series, to dispense wholly with the use of capitals in all scientific names, even in the family and ordinal divisions, and I believe that many of you will agree with me in claiming for the royalty of science exemption from conformity to an innovation based on mere convenience.

Prof. C. V. Riley and J. Monell have contributed to the Bulletin of the U. S. Geolog.-Geograph. Survey (vol. v., pp. 1-32) a paper entitled *Notes of the Aphididæ of the United States, with Descriptions of Species Occurring West of the Mississippi.* Part I contains extended biological notes on the Pemphiginæ, by Prof. Riley, and Part II., notes on Aphidinæ with descriptions of new species, by Mr. Monell. The paper, illustrated by two plates, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of these exceedingly interesting insects.

A special Report from the Department of Agriculture, entitled, *The Silk-worm, being a brief Manual of Instruction for the Production of Silk*, has been prepared by Prof. Riley, and largely distributed by the Department, to meet the demand from various portions of the United States for information upon the important industry of silk-culture. The Manual is quite full in the natural history of the Silk-worm, in the methods of culture, and directions for reeling the cocoons. There seems no reason why this industry, properly fostered, may not be made to add materially to the productive resources of our country.

Abstracts of the papers presented by Prof. Riley at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, have been published in the Proceedings of the Society, and also in a separate pamphlet. Among these are *Notes on the Life-History of the Blister Beetles and on the Structure and Development of Hornia; on the Larval Characteristics of Corydalus and Chauliodes*, and *A New Source of Wealth to the United States* [Sericulture].

A *Century of Orthoptera*, commenced by Mr. S. H. Scudder in 1868, and continued at intervals in vols. 12-20 of Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., has been completed during the present year by the publication of the last three decades, in vol. 20, op. cit. The species described pertain to the Gryllides, Locustariæ, Acridii and Forficulariæ. The several parts as originally published have been reprinted in a pamphlet of 84 pages. Mr. Scudder has also published (Psyche, vol. ii., p. 154) a short list of Orthoptera collected in Appalachicola.

Entomological Notes, No. vi., by Mr. Scudder, issued the past year, is mainly a reprint of papers upon the Orthoptera originally published in the preceding year. The accompanying index furnishes a ready means of reference to the species contained in the several papers.

In the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1878, Prof. Cyrus Thomas reports upon a small collection of Orthoptera made in the Explorations and Surveys of the San Juan region of Colorado. The same volume contains a report by Mr. H. Strecker, on the Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from the same region, in which several new species of Heterocera are described, and a few figured.

Of our Entomological serials, the Canadian Entomologist continues to sustain its high reputation, and to merit the contributory aid which it is receiving from nearly all of our American Entomologists, and from some of our European friends.

Psyche, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club, is near the completion of its second volume. With the commencement of its third volume such improvements are promised as will render it of still higher importance to every student of American Entomological literature.

The *Transactions of the American Entomological Society* have reached the seventh volume. Although the Society has become a section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it is proposed to continue the publication of the Transactions as at present as rapidly as the limited means available for the purpose will permit.

The *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* is continued. That of the Long Island Society has been discontinued.

The second volume of the *Butterflies of North America*, by Mr. W. H. Edwards, is in course of publication. It continues to maintain the high reputation which it has commanded, from its admirable delineations of forms and colouring, and the exceedingly interesting new biological details presented.

The North American Entomologist is a new candidate for favour and support, of which two numbers have appeared. It is a monthly periodical, published at Buffalo, N. Y., under the editorial charge of A. R. Grote. It purposes to present articles of value both to the specialist and the agriculturist on the subject of North American insects, together with notices of current entomological literature,

Descriptions of the Noctuidæ have been continued by Prof. A. R. Grote in contributions to the Canadian Entomologist and in the *North American Entomologist*. With a diminution in the number of new forms of Noctuæ presenting themselves, Mr. Grote has directed his attention to the Pyralidæ, and has published a paper in the Bull. U. S. Geolog.-Geograph. Survey (vol. iv., pp. 669-705), entitled, *A Preliminary Study of the North American Pyralidæ*, in which a number of new species are described, the species of Botis enumerated, and the venation given of certain genera of the Phycidæ. A supplement to this paper follows in the *North American Entomologist*, No. 2, pp. 9-12.

To the study of the Tortricidæ—a family which has received scarcely any attention in this country since the death of Mr. C. T. Robinson, Prof. C. H. Fernald, of Orono, Me., has been devoting special and earnest attention. He has been able to examine nearly all the material contained in the principal collections in this country, and during the past winter has visited the larger collections in Europe for their study and a comparison with our forms. In England, the Tortricidæ in the following collections were critically examined by him: those of the British Museum, of H. T. Stainton, R. McLachlan, C. J. Barrett and Lord Walsingham; and on the continent, the collections in Brussels, Berlin, Munich, Naples, of Prof. Zeller in Stettin, Dr. O. Staudinger, MM. Deyrolle and Ragenot and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. The above amount of preliminary work should certainly enable Prof. Fernald, as is his hope, to present us with

a rearrangement of this extensive family quite in advance of any heretofore proposed. Prof. Fernald has prepared a synonymical list of our North American species, which is nearly ready for publication.

The work of Mr. V. T. Chambers on the Tineidæ of the United States, has been vigorously prosecuted, as may be seen in his frequent publications in the Canadian Entomologist. His papers on *Tineina and their Food-plants, and Index to the Described Tineina of the United States and Canada* (Bull. U. S. Geolog.-Geograph. Surv., vol. iv., pp. 107-167), have been appreciatively received as very convenient for reference.

The comparatively small but difficult group of the Pterophoridæ has engaged the attention of Mr. Charles Fish, of Oldtown, Me., and his studies have already made him our best authority in these forms.

From the above references to special studies in several of the families of the Lepidoptera, it will be seen that this attractive Order gives every promise of soon occupying high vantage ground.

In the other Orders—it is quite unnecessary that I should refer in the Coleoptera to the labours of Drs. LeConte and Horn. You will know of their untiring work, which has made the field which they are so thoroughly working almost exclusively their own.

In the Diptera, Mr. C. P. Whitney has published descriptions of a few species of Tabanidæ.

Mr. W. H. Patton has communicated some descriptive papers on Hymenoptera to the Canadian Entomologist.

Mr. E. T. Cresson has published a catalogue of North American Apidæ, with descriptions of new species, comprising 108 pages of vol. vii. of the Trans. Amer. Entolog. Soc.

Some valuable lists of species collected in particular regions have been given us, which are of service in extending our knowledge of Geographical Distribution. Among these, in the Coleoptera, may be mentioned, a list by E. A. Schwarz of 1,457 Florida species (Proc. Amer. Philosoph. Soc., v. 17, pp. 353-472); of 1,246 species from the Lake Superior region by H. C. Hubbard and E. A. Schwarz; by the same, of 1,787 species from the lower Peninsula of Michigan (loc. cit., v. 17, pp. 593--666); by Dr. LeConte, of 220 species collected in the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 6,000 feet and upwards (Bull. Geolog,-Geograph. Surv. Terr., v. 4, pp. 447-480); additions to Messrs. Austin and LeConte's Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Mt. Washington, of 89 species, extending the number to 319, by F. Gardiner, jr. (Psyche, v. 2, p. 211); 316 species from Wallace Co., Kansas, by F. H. Snow (Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci. vol. vi., pp. 61-70); and additions of 435 species to the Catalogue of Kansas Coleoptera, by E. A. Popenoe (ut. cit. pp. 77-86), increasing the number to 1,711.

In the Lepidoptera, Mr. C. E. Worthington furnishes a list of 229 species of Noctuidæ from the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., (Canad. Entomol., v. xi., p. 68); Mr. W. L. Devereaux, a shorter list of species taken in Wayne Co., N. Y. (ut. cit., p. 105); Prof. F. H. Snow, a list of 104 species collected in Colorado, by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition in 1876.

The valuable biological studies of Mr. W. H. Edwards have been continued with their wonted earnestness. Through the success attained by him in carrying a large number of species of butterflies from the egg through their transformations, he has secured their entire life-histories, several of which have been published during the past year, and others illustrated in the volume of the *Butterflies of North America*. Of the Satyridæ, the larva of which are so rarely met with that I may venture to say many members of this Club have not seen a living example, he has reared all of our Eastern species with the two exceptions of *Satyrus Pegale* and *Chionobas semidea*. The interesting experiments in producing change in the imago by the application of cold to the chrysalis have been continued and been duly recorded.

A large number of biological papers have been contributed to our Entomological journals. From those accessible to me at the time of writing I find contributions from the following:—C. J. S. Bethune, J. Boll, Robert Bunker, V. T. Chambers, A. J. Cook, Charles Dury, H. Edwards, W. H. Edwards, J. H. Emerton, G. H. French, H. A.

Hagen, E. C. Howe, D. S. Kellicott, J. L. LeConte, B. P. Mann, T. L. Mead, C. V. Riley, W. Saunders, C. G. Siewers, Emma A. Smith, F. H. Snow, C. E. Webster, O. S. Westcott, C. E. Worthington, and G. D. Zimmerman—a quite incomplete list of the contributors to this department.

Results of anatomical studies of insects have been published by Messrs. C. F. Gissler, J. D. Hyatt, E. L. Mark, and C. V. Riley.

It would be inexcusable in a notice of biological work to omit reference to what is being done in this direction at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. Under the hand of the eminent Curator of the Entomological Department, Dr. H. A. Hagen, a biological collection of insects has been brought together that is far in advance of any similar collection in the world. It was my privilege recently to give it a partial examination, and when I say that I know not how to express my high estimation of it, I give it but imperfect praise. No one, whose studies have prepared him for the appreciation of such a collection, can examine it without wondering when, where and how the material was obtained. As an illustration of the natural history of species in their several stages, architecture, depredations, food-plants, diseases, parasites, etc., it is difficult to see how its plan of arrangement can be improved. In consideration of its high value, it is very gratifying to see that such unusual means have been resorted to for its preservation, as, with a reasonable supervision and without the operation of other than the ordinary causes of destruction, will extend its benefits to our successors in coming centuries. In addition to the biological collection, two others have been arranged: the one comprising the insects of North America, and the other those of the world. Of the number of type specimens contained in these collections, there is not the time at present, nor is it the occasion, for more than simple mention. The student in American Entomology, who aims to be fully abreast of the most advanced progress in his line of study, cannot neglect the means of information which the Collections and Library of the Entomological Department at the Cambridge Museum offer him.

The published results of economic investigations during the year have been quite limited. In consideration of the exceeding importance of these studies, it is painful to have to record the fact of the issue of but one Annual Report of a State Entomologist —that of Cyrus Thomas. This second report of Dr. Thomas, forming the seventh in the series of the Illinois reports, is a volume of nearly 300 pages. In it Dr. Thomas discusses the depredations of some of the Orthoptera, Coleoptera and Hemiptera. Prof. G. H. French, Assistant Entomologist, presents brief descriptions of a large number of diurnal and nocturnal Lepidoptera and their larvæ, with notices of their habits, accompanied by analytical tables for their identification. Miss Emma A. Smith, special Assistant Entomologist, offers the results of original investigations in some species of special economic importance. The publication of this and the preceding Report, without, as is evident, the opportunity of the revision and correction of proof by the authors, is much to be regretted, as serious errors in the nomenclature and elsewhere have thereby been given extensive circulation.

The Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, making the ninth in the series, contains its usual amount of matter of interest to the Entomologist, and of value to the agriculturist and horticulturist.

Several articles treating of insect depredations have appeared in our scientific journals, which cannot now be referred to.

The United States Entomological Commission, continued by an appropriation by the last Congress of $10,000, is actively engaged in its second year's operations. In its investigations of the Rocky Mountain Locust, its labours have been almost entirely confined to that portion of country designated as the Permanent region, with a view of determining the limits of these permanent breeding grounds, and to obtain the requisite data for the preparation of a map, and a scheme to be recommended to the Government, by which the excessive multiplication of the species in that region, and the consequent migration therefrom, may be prevented. It is understood that the recommendation to the Government will be, that in connection with the authorities in British America, efforts be made to restrain the extensive prairie fires in autumn which are common to that region, and subsequently to burn them in the spring after the hatching

of the young locusts. This plan is believed to be feasible, as the breeding grounds are not co-extensive with the so-called Permanent region, but are limited to the richer valleys, plateaus and river borders within it.

The Commission will also, it is understood, in its forthcoming report, recommend to the Government a scheme for a system of warning and prevention, through the aid of the mounted police patrol of the Dominion Government, and our signal bureau and military posts.

Having been favoured with a transcript of the subjects to be treated of in the forthcoming Second Report of the Commission, and the assignment of subjects to the respective members of the Commission, I have no hesitancy in giving assurance of a volume of unusual interest and value. It is to be hoped that Congress will not repeat the inexcusable blunder of ordering of it an edition by far too small to supply the demand, or for the accomplishment of a main object in its labourious preparation—the diffusion of the needed information among those to whom it could not fail of proving beneficial.

The Commission is also occupied with investigation of the Hessian-fly and the Chinch-bug—each of which are chargeable with annual injuries to the amount of several millions of dollars.

The investigation of the natural history and habits of the Cotton-worm, commenced by the Department of Agriculture last year, has by direction of Congress, been transferred to the Entomological Commission. Prof. Riley has been pursuing its study in Southern Texas and in the Gulf States, aided by special assistants, and it is believed that discoveries have recently been made which will reduce the cost of destroying the larvæ to perhaps a fourth of what it has hitherto been.

Among the special subjects of study which have claimed attention lately, an interesting one has been the pupation of butterflies. Observations made during the past year on the pupation of some of our butterflies have shown us that we have been at fault in accepting the account given of it by Reaumur over a century ago, and received and quoted by subsequent authors. The most interesting operation in the pupation of the suspensi butterflies is the withdrawal of the chrysalis from the larval skin, the casting off of the skin with its attachment by the terminal legs to a button of silk spun for the purpose by the larva, and the attachment and suspension of the chrysalis by its anal spine to the silk button. Reaumur represented it as accomplished by the chrysalis in its extensions and contractions grasping the larval skin between the segments, and by this means raising itself until it regained the button. Recently Mr. Osborne, an English Entomologist, discovered a membrane serving as a suspensory agent in the change to the pupal state, and for the first, questioned the account given by Reaumur. His observations were confirmed by those of Mr. W. H. Edwards, and followed up by additional observations on large numbers of Nymphalidæ and Danaidæ, some of which have been presented in the Canadian Entomologist. There seems to be no question of the existence of such a membrane, and that it consists of the portion of the larval skin lining the region of the rectum, caught upon two knobs conveniently placed for the purpose. Prof. Riley, in a communication to *Psyche* (vol. ii., p. 249) finds other means of chrysalis suspension—the principal one being the shed intestinal canal, and accessory ones, the tracheal vessels of the last pair of spiracles ; these Prof. Riley regards as the principal agents in suspension. In opposition to this, Mr. Edwards considers these ligaments as of but little, if any, service, and finds the membrane to furnish all the requisite support. Additional observations are required to reconcile these different views.

The beds of fossil insects recently discovered in the Tertiaries of our western Territories are proving to be wonderfully rich in number of species and condition of preservation. From a single small basin exposed by a railway cut in the vicinity of Green River Station, Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming, Mr. S. H. Scudder in *Fossil Insects of the Green River Shales* (Bull. U. S. Geolog.-Geograp. Surv. Terr., iv., No. 4, pp. 747-776) enumerates eighty species, representing all the orders of the Insecta except Lepidoptera. An idea of the richness of these beds may be obtained from the statement, that a two hours' search was rewarded by the collection of fifty new species. We are glad to learn that Mr. Scudder is engaged upon a general work on our fossil insects, which will form

one of the volumes of the quarto reports of the Hayden Survey—the beautiful typography and illustration of which causes us to regret the prospective speedy termination of the series. As the Tertiary Shales of the Rocky Mountain region give every promise of being richer in insect remains than any other country in the world, the material for this volume will be more ample than any other student in fossil entomology has been able to command.

For the evident omission of reference to much valuable work done during the period reviewed, I ask indulgence. The time that I had allotted to the preparation of my sketch was found, too late, to be quite insufficient for the extended bibliographical examinations required for even an approach to completeness. I offer it only as a partial sketch, and as such please accept it.

On motion, the thanks of the Club were tendered to the President for his able and interesting address, with the request that a copy be sent to the Canadian Entomologist for publication.

The Club next proceeded to consider the amendment to the Constitution proposed at the St. Louis meeting, and after much discussion, the amendment was adopted in the following form:—

1st—No resolution affecting important scientific questions shall be adopted at any meeting of the Club unless there shall be present at least seven members who shall have been enrolled at least one year previous to said meeting.

2nd—When any motion has been carried by the Club, such motion shall not be rescinded at any subsequent meeting unless there shall be present at least seven persons who shall have been enrolled as members one year or more previous to said meeting.

3rd—Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up a list of members of the Club, to be embodied in the record of its proceedings, including all those who had been present at previous meetings.

The second meeting was held at 4:30 p.m., the President in the chair.

Mr. Grote exhibited specimens of *Pseudohasis eglanterina* sent him by Mr. James Behrens, of San Francisco, who had collected them on the top of Mount Shasta. These differed from the ordinary specimens in being almost entirely black on the upper side. Mr. Grote expressed the opinion that this variation was mainly due to the climatic influences to which they were subjected in this elevated situation.

Dr. J. G. Morris referred to the fact that certain Water Beetles carry with them when they dive a globule of air underneath their bodies, and asked for information as to what purpose it served. Mr. E. P. Austin said that this bubble was retained underneath by the stiff hairs along the abdomen, and as it was known that the air gradually disappeared if the insect remained long under water, it was supposed that the air was gradually inhaled by the insect, which was thus enabled to lengthen its stay under the water.

Mr. B. P. Mann presented a list of the Entomologists of North America, and requested the members to confer with him as to additions and corrections. Some beautiful examples of coloured drawings of *Noctuæ* by Mr. Pohlman, of Buffalo, were laid upon the table for the inspection of those present, and were much admired.

Mr. Scudder called the attention of the members to a lepidopterous insect which was doing much damage to the pines on the Island of Nantucket. Previous to the war of 1812 the island was well wooded, but during that struggle the occupants were reduced to such straits for fuel that they had burned every tree. For many years the island had remained in a barren state, but some time ago plantations of Pines were begun, and a broad belt of young trees of *Pinus rigida* from 10 to 20 feet high, with scrub Oaks, now cover a large part of the island. The success of this experiment is seriously threatened by the presence of the insect referred to, which is a Tortrix belonging to the genus *Retinia*, and closely allied to *duplana*, *sylvestrana* and *frustrana* of Europe. The larva affects the tip of each terminal bud and bores its way through this into the twig to the depth of two or three inches, killing the terminal leaves and thus preventing the trees from mak-

ing any growth. The moth is double brooded, and has not been observed in that locality beyond the precincts of the island. Mr. Scudder also presented a plate with enlarged drawings of the insect and its work.

Mr. Comstock had met with the same insect on *P. inops*, and had found that the tips of the branches of the Pines were usually covered with a web. He had also found another species of *Retinia* infesting the twigs of *P. rigida*. This latter bores into the small twigs of the tree, from which exude masses of resin. The larva lives within the branch upon the wood, and before pupating forces its way through the mass to the outside.

Mr. Bassett had observed some fifteen years ago, about Waterbury, Conn., that the common White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) was greatly injured at the tips of the branches by *Pissodes Strobi*, but for the last ten years this pest had almost disappeared. Mr. Riley referred to another Tortrix affecting the Junipers on Long Island, *Dapsilia rutilana*, a European species recently imported.

Prof. Fernald stated that he had received from Oregon and Washington Territory, specimens of *Retinia duplana* and *sylvostrana* identical with the European forms, and further referred to the fact that in America the species of Tortricidæ are more abundant in the West than in the East.

Mr. Grote called the attention of the members to the ravages of *Nephopteryx Zimmermani*, which he believed had inflicted more injury on young pines than any other insect; it is found throughout the northern and north-western parts of New York State. Mr. Grote laid particular stress on the fact that the European pines imported and sold by nurserymen are much infested, and desired to call public attention to this matter. With regard to the use of Paris Green as an insecticide, he thought that it was doubtful whether the injury caused by it was not greater than would occur from the Potato Beetle were it allowed to go unmolested; and instanced the loss of a stallion valued at $2,500, poisoned by Paris Green, and also referred to the frequent injuries to animals and man reported in the newspapers. This opinion was opposed by other members present, who stated that but for the use of Paris Green or some such poison it would be impossible in some sections of the country to grow potatoes at all.

Prof. Fernald referred to a Tortrix found in Maine, *Tortrix nigridia*, which had very much injured the pines there; he had collected a large number of the larvæ and chrysalids of this insect, and from them, besides the moths, had obtained many ichneumon parasites and also several hair snakes. Prof. Fernald embraced this opportunity of calling the attention of the members to the condition in which he had found the types of the Northern American Tortricide. Many of them were being destroyed by the verdigris formed by the corrosion of the pins on which they were mounted, and in some instances this verdigris has accumulated to such an extent as to burst the bodies of the insects. To avoid this difficulty he has used japanned pins, and found that when thus coated they remained free from corrosion.

Mr. Grote remarked that *Scoliopteryx libatrix* was very widely distributed in this country as well as in Europe, being found here from Hudson's Bay to the Southern States. He also referred to Mr. Grey's discovery that *Limenitis arthemis*, *disippus*, *ursula* and *proserpina* are connected by intermediate individuals, and that this indicated that they had not long been separated from a common stock, and expressed the opinion that *arthemis* was probably nearest the original form.

Mr. Lintner held that it was premature to conclude that the different species of *Limenitis* are identical until it could be proven positively by rearing the one supposed species from the eggs of the other.

Mr. Scudder exhibited a piece of a woody root which was represented as coming from the interglacial beds of clay near Toronto, Ontario. This root proves by microscopic examination to belong to a species of Juniper and is bored by an insect, probably a *Scolytus*, but one which differs materially in its habits from any known species now existing. Mr. Scudder also referred to the abundance of insect remains which he had found in the peat deposits on the Island of Nantucket; from one mass of about a cubic foot he had obtained 300 fragments of Coleoptera, among which were several which he had been unable to refer to any species now known to exist; a number of these specimens were shown to the members.

Mr. Austin exhibited specimens of a wasp, *Polistes metrica* Say, infested with parasites.

On motion the meeting was adjourned until 8 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Comstock exhibited specimens of a small Pyralid which is carnivorous, feeding in the larval state on the maple tree bark-lice, under the cottony matter secreted by the lice. He had bred forty of the moths fed in this way.

Mr. Scudder drew attention to a very singular fossil, of which he had obtained about 100 specimens, somewhat resembling the larva of an insect, but yet quite different from anything hitherto known. His remarks were illustrated by a figure of the object. It consists of only six segments.

Mr. Barnard exhibited specimens of *Phymata erosa*, which has proved quite destructive to other insects; they have been known to destroy quite a number of *Pieris rapæ*. Mr. Barnard exhibited a number of specimens which had been caught on the burrs of the Burdock.

Prof. Riley stated that *Pieris rapæ* was now quite common in Alabama; it had been seen as far as Selma, but had not yet reached Mobile. Mr. Scudder remarked that it had been found in Savannah, Ga., two years ago.

Prof. Comstock had received specimens of the Colorado Potato Beetle, this year, from Manitoba, and thought that this was the farthest point north it has yet reached.

Mr. Saunders made some remarks in reference to the capture of insects by the flowers of a species of *Bidens*, probably *chrysanthemoides*; the insects which he had observed thus captured were Dipterous, all of whom had been caught by the mouth; some were found dead, others still living, but unable to withdraw their proboscis.

In reference to the flight of butterflies, Mr. Lintner spoke of the enormous flocks of *Vanessa cardui* which had been seen in Italy, Spain and Germany during the summer.

Mr. Grote referred to an undescribed insect for which he proposes the name of *Oiketicus Abbotti*; he had obtained the cases of this insect on the cotton plant in the South, but had not seen the imago until he had reared it. This species is figured by Abbot in unpublished plates in the British Museum; it is referred to also in Harris' Correspondence, edited by Scudder.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result:—

President.—S. H. Scudder.

Vice-President.—A. R. Grote.

Secretary.—B. P. Mann.

After some discussion it was agreed that in future it was desirable that the President and Vice-President hold office for one year only.

The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon of the following day.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Morris mentioned an interesting case of retarded development which had come under his notice, where a specimen of *Papilio asterias* remained in the chrysalis state two years and a half before the imago appeared.

Mr. Lintner remarked that instances of retarded development were common among the Bombycidæ, and especially mentioned *cecropia*; it also occurs frequently among the the Sphingidæ, where a specimen will pass over one season until the next in the chrysalis state; this has been supposed to be a natural provision for the perpetuation of the species.

Mr. Bassett inquired whether in such examples they were not uniformly females. Mr. Lintner stated that in his experience both sexes were retarded.

Prof. Martin exhibited transparent specimens of gum copal in which were imbedded Hymenopterous insects. He stated that copal is a fossil resin of the post-tertiary period obtained chiefly from Mazambique; that he had found in this resin about fifty species of insects, about one-third of which were Coleoptera, one-third Diptera and the

other third of the remaining Orders; two of the latter were Lepidopterous, one a Geometer, and the other he thought belonged to Zygaenidæ.

Mr. Bethune mentioned that he had found the larvæ of the Colorado Potato Beetle eating the leaves of the common Milk-weed, *Asclepias*.

Mr. Barnard had also seen one of these larvæ feeding on Milk-weed, but in this instance the larva was lighter in colour than usual. Mr. Lintner remarked that it was unfortunate that the Potato Beetle would feed in the larval state on quite a number of different plants, and in the absence of vegetable food would sometimes feed on one another.

Mr. Saunders had observed this carnivorous propensity of the Potato Beetle larvæ on several occasions, and had seen the same among the Cut-worms, and in one or two instances among larvæ of the Lycaenidæ. Mr. Scudder had also observed similar habits. Prof. Comstock had noticed it especially in the Cotton-ball worm *Heliothis armigera*.

Mr. Lintner invited Prof. Comstock to give some details in reference to the present plans and operations connected with his department at Washington. Prof. Comstock stated that he was endeavouring to work up a biological collection of insects on such a scale and in such a manner as shall be a credit to the Government. He has a large number of breeding cages, and an assistant who devotes his whole time to the rearing and mounting of insects. Special attention has been paid this year to insects feeding on clover, and the collection now contains over fifty species known to be destructive to this valuable crop. Prof. Comstock asked the aid of all Entomologists and assured them that any insects sent him would be well taken care of.

Mr. Scudder urged that Entomologists should recognize the fact that it is of the utmost importance that a collection as complete as possible should be formed in Washington, and that it should assume a national character.

Mr. Barnard asked for some information as to the method of arrangement adopted in the collection referred to. Prof. Comstock stated that he arranged the insects in their usual order and place; with the insect, its usual food plant, and where it feeds on several or many plants, a memorandum is placed with such specimen containing a list of the plants; by this method much duplication is avoided.

Prof. Fernald was asked to give some explanations regarding his work on the Tortricidæ. He began the study of this group two years ago, commencing with those species found in Maine, but soon found that he could do nothing satisfactorily without taking in all those found throughout the United States and Canada. He has also found it necessary to study the European forms, and is now engaged in examining all these structurally, with the view, if possible, of improving their classification, and earnestly desires help from collectors in all parts of the country, especially in reference to the larvæ of the different species. He thinks that the character of the head, thoracic shield and anal plate will probably be of most value in separating the species.

Mr. Saunders reported that *Papilio cresphontes* had been found rather common both in the larval and perfect state in several parts of Ontario this season. Dr. Morris said that he had found *Papilio ajax* particularly local in its distribution, abounding in some localities, but very scarce in others.

Mr. Lintner stated that *Pholisora catullus* had not been found about Albany until three years ago, when a single specimen was taken; this year it is one of the commonest species in and about the city; its food plant is *Monarda punctata*.

Rev. C. J. S. Bethune referred to the great abundance of *Papilio philenor* one season, many years ago in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Ontario; since then he was not aware that it had ever been found common in any part of Ontario.

A question was asked by Mr. Grote as to whether any of the species of *Cucullia* ever come to sugar. In reply, Dr. Bailey stated that he had captured three species of *Cucullia* and ten species of *Plusia* at sugar. Recently, when sugaring in a certain locality, he was surprised to find a large numberof Noctuids on decomposing animal matter, especially some partially decomposed deer hides.

Mr. Grote reported having taken *Audela acronyctoides*; one male was captured this month at light. He thought that this was the first time it had been taken in New York State.

Mr. Saunders referred to the fact that in the location where he resided large numbers of the larvæ of *Clisiocampa sylvatica* had died from a fungoid disease, and asked whether any of the members had tried solution of yeast as an insect destroyer, as lately suggested by Dr. Hagen.

Prof. Comstock stated that he had fed several larvæ on leaves dipped in yeast, but so far the yeast-fed larvæ had thrived remarkably well; his experiments had only been continued but a short time, hence he was not prepared to give any definite opinion on this subject.

The meeting then adjourned.

On Friday afternoon the closing session of the Club was held.

Dr. Morris stated that an apiarian in his neighbourhood had been severely censured by some fruit-growers because his bees had pierced their peaches, grapes, etc., and destroyed the fruit; he asked whether the bees really were the original authors of the mischief, or whether they only attacked such fruit as had been previously pierced by birds, wasps and other insects. He knew that writers differed on this subject, and mentioned that Prof. Cook and Prof. Riley take opposite sides here.

Prof. Macloskie thought that the mandibles of bees were not strong enough to tear the outer covering of peaches or grapes. Prof. Comstock was of a different opinion. Prof. Riley remarked that in some articles which he had published in the *New York Tribune* he had proved that bees are the depredators, and made some further interesting statements on this subject.

Dr. LeConte spoke of the destruction of some of our valuable forest trees by various insects, and requested the members during the next year to collect facts and to report them at the next meeting, so that the nature of their depredations may become fully known and further remedies may be suggested.

Mr. Minot offered some very interesting remarks on the larvæ of a number of species of water insects, chiefly Dipterous, illustrated by many beautiful drawings of the larvæ highly magnified.

Mr. Lintner referred to the importance of the study of aquatic larvæ, regretting that so little was known of their habits, and hoped that Mr. Minot would continue his studies in this direction.

From aquatic larvæ the conversation turned in the direction of that tiny tormentor, the mosquito, and marvellous accounts of its abundance in certain localities, and the sufferings of man and beast from its bloodthirsty propensities, were related by Mr. Scudder, Dr. Morris and others.

Mr. Riley made some remarks on the Cotton Worm, and stated that he had bred nine distinct parasites which preyed on this insect.

The time for adjournment having arrived, the members, after referring to the great pleasure they had derived from the interesting sessions of the Club, unanimously expressed the hope that all present might meet again next year in Boston.

The following articles have been selected on account of their general interest from the pages of *The Canadian Entomologist*, where they have appeared during the past year as original contributions.

OBNOXIOUS PESTS—SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THEIR DESTRUCTION.

BY DR. H. HAGEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The question how to check the ravages of obnoxious insects is a very important one, and I am very often asked for advice in special cases. While occupied with a close examination of the proposed remedies and looking through a large number of scientific tracts, some of them fell into my hands and induced me to study them again. The present communication is the result of those studies.

Somewhat more than twenty years ago the lower forms of some fungi attracted the attention of many students, and especially of Dr. Bail, of Prussia. The reports of his observations are scattered in different periodicals, and the final result of my study of those reports was the conviction that a remedy for insect pests, offering several prominent advantages, could be found in the easy application of the yeast fungus. Further, that this remedy could be used probably against the famous Colorado grasshopper, for the destruction of which the Government has appointed a commission appropriated with $75,000; also, that the remedy could be tried in an easy way against the obnoxious hairy caterpillars, against the potato bugs, and last, but not least, in every greenhouse against leaf lice and similar pests.

Dr. Bail asserts that he has proved by many skilful experiments that four species of microscopical fungi are merely different developments of the same species. One of them, the fungus of the common house-fly, is the vexation of every housekeeper. The dead flies stick in the fall firmly to the windows, or anywhere else, and are covered by a white mould not easy to be removed. The second is the common mould, known to everybody and easily to be produced on vegetable matter in a damp place. The third is the yeast fungus, a microscopical species, and the basis of the work done by yeast of fermentation. The fourth is a small water plant, known only to professional botanists. Dr. Bail contends that the spores of the fungus of the house-fly develop in water in this last species, out of water in mould, and that the seeds of mould are transformed in the mash tub into yeast fungus.

The experiments made by Dr. Bail cover a period of more than a dozen years, since the numerous objections which were made against his results induced him to repeat again and again his experiments in different ways. I am obliged to state that even now prominent botanists do not accept Dr. Bail's views, which he maintains to be true and to be corroborated by new and sure experiments. This question, important as it may be for botanists, is without any influence regarding my proposition, as Dr. Bail has proved that mould sowed on mash produces fermentation and the formation of a yeast-fungus, which kills insects as well as the fungus of the house-fly. I was present at the lectures of Dr. Bail before the association of naturalists, in 1861, which were illustrated by the exhibition of mould grown on mash, on which the fungus of the house-fly had been sown, and by a keg of beer brewed from such mash, and by a cake baked with this yeast. Both productions were declared perfect by all who tasted them —an experiment in which I did not feel obliged myself to join, as both are to be had prepared without the fungus of the house-fly.

In a later communication Dr. Bail states that the use of mould has been the secret in brewing formerly certain kinds of a strong and well-reputed beer.

For the so-called jopenbier in Danzig the mash was not used before the forests of mould grown on its surface had sunk to the bottom—or, in other words, till the spores of the mould were sown by themselves on the mash.

Dr. Bail has proved by numerous experiments that healthy insects brought in contact with mash and fed with it are directly infested by the spores of the fungus with fatal consequence. These facts, not belonging strictly to the main part of his experiments, were observed first by chance and later on purpose. The most different insects, flies, mosquitoes, caterpillars, showed all the same results. The experiments were made in such a delicate manner that a small drop of blood taken with an oculist's needle from the abdomen of a house-fly left the animal so far intact that the same operation could be repeated in two days again. Both drops examined with the microscope proved to be filled with spores of fungus.

More to the point are epizootics produced by this fungus and observed on insects in the open air.

A really pestilential epizootic of the common dung-fly was observed in 1867. Not only those, but many other insects, died in the same locality and in the same manner; also other species of flies and gnats, the caterpillars of moths and of Phalænids, and the common hairy caterpillars of a moth which is very nearly related to the famous hairy caterpillar of the Boston Common. Of some species the destruction was so complete that the next year they were very rare. During those years the caterpillars of

two species of moths had destroyed pine forests belonging to the State and valued at several millions, and a larger calamity was imminent, when suddenly all caterpillars died from the same fungus.

Similar observations have been made in other places in Europe and here. Mr. Trouvelot formerly began in Medford, Mass., the raising of the Polyphemus moth for silk, and was successful enough to get a prize in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Unfortunately he brought home from Paris eggs of another species from China, and purported to be superior for silk-raising in the open air. Those eggs proved to be infested by fungus, and the caterpillars hatched from them died, but not those alone. All caterpillars of the Polyphemus moth became infested, and even most of the other indigenous species living on the twelve acres of shrub land which Mr. Trouvelot utilized for this purpose, died rapidly. After two years of a similar calamity, Mr. Trouvelot was obliged to stop his experiments, which might have developed, perhaps, a new source of wealth for this country. A similar pest of an indigenous species of moth stopped only last year the interesting observations of Mr. Siewers in Newport, Kentucky.

The common silkworm in Europe has been in recent times extensively affected by a sickness called muscardine, which is also the consequence of a fungus. Similar fatal epizcotics have been observed on the honey bee, and in Brazil several years ago nearly all the bees died from this cause. In Entomological journals are reported fatal epizootics of leaf lice, of grasshoppers, of the cabbage butterfly and of the currant worm, both imported here only a few years ago, and both very obnoxious.

Considering those facts, which are doubtless true, and considering the easy way in which the poisonous fungus can always and everywhere be procured and adhibited, I believe that I should be justified in proposing to make a trial of it against insect calamities. Nature uses always to attain its purposes the most simple and the most effectual ways ; therefore it is always the safest way to follow nature.

Beer mash or diluted yeast should be applied either with a syringe or with a sprinkler ; and the fact that infested insects poison others with which they come in contact will be a great help. Of course it will be impossible to destroy all insects, but a certain limit to calamities could be attained, and I think that is all that could reasonably be expected. In greenhouses the result would probably justify very well a trial, and on currant worms and potato bugs the experiment would not be a difficult one, as the larvæ of both insects live upon the leaves, which can easily be sprinkled. But it seems to me more important to make the trial with the Colorado grasshopper. I should recommend to infest the newly-hatched brood, which live always together in great numbers, and I should recommend also to bring the poison, if possible, in contact with the eggs in the egg-holes, to arrive at the same results, which were so fatal to Mr. Trouvelot's silk-raising. After all, the remedy proposed is very cheap, is everywhere to be had or easily to be prepared, has the great advantage of not being obnoxious to man or domestic animals, and if successful would be really a benefit to mankind. Nevertheless, I should not be astonished at all if the first trial with this remedy would not be very successful, even a failure. The quantity to be applied and the manner of the application can only be known by experiment, but I am sure that it will not be difficult to find out the right method. I myself have more confidence in the proposed remedy, since it is neither an hypothesis nor a guess-work, but simply the application of true and well-observed facts. I hear the question—When all this has been known for so long a time, why was it not used long ago ? But is that not true for many, not to say for all, discoveries ? Most of them are like the famous Columbus egg.

A SUCCESSFUL MOTH-TRAP.

BY O. S. WESTCOTT, RACINE, WIS.

Many attempts have been made to devise something by means of which to capture the Noctuidæ, but the results have been usually so meagre that the contrivances have been abandoned in disgust. I have been using a contrivance this season which will

really abundantly repay one for the trifling trouble and expense involved in its construction. It consists first of a gallon glass jar, heavily charged with cyanide of potassium. To the top of this is fitted a funnel, the spreading mouth of which opens at right angles to the axis of the poisoned jar. The lower end of the funnel is four or five inches below the mouth of the jar and has an opening three inches in diameter, the funnel mouth being twelve or thirteen inches across. Opposite the mouth of the funnel, and on the opposite side of the jar, is soldered to the funnel a sheet of tin so bent as to thoroughly enclose a lamp. The lamp is supported by a piece of tin hinged to the outer edge of this projection. The lamp being placed in position, the tin support is made to rest upon the projecting part of the jar below its neck. Immediately in front of the light is placed a sheet of mica. The whole contrivance is placed within a tight wooden box, and a tin flap is also arranged above the lamp chimney as a precaution against an undesired conflagration.

The moth attracted by the light, flies into the mouth of the funnel, is stopped by the mica, and after fluttering a very short time, is so far overcome by the fumes of the potassium as to fall within the poisoned jar, whence it cannot emerge. A projecting lip of an inch or so in height is soldered to the lower edge of the mouth of the funnel in such a way as to catch any insect that falls outside the mouth of the jar. It thus is most likely to return to the light. I have taken with this contrivance hundreds of Noctuidæ and Coleoptera, among the former many things—especially among the Tineidæ—entirely new to my cabinet.

A CHEAP ENTOMOLOGICAL CABINET.

BY W. H. HARRINGTON, OTTAWA, ONT.

I have recently been looking over the back volumes of the *Entomologist*, and have found them, as I do the later numbers, very interesting and instructive reading. Among other valuable items, I have noticed suggestions regarding the construction of cheap cases for holding specimens, and as the question of expense is always an important one especially to young collectors, I will, if you can spare me space, briefly describe the style of cabinet I am now using, and which has been adopted by one of my friends.

Among the substitutes for cork mentioned by Packard (in his Guide to the Study of Insects) are thin frames covered on each side with paper and fitted into the bottom of drawers in a cabinet. Now I have gone a step farther, and discarding the drawers entirely, have adopted the frames and adapted them to a cabinet without drawers. This cabinet can be made of any size and be divided by upright partitions to suit the taste of the owner, and the frames can run in grooves made in the sides and partitions before it is put together, or between movable strips tacked or screwed in afterward at suitable distances, say two inches. The one I now use (a small one made as an experiment) is three feet two inches wide inside, with two partitions, so that there are three spaces each one foot in width. It is fifteen inches deep and two feet high. Placing the frames two inches apart gives me twelve in each section, or thirty-six in all, and as each has a surface of twelve by fifteen inches, I have an aggregate expanse of thirty-six square feet. The advantages claimed for this cabinet are its lesser weight and expense. It is easily handled and can stand pretty rough usage without fear of damaging specimens, as the pins are firmly held, and the frames, running in grooves or between strips, cannot stir when the door shuts close against them. It does away with the expense of drawers, the cork alone for which (thirty-six feet at 18 cents per foot) would be $6.48. The frames constructed of thin stuff (say quarter-inch) cost at the most five cents each, and suitable stiff cartridge paper is very cheap. If the frames are made slightly smaller than those mentioned one sheet will cover both sides of two frames. The paper is put on when damp, but should not be too wet. The frames can be easily re-papered if needful, and if the sections are made of equal width, they will all be interchangeable, which will be found a great convenience.

This manner of keeping specimens will, I think, be particularly useful to collectors of Coleoptera. I send this, feeling that each member of the Society should contribute his mite of experience and knowledge for the benefit of his fellow-workers.

NOTES ON A WINTER HOLIDAY.

B. W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

During a recent holiday, while on a trip South, I spent a day among the Entomologists at Albany, N.Y. To say that it was a pleasant day, an *exceedingly enjoyable* day, would convey but a faint idea of the pleasures there experienced. Arriving early in the morning, I made my way to the State Museum of Natural History, where under the guidance of Messrs. Lintner, Meske and Hill, three veteran Entomologists, I had the pleasure of inspecting the countless rarities contained in the collections of Lepidoptera made by those gentlemen in this vicinity. I have seen many collections in the course of my wanderings, but for multiplicity of species, full series of rarities and matchless perfection of individual specimens, it had never before been my pleasure to witness anything that would compare with the valued stores contained in the cabinets of these enthusiastic collectors at Albany; and without fear of contradiction, it may be said that the Entomologists resident there have contributed more towards our knowledge of the Lepidoptera native to the northern portions of America, than any other equal number of collectors in the country. The enthusiasm they have long maintained and their indomitable perseverance have enabled them to overcome almost every obstacle and accumulate such wonderful series of specimens, especially by night captures at sugar, as no less favoured Entomologist could look over without feelings almost akin to envy. After one had seen scores upon scores of individuals of some rare Noctuid, which in one's own collection had perhaps long been represented by a treasured fragment, the question would frequently rise as to whether *anything* in this line be rare in the neighbourhood of Albany.

During the day I was also privileged to see the magnificent series of Catocalas in the collection of Dr. Jas. H. Bailey, and one could only regret that the day was too short to do any sort of justice to the mass of material to be inspected. After labouring busily from early morn until late at night, we parted at the railway station, with the most pleasant recollections of a day happily spent amidst old and and newly-found Entomological friends.

On reaching Washington, Nov'r 23, a brief visit was paid to the Entomological rooms, in the Department of Agriculture, where I had expected to find my esteemed friend, Prof. C. V. Riley, but unfortunately business had called him away from home. Through the kindness of Messrs. Pergande and Howard I was shown very many things of interest, especially in the way of insects in their earlier stages, both living in breeding cages and preserved as blown larvae, and in this way a very pleasant and instructive hour or two was spent. It was a source of grief to learn from our good friend, Chas. R. Dodge, that "Field and Forest" was about to be discontinued for want of sufficient support. This valued periodical has done good service in the cause of Natural Science, awakening an interest in this direction in many minds, and in its decease we have lost a valuable aid. It gave me much pleasure to find that veteran Entomologist, Prof. T. Glover, with health almost restored, busily engaged in his Entomological work. Through the affable kindness of Dr. T. V. Hayden, I was shown through the Department of the Interior, that great national laboratory from whence has issued so many works invaluable to the naturalist in every field of labour. After lingering long among the many interesting objects which claimed attention, I returned laden with useful works and pamphlets on subjects relating to Entomology, deeply impressed with the important work here carried on by a great and progressive nation in the interests of science; and with very pleasant recollections of the great personal kindness shown me by the worthy and distinguished head of this most useful branch of the national service.

The Smithsonian Institution was also visited, with its immense collections and innumerable objects of interest, and through the kindness and liberality of the Secretary, some recent and valuable works on Entomology and kindred subjects were secured for our Society's library.

Passing through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, we landed in Fernandina, Florida, with its historic surroundings, on the 30th day of November, where everything assumed a tropical aspect, the landscape dotted with palms, orange trees, magnolias, live-oaks, and other evergreen trees, and the air so balmy as to at once suggest thoughts of butterfly nets and collecting bottles. Of the latter a supply was at hand, but not expecting to meet with anything on the wing, insect nets were left folded away in their wintry home. Many logs and chips were turned over in search of insect life, but very little was found. Subsequently, while wandering about in Jacksonville, I saw several butterflies on the wing, most of them unfamiliar; that charming yellow *Callidryas eubule*, was recognized as it floated about among the beautiful roses, jessamines, poinsettas and other flowers in the gardens, and one longed for a net that he might cultivate a closer acquaintance with this and some of the other interesting species. An old friend, *Danais archippus*, was frequently met with, and reminded me of summer at home. Florida, however, is very poor in insects at this season of the year, but as summer approaches it is in many parts a paradise for the collector. During a week spent in this land of flowers I travelled over 800 miles along its rivers and railways, seeing much of its characteristic scenery, the most southerly point touched being Leesburgh, on Lake Griffin, a little south of the 29th degree of latitude and 300 miles south of Jacksonville, by tortuous river travel. Here butterflies were more abundant, and having landed with a very pleasant party in an orange grove, amidst half a million of oranges on 2,500 large bearing trees, one was puzzled what to do first. The oranges were tempting, but the sight of beautiful specimens of *Agraulis vanillæ*, *D. berenice*, with charming *Heliconias*, *Theclas*, etc., was still more overpowering, and with hat in hand, the butterflies were vigorously pursued until several specimens had been secured, but with such imperfect means of capture at hand, the beautiful insects were battered and torn, and ones clothing having become covered with malignant burs collected in the chase, it was thought best under the circumstances—the first burst of enthusiasm being over—to devote more particular attention to the orange question.

While vigorously consuming oranges, enquiries were made as to whether the trees or fruit were subject to insect enemies. Beyond occasional specimens of the larva of *Papilio Cresphontes*, I could not learn of any caterpillar which consumed the leaves, and the only insect which seemed to trouble the orange growers at all was a species of Coccus —*Aspidiotus citricola*—which attacks the bark and foliage of both the orange and lemon trees, and occasionally, if very numerous, gives the tree a sickly appearance. But such an effect was rare, and one could not help feeling astonished at the luxuriant and vigorous growth of the average orange grove and the symmetry and beauty of the trees laden with their golden fruit, in soil, in most instances, so poor that one wondered where the nourishment came from. In our course up and down the Ocklawaha River, where the trees are everywhere clothed with the beautiful Florida moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, and the swampy margins decked with brilliant asters and other composite flowers, many Neuropterous insects were seen on the wing, but none were captured; indeed, the catching of an insect seemed insignificant work in the midst of the excitement attendant on the shooting of alligators, herons, ducks and other large game, and at the close of the week there were very few spoils wherewith to grace the Entomological cabinet. Now, a few days later, amidst frosts and snow, the novel recollection of the recent heated butterfly chase, the cooling off under the shade of orange trees, imbibing the sweet rich juice of the fully-ripened fruit, and the additional novelty of a sunburnt brow, all in the midst of the month of December, are things not soon to be forgotten.

THE CLOVER-SEED FLY—A NEW INSECT PEST.

BY J. A. LINTNER, N. Y. STATE MUSEUM NAT. HIST., ALBANY.

In the summer of 1877, my attention was called to some "worms" which had been discovered in the heads of red clover *(Trifolium pratense)*, and were said to be preying upon the seeds. They were found to be minute maggot-like creatures, hidden within the seed-pods and entirely destroying the seeds which they attacked. Numbers of them were subsequently detected in the examination of heads of clover taken from several localities in the vicinity of Albany, and in Warren County, N. Y. I was unable at the time to refer the insect to any described species, or to find any record of a similar depredation on clover seeds in this country or in Europe.

The following season additional examples of infested clover heads were submitted to me, which had been sent from Mr. George W. Hoffman, Presiden tof the New York State Agricultural Society, from Elmira, N. Y. A number of the larvæ were obtained from these heads, and their careful examination enabled me to refer them to the Cecidomyidæ—of a species probably closely related to the well-known wheat-midge, *Cecidomyia destructor*. Several of the larvæ were preserved in alcohol, and the larger number placed in a pot of damp sand, in which they speedily buried themselves for their transformation.

At the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, in this city, in January last, in a paper presented to the Society on some injurious insects observed during the past year, I gave an account of this new depredator upon an important crop, and described its larva as follows:

Cecidomyia leguminicola, n. sp.—Head subacute, subtriangular, slightly rounded laterally on its posterior half, giving that portion a subquadrangular form; a short cylindrical horny ? process at its tip, and two longer antennal processes, cylindrical, tapering apically. Body eriptical, moderately constricted at the joints, flattened on the sides, rather rounded behind, delicately shagreened, laterally at about the middle of each segment, a short fleshy papilliform process, with two short bristles of unequal length near the posterior of the segment; posterior segment bilobed, each lobe armed with two short fleshy ? processes, of which the outer is the longer; "breast-bone" of a pale yellowish colour, its projecting end divided into two rather blunt, laterally rounded, points. A dorsal row of processes similar to the lateral ones is suspected, but was not definitely made out. Colour of the living larvæ, pinkish, approaching orange; length, 0.08 of an inch.

The reading of the paper elicited the information that the insect had committed serious depredation upon clover-seed in Tompkins, Seneca and other counties in Western New York, during the past year. In Seneca County, fields of clover which had been kept for seed, proved to be not worth the cutting. It was also stated that a worm similar to those in the heads had been discovered preying upon the roots, but these are probably the same larvæ, which having matured, had left the heads for their pupation in the ground, where the Cecidomyidæ larvæ frequently remain unaltered for a considerable length of time.

The extent of the ravages throughout our country of this newly discovered insect, which promises to be of considerable economic importance, will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the ensuing summer; and the interesting question also arises, now that its hidden covert has been detected, will the species also be discovered in Europe, whence the red clover was introduced in this country.

I have been successful in obtaining examples of the imago of *Cecid. leguminicola*. Anticipating failure (since realized) in my efforts to rear it from the larvæ obtained by me last year, I applied, in May last, to Mr. R. J. Swan, of Geneva, N. Y., who at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, in January, had spoken of the occurrence in very large numbers of the larvæ in a clover field upon his farm, requesting that some of the surface soil from the field might be collected and forwarded to me. A small box of the earth (containing also some of the clover roots) of about six inches

cube, was received by me on the 2nd of June, and spread out in a glass-covered case. On the following morning a male and female were found in the box. Additional examples were disclosed from the earth—about twenty-five in all—from that time to the 27th of June, since when none have been obtained. They had undoubtedly commenced to emerge during the month of May.

Marked features of the species, which will serve in its recognition, are the genitalia of the male, which are quite broad, projected on a pedicel, and arranged in an extended pair of clasping organs; and the long jointed ovipositor of the female, of about twice the length of the abdomen.

The antennæ of the Cecidomyiæ afford perhaps the best features for determination of species. The following description of the antennæ of the male of *C. leguminicola* was drawn from fresh specimens just after death:

Number of joints seventeen in all—the basal one coloured and short, the next one black, short and naked, followed by fifteen verticillate ones. Joints on penduncles as long as the joints, subcylindrical with rounded ends, about one-half longer than broad, rather thickly verticillate; the longest hairs nearly three times as long as the joints, and projected at nearly right angles to them; the shorter hairs about equal in length to the joints, some of which curve upward and have their tips nearly in the plane of the succeeding joint; joints regularly and gradually diminishing in size to the terminal one, which is about but one-half the size of the penultimate one, and of an ovate form.

The wings are clothed with numerous short, curved, blackish hairs, which give them a dusky appearance; ciliæ paler, long. The abdomen is fuscous, marked on each segment dorsally with black hairs forming a segment of a circle having the curve in front. The thorax is black above, clothed with rather long hairs.

The insect is in all probability quite generally distributed throughout the State of New York, and will be found in adjoining States. On the 1st of July, examples of the larvæ were obtained from clover heads gathered by me on Mount Equinox, Vermont, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above tide. On July 5th, although a late period for the larvæ, mature specimens were taken from clover growing within the city of Albany, from the sidewalk of Western Avenue. The only example of the fly which has up to the present, so far as my knowledge extends, been taken at large, was captured on the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Castleton, on the 16th of the present month (July), by Mr. Dempster A. Lansingh, of Albany. The keen eye that could detect so minute an object on the crowded deck of an excursion boat, deserves to be trained for use in entomological science.

From information kindly communicated to me by Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., it is very probable that the existence of this clover pest was known at least thirty years ago. He writes as follows:

"My father, Henry Brewer, of Enfield Center, Tompkins Co., N. Y., was an enthusiastic grower of clover and clover-seed as far back as I can remember. Many years ago—how long, I cannot definitely say, but certainly before 1848, it was known to us that an insect attacked the clover, which hatched out a fly. Our belief then was that the larva existed *within the seed*. On two occasions I hatched out the flies and sent them by mail to Albany, to the Entomologist there—once before 1848, and once later, somewhere between 1851 and 1855. The fly was very small and very slender, but having been found so many years ago, that is all the recollection I have of it. The clover heads were not affected externally by its presence."

There cannot be much doubt but that the above insect is identical with the little midge which has so recently commanded our attention, as the result of its multiplication, or, as is more probable, from a period of its unusual abundance. Accepting their identity, it is quite interesting that the first notice of the species, so far as known, comes from a county which is believed to be suffering more from its depredations, at the present time than any other portion of the State.

From the July number of the *American Agriculturist*, I learn, for the first time, that Prof. Riley has been engaged in investigations on this interesting insect. The article is drawn from a conversation with Prof. R., and in part from a communication by him a short time ago to the *N. Y. Tribune*. It contains a notice of the depredations, trans-

formations and appearances of the midge, and is accompanied by excellent figures of the male and female with enlargements of parts, which will be of great service in its identification.

ON THE NEW CARPET BUG.

BY DR. HAGEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

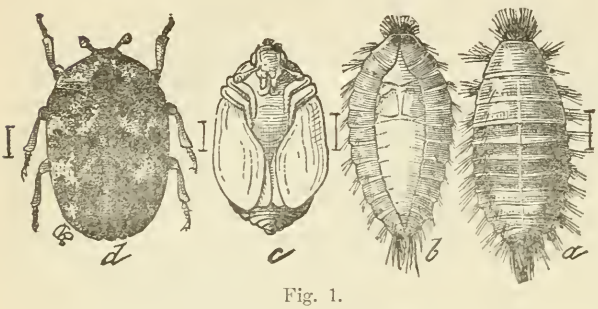


Fig. 1.

(The accompanying figure 1 represents this insect in its various stages: *a* the larva, *b* the skin of the larva, *c* the pupa and *d* the perfect beetle. This cut appeared in our last "Annual Report," but as the insect is being rapidly disseminated, we reproduce the figure here, so that all our readers may become familiar with its appearance. W.S.)

Perhaps a few additions to Mr. J. A. Lintner's very interesting article will not be out of place. In 1872 the late Mrs. W. P. L. Garrison came to visit the Museum, and told me about an insect destroying the carpets in Buffalo, N. Y., and named there "the Buffalo pest." I had not then heard anything about the insect, and Mrs. Garrison, after her departure, was kind enough to send me some living specimens from Buffalo. I bred them here in the Museum, and determined them as *Anthrenus scrophulariæ* L. The following years I had numerous inquiries from Cambridge and Boston in relation to this carpet pest, and I traced about three-fourths of all cases to a large carpet store in Washington St. in Boston, where the carpets were bought, and what ought not to have been done, they were directly laid in the rooms, without beating them before strongly and disinfecting them in some way.

Mr. Lintner was unable to find any record of its preying upon carpets or other woollens in the Old World. But there exists enough in the literature. Dr. H. Noerdlinger, in his well-known book, "Die kleinen Feinde der Landwirthschaft," etc., 1855, 8vo., p. 90, states as follows:—

"The common flower-beetle, *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, is from April common on many flowers, especially on fruit trees and roses. It is common also in houses, etc., where it can become very obnoxious by the destruction of furs, clothes, animal collections, and even leather and dried plants. The obnoxious larva, which naturalists should take care to avoid, is common in closets and rooms in the attic, where it finds dead flies and from whence it likes to enter the other rooms."

I have taken Noerdlinger's book at random, but it would not be difficult to find such notices in similar books. To show that this pest is not a new one, I add two older authors taken at random.

F. W. Herbst, Coleoptera, vol. 7, 1797, p. 328, says:—"This beetle is everywhere very common in rooms, on buds, and especially common on tulips. It destroys, as well as its relatives, collections of insects and plants. The larva lives in he houses, like the *Dermestes*, and destroys all kinds of collections of natural objects, cloths, furs, leather and victuals." The variety of *A. scrophulariæ—sutura grisea*—is described from Europe by Illiger, 1798, p. 398. F. Wiegmann, Handbook der Zoologie, 1832, p. 308:—"The larva lives on animal matters, and is sometimes very injurious to hides."

I have ascertained this summer that the carpet bug eats of a piece of cloth consisting half of worsted, half of cotton, only the worsted threads, and left the cotton threads uninjured.

I may add some words concerning the list of the obnoxious insects introduced from

Europe into America. It is, as I believe, overlooked that about three-fourths of the insects enumerated are surely not originally European insects. They were introduced into Europe from the East by the advancement and progress of culture, and in the same way by the advancement of culture from Europe to America. The same is the case with the common weeds, and some years ago, by carefully comparing the list of European weeds in Prof. Ratzeburg's work with the lists of the described American plants, I found out that two-thirds of all European weeds are common in the United States, and perhaps a part of the last third, of which I was not able to make certain. I myself was at first much surprised to find in the middle of the prairie, near the railway to St. Paul, Minn., common European weeds. I should state that I share entirely in the wishes of the inhabitants of N. America to receive and enjoy progress and advancement of culture, without the accompanying drawbacks which nature seems to have so closely united with them.

After all, I should state that it is remarkable that such pests as the Colorado beetles emigrate very exceptionally from the west to the east; so the locust tree is even now entirely free from pests in Europe, though imported a century ago and very common everywhere. There are some American insects imported into Europe which have been overlooked. *Blatta Americana* is common in all sugar refineries to Archangel, and everywhere in large cities in store-houses. *Termes flaripes* is probably also imported from this continent. *Blatta orientalis* was imported from Asia to the west of Europe, and made from there a well ascertained migration to the east again and through Siberia. All insects finding it easier to live in the company of man, or by articles used and needed by man, will of course follow him as well as dogs and rats.

Mr. Lintner has not mentioned *Phylloxera*, which has in Europe done more injury and has caused more losses than almost all the other pests together.

NOTES ON THE HUMBLE BEES.

BY G. J. BOWLES, MONTREAL, P. Q.

(*Read before the Montreal Branch of the Ent. Soc. of Ontario.*)

Packard places the Hymenoptera at the head of the Class Insecta, on account of the completeness of their transformations and the perfection of their instincts. This is also the position assigned to this Order by Dana. Packard ranks the Bees (Apidæ) at the head of the Hymenoptera, thus placing them at the very summit of the insect creation. Cresson, however in his "Catalogue of the Described Species of N. A. Hymenoptera," has them a long way down the list, after the Ants, Wasps, etc. Who shall decide when such authorities disagree?

I wish to draw attention to the Humble Bees of this part of Canada, giving, as far as I can, the names of the species found here and some notes on their economy, the latter chiefly taken from Putnam's paper published in 1863.

The genus *Bombus*, says Swainson, appears to be a Northern and chiefly European and American genus; there are very few inter-tropical species, and very few Oriental. Some of the tropical species, however, are very large, much larger than those found in temperate climates. As regards North America, Cresson, in 1863, enumerated 46 species, of which the greater number are found in the northern part of the continent. I have carefully tabulated his list, and find that the arrangement of their habitats is as follows, beginning at the south: Mexico 6, Southern States 3, Middle 7, Western 5, Kansas and Utah 8, California 2, New England 8, Canada 7, Hudson Bay 5, Arctic 13, Sitka 3, Greenland 1, unknown 3, and one species from Antigua. The large number from Arctic America is surprising, and would lead one to think that the number given for the more southern parts is not correct. The Arctic species, however, are peculiar to that

part of the continent, only three of them being found in Hudson Bay Territory, and only one of them coming as far south as Canada. Many of the other species are also local, but some are found over a wide area. Thus *virginicus* is found all over Canada and the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, *vagans* from Canada to the west, *ferridus pennsylvanicus* and *separatus* the same, and *ternarius*, the only arctic species found in Canada (according to Cresson), seems to extend also over the North-Eastern, Middle and far Western States. Britain possess about 40 species.

The common name, Humble Bee, is said to be derived from Hummel or Hummer Bee, alluding to the noise made by the wings during flight. In Scotland the largest species found there is called the Bumbee.

In North America the Humble Bee is the nearest approach we have, as far as indigenous Bees are concerned, to the Hive Bee: The latter (*A. mellifica*), however, has become naturalized on this continent in the forests to a considerable degree beyond civilization, making its nests in hollow trees, or among the branches, sometimes under ledges or in clefts of the rocks. It is said not to have been found to the West of the Mississippi before 1797, but in fourteen years it had advanced 600 miles further in that direction. I have never heard of the Honey Bee becoming wild in Canada, but it probably would if neglected when swarming takes place.

To return, however, to the Humble Bees. They do not form communities so large as Honey Bees, seldom more than two or three hundred occupying one nest, in some species not more than fifty or sixty. The community is dissolved on the approach of winter; the males and workers die, and only females have the power of passing the winter in a torpid state, among moss, in rotten wood, or in some other situation where they may enjoy protection from frost and concealment from enemies—to perpetuate the race by founding new communities in the ensuing spring. Workers are chiefly produced in the earlier part of the season, males and perfect females in the latter part of it. The females are much less prolific than those of Honey Bees, and seemingly as a kind of provision for this deprivation, they, unlike the Honey Bees, live in the same community without seeking to destroy one another, provided they belong to the same colony or nest.

Their nests are placed in different situations, some species having different habits from others in this respect. Thus of the English species, *B. terrestris* makes its nest in holes in the ground, at the depth of a foot or more, floored with leaves and lined with wax, and often entered by a winding passage. Others, as *B. lapidarius*, make their waxen nests among stones; others, as *B. muscorum*, among moss, which they mix and join with wax. The nests are enlarged as the community increases. In the spring the female or queen bee, having awaked from her torpid state, roams about until she finds a suitable place for a nest. On deciding, she immediately collects a small amount of pollen mixed with honey, and in this deposits from seven to fourteen eggs, gradually adding to the pollen mass until the first brood is hatched.

As regards the Bees which I have examined, some were taken at Quebec by me some years ago, and one or two species here. I have to thank Mr. Caulfield for the principal part of the material.

There are certain differences between the sexes which render it easy to distinguish them. Not to enter too scientifically upon this part of the subject, I give the principal points of difference.

The females may be known by their large size, and the corbiculæ or baskets on the posterior tibiæ, formed by a fringe of long hairs on *each side*.

The workers generally resemble the females very closely, the only observable difference being in the size, and this varies greatly. They may be found of all sizes from the female downwards, so that it is impossible to tell the difference in some cases.

The male is smaller than the female and larger than the generality of the workers. It has one joint more in the antennæ and one section more in the abdomen than the female.

Cresson says a very conspicuous character to distinguish the sexes is this: In the male the inner tooth of the tarsal claws is almost as long as the outer, in the female the inner tooth is quite short compared with the outer. The posterior tibiæ are without baskets, but have a fringe of hairs on the outer side.

APATHUS, *Newn.*

The following remarks on this genus are from Mr. Cresson's "List of the North American species of *Bombus* and *Apathus*," Proc. Ent. Soc'y Phil., 1863:

This genus is parasitic on that of *Bombus*, and resembles it very much in general appearance. The characters with which to distinguish it from *Bombus* are as follows:—The posterior tibiæ are destitute of corbiculæ (or baskets) and are convex exteriorly; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi has no tooth at its base above. In the *female* the apex of the abdomen curves under, and the apical segment beneath has the lateral margins elevated. The mandibles have a single notch, while those of *Bombus* are distinctly toothed. This genus has no workers.

The males may be distinguished from those of *Bombus* by the posterior tibiæ being exteriorly convex and thickly coated with short hairs. The males of the latter genus have the exterior surface of the posterior tibiæ concave in the centre, with a few scattered hairs, and are fringed at the exterior margins.

The economy of our species is almost unknown.

LIST OF BEES OF THE GENERA BOMBUS AND APATHUS TAKEN IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BOMBUS, *Latreille.*

Virginicus, Oliv.—1 male, 4 females, 1 worker; Quebec, Montreal.
Separatus, Cresson.—1 male; Montreal.
Vagans, Smith.—2 females, 1 worker; Quebec, Montreal.
Perplexus, Cresson.—1 male; Montreal.
Fervidus, Fab.—1 male, 3 females, 2 workers; Quebec, Montreal.
Pensylvanicus, DeGeer.—1 female; Montreal, Quebec (Provancher).
Terricola, Kirby.—2 females; Quebec, Montreal.
Ternarius, Say.—1 male, 6 females, 2 workers; Montreal, Quebec.
Flavifrons, Cresson.—1 male, 3 workers; Montreal.
Sylvicola, Kirby.—3 workers; Montreal.

APATHUS, *Newm.*

Ashtoni, Cresson.—1 male, 2 females; Quebec, Montreal.
Elatus, Cresson.—3 females; Montreal.

INSECT DESTRUCTIVE TO PINE TREES.—NEPHOPTERYX ZIMMERMANI.

BY D. S. KELLICOTT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

This pine-boring Pyralid was described by Prof. A. R. Grote in a paper read at the Nashville Meeting, 1877, of the American Assoc. for the Adv. of Science, and published in *Canadian Entomologist*, vol. ix., 161. During the summer and autumn of 1878, and again this year, I have made some observations upon the occurrence, larval habits and parasitic enemies of this moth, and am able to state concerning them some additional facts of interest.

The moth, it appears, is pretty widely spread, and it seems rather odd that it should not have been discovered until 1877, having been overlooked by our excellent economic Entomologists. I have met with it in some one of its stages in the following localities: It occurs not uncommonly in both foreign and native pines in and about Buffalo; many of the trees of this species in the Niagara St. Parks have been bored by it. I found it quite abundant in small white pines of the forest at Chehtowaga, Erie Co., N. Y. At

this place I found many plants had been dwarfed and ruined by their ravages. It also occurs, to what extent I am unable to say, at Hamburg and Clarence Center, in the same County. I recently visited a portion of this State, Oswego Co., formerly clad to some considerable extent with white pine, and there are yet standing some virgin forests of this splendid tree. In divers places in that county I found our borer; it is so abundant in one locality, at least, that it proves a grave enemy to the young pines of second growth where the primitive trees have been removed by the lumberman. There is near Hastings Center an "old slash" in which at least one-half of the many such small pines have been injured; indeed, in one neglected corner, among scores, scarcely one tree had escaped. In this instance, also, many pines were stunted, while some thus weakened had been broken off by the wind. In other localities where the pine is indigenous I have been unable to find it, or else it was only occasional; for example, at Portage, where young pines are plentiful, and although the trunks bore masses of pitch closely like those from the wounds by *Zimmermani*, yet a diligent search discovered but one pupa skin, and of the identity of it I am not quite certain, as it was badly broken in removing from the pitch.

April 12th last, at Hastings, I took many larvæ of various sizes from .25 to .7 of an inch in length when crawling, so there is no longer a doubt as to the winter stage. None of these taken were "livid or blackish green," but dull white; nor do the hairs arise from a "series of black dots," but from light brown ones. I take it to be a case where a naked hybernating larva is lighter than during the warm summer. Otherwise the caterpillars were as described by Mr. Grote.

In a clump of pines whose trunks were from 6 in. to 1 ft. in diameter many of the larger ones had been "boxed," i. e., inclined incisions had been cut by the axe through the sap-wood in order to catch the pitch exuding from the wound. Around the borders of these "boxes" the galleries with both pupa skins and living larvæ were plentiful. It appears that the larva cannot penetrate the outer bark of other than quite tender trees; nor could I find evidence of their attacking the branches of larger trees, although I had opportunity to examine such that had been felled during the winter just past. Since this larva so readily take advantage of a wound, may it not stand related as a *messmate* to other borers? At both Chehtowaga and Hastings I found on trunks in the same neighborhood masses of exuding pitch in which were larvæ of an orange colour, attaining a length of .45 of an inch, remaining through the winter, and going into pupa towards spring, as I found them in both conditions April 12th and early in May. These larvæ are those of one of the *pine weevils*. It appears to me that *Zimmermani* may and does take advantage of these wounds by the weevil, as it does of those made by the axe.

I have found the moth's galleries in both trunk and branch, both above and below the whorls (usually below), sometimes completely girdling the stem, thus killing the portion above; in one instance I found a gallery passing from one whorl to the one above.

Now, when the moth borer and the weevil work together and pretty much in the same way, *i. e.*, by cutting the inner bark and the cambium layer, thus scoring and girdling the stem, to which culprit belongs the greatest amount of credit for mischief? Both are guilty of enough to justify everlasting execration.

It remains to add a word about its insect enemies. The hymenopterous parasite which Mr. Grote found to fill certain of the chrysalids, I have found in every location where the moth is at all abundant; there is another which I have found quite as abundant. Early in April I obtained from the galleries of last year a number of brown cocoons, about .4 of an inch long, nearly cylindrical, ends rounded, texture thin papery, pupa visible through the cocoon. The skin and head of the victim was found at one end of this cocoon, showing that the caterpillar was the host.

In a few days there appeared from each cocoon a lively fly. Expanse of male, .6 in.; of female, .7 in. Colour above black, legs yellow, underside of abdomen white with a row of black dashes on side, front of male white, of female black. A white line on shoulder of each extends on to the costa. Ovipositor as long as the abdomen.

I shall presently refer the species for identification.

NOTES ON THE LARVA OF THE MAY BEETLE—LACHNOSTERNA FUSCA.

BY L. O. HOWARD, WASHINGTON.

The following note may prove of interest as showing the numbers in which the larvæ of *Lachnosterna fusca* may exist in a lawn without perceptible damage to the grass resulting.

On the 17th of September, while walking through the Capitol grounds a few hours after a heavy shower of rain, I observed these larvæ in great numbers upon the stone pavement north and east of the Capitol building. I counted up to three hundred, and then came to a spot where they were so thick that I had to give it up. I certainly saw *thousands*, nearly all of which were dead, either from heat or from having been trodden upon. Upon interviewing the Superintendent of the ground, I learned that at this season of the year the grubs always make their appearance in like numbers after a hard rain. This gentleman informed me, and his statement was corroborated by several others, that frequently the sweepers of a morning in going over the walks would collect at the bottom of the hill as many as a *bushel* of the grubs. The pavement is edged on both sides by a two-inch curb, and the larvæ falling over this are unable to return; only those grubs inhabiting the earth near the curb would reach the walk, and the great numbers killed in this way after every shower afford an index to the immense number which the entire lawn must contain. Yet, in spite of this most serious drawback, as one would naturally call it, the grass over the entire plot is so fresh and green as to call for universal admiration.

The movements of the larvæ upon the smooth pavement were very interesting. The characteristic bend of the body unfits them for walking on smooth surfaces, and every live individual that I observed was upon its back, moving forward quite rapidly by the alternate expansion and contraction of the segments. This mode of locomotion seemed strange at first, but upon reflecting that the probable natural position of the larva in the earth is upon its back with its legs grasping the grass roots, it seemed not so unnatural after all. The strong transverse corrugations and rows of bristles upon the dorsum, taken in connection with the extremely business-like and natural air with which the larvæ took this position and the rapid progress which they made while in it, would seem to indicate that the back is used for locomotion with these insects more than has perhaps been suspected.

OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB.

We are glad to learn that the Naturalists resident in Ottawa have organized under the above heading, with the avowed object of paying special attention to the Natural History of the Ottawa District. The Club is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, and has an efficient staff of officers; among whom we observe the names of two of our esteemed contributors, J. Fletcher and W. H. Harrington, both enthusiastic Entomologists, and we are pleased to see Entomology so well represented in this connection. It is intended to have occasional excursions during the summer, and evening meetings during the winter for the pursuit and discussion of Natural History subjects. Already the Club has had one very successful excursion, the party numbering in all, ladies and gentlemen, about forty. We should like to see such clubs organized in every city in our Dominion. There is a growing fondness for this interesting study, especially among our young people, and a little stimulus of this sort would materially aid in developing it.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

W. V. ANDREWS.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of one of our correspondents, Mr. W. V. Andrews, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died on the 20th of October, 1878, after a brief illness, resulting from a sudden attack of paralysis.

William Valentine Andrews, was born on the 11th of February, 1811, in Pilton, Somerset, England. At an early age he entered the British service, and served as a private in the Coldstream Guards, rising eventually to the rank of Captain. Subsequently he resigned his commission and removed to Canada, where he resided for several years in London, Ont., engaged in the book and periodical business. From thence he removed to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, where he spent the last few years of his life in the same branch of business, devoting his leisure time chiefly to the study of Entomology, in which he made rapid progress. He had a well arranged collection of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, and a small but well selected library of Entomological works. His remains were interred at Rosedale Cemetery, New Jersey.

Since his decease his collections and library have been purchased by Mr. John Akhurst, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREDERICK SMITH.

Another veteran in the Entomological ranks has passed to his rest. Frederick Smith, the renowned English Hymenopterist, is no more; he died on the 16th of February, in the 74th year of his age, from exhaustion consequent on a painful and dangerous surgical operation. He was born in London, England, in 1805, and in early life was apprenticed to Mr. W. B. Cooke, an eminent landscape engraver, where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the engraver's art, which was of great use to him in after life. While still a young man he became an ardent collector of bees and ants, and also devoted some attention to the collecting of Coleoptera; but it was not until 1837 that the first paper from his pen was published, giving an account of the natural history of one of the Gall Flies. From 1842 to the time of his death his publications were very numerous and of great value. A most industrious man, a painstaking and methodical student, and an accurate observer, he has done very much to advance our knowledge of the Order in which he especially laboured. By his death Entomology loses a sincere and talented advocate and an earnest votary, and Entomologists will greatly miss a friend who was ever ready to impart his knowledge to others.

UNITED STATES ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The Entomologists composing this commission have during 1879 devoted their attention mainly to an investigation in reference to the Hessian Fly, an insect which has entailed untold losses on the agricultural community both in this country and the United States. Early in the year the following circular was issued and widely distributed among Entomologists and farmers. A large amount of information has in this manner been gathered and we look forward with much interest to the appearance of the report on this important subject.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OFFICE OF THE U. S. ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

Providence, R. I., June, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—The Commission desires your co-operation in obtaining facts concerning the habits of the Hessian Fly, with statistics of losses occasioned in your town or county by its attacks; and accounts of the remedies best calculated to prevent its increase, and to destroy it. In brief the habits of the Hessian Fly are as follows: In May and June two or three small reddish-white maggots may be found embedded in the crown of the roots of the wheat, at or near the surface of the soil, causing the stalks and leaves to wither and die; the maggots harden, turn brown, then resembling a flax-seed, and change into little *black* midges with *smoky* wings, half the size of a mosquito, which appear in spring and autumn, and lay from twenty to thirty eggs in a crease in the leaf of the young plant. Specimens of the fly may be obtained by sweeping the wheat when three or four inches high, with a gauze net. Please send me specimens of the fly, eggs, maggot

and "flax-seed," in vials of alcohol, which notes as to the date when found, and full information as to the insect enemies and parasites.

The *Wheat Midge* is apt to be confounded with the Hessian Fly. It is a small, mosquito-like fly, *orange yellow*, with clear wings, which hovers over fields of young wheat in June. It attacks the heads of the wheat, laying its eggs when the wheat is in blossom. On hatching, the maggots crowd around the young kernels of wheat, causing them to become shrivelled. The maggots in July and August descend into the ground, spinning a round cocoon smaller than a mustard seed, remaining an inch below the surface till the following June.

Information regarding the following topics is respectfully solicited ; to be forwarded at the close of the season :

1. When, where, and how are the eggs deposited?
2. When does the maggot appear?
3. When is the "flax seed" state of the Hessian Fly, or the seed-like cocoons of the Wheat Midge assumed?
4. At what date do the Midges appear in spring and autumn?
5. Look for minute parasites in the eggs and maggots. They may be bred by placing the eggs and maggots with the wheat in bottles covered with gauze, and the parasitic flies preserved in vials of alcohol,
6. Give statistics as to abundance and losses in your town.
7. State the best preventive remedies, as deep ploughing or burning in the fall, or the rotation of crops.

Specimens of wheat affected by these insects, and of the eggs, maggots and flies, together with their parasites, in alcohol, are requested. When mailed, the alcohol can be poured out, and cotton soaked in alcohol will keep the specimens wet until received. Packed in a tin box they can be sent through the mail. Address as below.

Respectfully yours,
A. S. Packard, Jr., Providence, R.I.

CANADIAN CUT-WORMS.

By G. J. Bowles, Montreal.

The term "Cut-worm" is popularly applied to certain caterpillars or larvæ which have the habit of cutting the stems of young plants, either just above or just below the surface of the ground. The name is also often given to the larva of the May-beetle, (the "white grub,") and to wire-worms, &c.; but it is especially appropriate to the caterpillars of some of the night moths belonging to the genera *Agrotis*, *Hadena*, *Mamestra*, &c., which are noted for the destructive habit above referred to.

In Europe there are many species of these insects, which at times prove very injurious to vegetation. Some despoil the fields of wheat and other grains, others attack the vineyards, others again devastate the meadows, while others do great damage to root crops and garden vegetables. These belong principally to the genus *Agrotis*, and in the same genus are placed several of the American moths which produce our cut-worms.

The natural history of these worms is thus given by Mr. Riley, in his first Report, (Missouri) :

"The parent moth attaches her eggs to some substance near the ground, or deposits them on plants, mostly during the latter part of summer, though occasionally in the spring of the year. Those which are deposited during late summer, hatch early in the fall, and the young worms, crawling into the ground, feed upon the tender roots and shoots of herbaceous plants. At this time of the year, the worms being small and their food plentiful, the damage they do is seldom noticed. On the approach of winter they are usually about two-thirds grown, when they descend deeper into the ground, and,

curling themselves up, remain torpid until the following spring. When spring returns, they are quite ravenous, and their cutting propensities having fully developed, they ascend to the surface and attack the first green succulent vegetation that comes in their way. When full grown they descend deeper into the earth, and form for themselves oval chambers, in which they change to chrysalids. In this state they remain from two to four weeks, and finally come forth during June, July and August as moths, the chrysalis skin, being in most cases so thin, that it is impossible to preserve it. These moths in time lay eggs, and their progeny goes through the same cycle of changes."

The worms vary in size and markings, but they are all smooth, naked, and greasy looking, and are of some shade of green, grey, brown or black, with a polished, scaly head, and a shield of the same colour on the top of the first and last segments; while most of them have several minute shiny spots on the other segments, each spot giving rise to a minute stiff hair. They also have the habit of curling up when disturbed.

The moths are of sombre colours, and fly generally at night, often entering lighted rooms, even in large cities. The upper wings always have two more or less distinctly marked spots, one round, the other kidney-shaped, and the lower wings are generally grey or white, without spots.

The history of American Cut-worms has engaged the attention of some of our best entomologists:—Fitch, Harris and Riley, amongst others, have studied them closely; the last mentioned, however, being the only one who has fully surmounted the natural difficulties in the way of rearing the larvæ, caused by their restless and peculiar habits. In the Report already quoted, Mr. Riley has given the life history of ten species, all of which are found in Canada, and as a knowledge of the habits of our species is of considerable importance to our people, I shall briefly notice in detail those which are most numerous and destructive.

As to the injuries caused by these caterpillars, they are so well known that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them. It is chiefly during May and June that they are found to be most destructive, at the time when the young corn and other plants are a few inches high, and the stems of cabbages and other garden vegetables are young and succulent. Even the flower garden suffers from their attacks, and our balsams, pinks and other flowers, are ruthlessly destroyed by them. And (what is of more interest to our fruit-growers) some species (which are also found in Canada) have the habit in early spring, of ascending fruit trees and destroying the young buds, both of the leaves and blossoms, thus disappointing the hopes of the fruit-grower, and sometimes killing the trees.

Agrotis devastator.—*Brace.*

The Devastating Dart Moth—Larva—The Glassy Cut-worm.—Riley.

This is one of the most common of our Cut-worm moths, and is distributed over a wide area, being not only found in Canada, but also all over the Northern and Western United States.

The eggs are doubtless laid in the autumn, as when the worms are found in May, they are nearly full grown. Mr. Riley calls it the "Glassy Cut-worm," from its translucent glassy green body, in contrast with a very distinct hard polished dark brown shield on the first segment, and a bright venetian-red head. There are several small spots on each segment of the body, and it is very sparsely studded with hairs. This Caterpillar, figure 2, after Riley, is the "Cabbage Cut-worm" of Harris, and often does great injury in gardens. Their depredations are carried on for four or five weeks in May and June, and they appear as moths from the latter part of June until September. The larva feeds on wild plants as well as cultivated, for Mr. Riley found the specimen from which he reared the moth, "under a wild endive plant, on the leaves of which it had evidently been feeding."

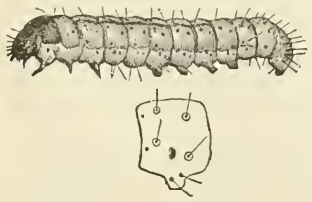


Fig. 2.

The moth is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the wings; the fore wings are dark ashen grey, with a satiny lustre, and are crossed by four narrow wavy whitish bands, edged on each side with black, there is a transverse row of white dots, followed by a row of black, arrow-headed spots between third and fourth bands, and three white dots on the outer edge near the tip; the ordinary spots are edged with black and white, and there is a third spot of oval shape and blackish colour, near the middle of the wing and touching the second band. The hind wings are light brownish grey, with a blackish border. (*Harris*) As is usual with moths of this genus, there is considerable variation in the intensity of these markings.

AGROTIS TESSELATA.—*Harris.*

The Checkered Rustic Moth—Larva—The Striped Cut-worm.—Fitch.

Common in Canada and the Northern States. This moth is evidently the same as that so fully described by Dr. Fitch in his Ninth Report (New York), as *Agrotis nigricans* Linn. variety *maizi*. The worm is notorious for its depredations in cornfields, as the name —*maizi*—given to it by Dr. Fitch, indicates. It cuts off the plant about half an inch or an inch *above* the surface of the ground, and thus many of the plants, though severed, may survive the injury, and send up new leaves from the stump.

The striped Cut-worm, as Fitch calls it, is from an inch to an inch and a half in length. Its ground colour is dirty white or ash grey, sometimes tinged with yellowish, the shield on top of first segment is shining black, with three whitish longitudinal stripes, a whitish line along middle of back, between two black ones, and on each side of the body three dark and two pale stripes, sometimes another whitish stripe below the lowest dark one, and all the under part of the body pale white. Head black with a white stripe along the middle. (*Fitch*).

These worms attack the corn during the month of June, and after changing to chrysalids in the ground, come forth in the moth state from the middle of July to the end of August.

The moth is about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. in expanse, and is dark ash coloured, with but faint traces of the ordinary bands. It may be easily identified by the two ordinary spots on the fore wings being large and pale, and separated by a square black spot. There is also a triangular black spot in advance of the smaller pale spot, and a small black spot near the base of the wing. The hind wings are brownish grey, with a blackish border. It is a variable insect.

HADENA ARCTICA.—*Boisduval.*

Hadena amica.—Harris. *Hadena amputatrix.*—Fitch.

Larva—The Yellow-headed Cut-worm.—Fitch.

Very common in Canada, East and West, also over the northern United States. It is a larger moth than those previously described, and has greater pretentions to beauty.

This is another of the Corn Cut-worm moths. Dr. Fitch has named the caterpillar the Yellow-headed Cut-worm, and describes it and its habits at great length in his Ninth Report. The worm is of a smoky or livid brown colour, with a yellow or chestnut coloured head, and a horny shield of the same colour on the first and last segments of the body. It grows to a larger size than other Cut-worms, and is peculiarly destructive because it severs the plant about an inch *below* the surface of the ground, thus destroying it irremediably. They also attack the corn till a later period than the preceding species.

According to Harris, this worm has also the habit of climbing bushes and young trees, to devour the buds, thus combining the habits of the ordinary Cut-worms with those of the climbing species described by Mr. Riley.

The moth appears during July and August, and is a large one, measuring nearly two inches across the expanded wings. The fore-wings are of a deep spanish brown, variegated with grey. The small ordinary spot has a grey border. The kidney spot is large, grey,

and very conspicious. There is a broad wavy pearl-grey or blue-grey band across the hinder part of the fore wings, and also a narrow wavy band between the oval spot and the shoulder. The hind wings are ash-coloured, with brownish margins, and have a pale border, and a central blackish spot underneath. The body is brown and rust-red *Harris*). The moth flies at night and often enters lighted rooms in the evening.

AGROTIS TELIFERA.—*Harris.*

The Lance Rustic—Larva—The Greasy Cut-worm.—Riley.

Very common in Canada, from June until October ; and also at least as far west as Missouri.

The greasy cut-worm, when full-grown is about one inch and a half in length, and generally of a dull leaden brown, sometimes inclining to black. It has a faint dirty yellowish line along the back, a more distinct one on each side, and below each of these, two other indistinct pale lines. It has also eight or nine black shiny spots on each segment ; the head is light brown with a dark spot on each side, and dark brown above, and the shield on neck is dark brown, except a stripe above on each side. The sides and posterior portions of the body are studded with short white bristles.

This worm is one of the most injurious of its kind, possessing the *cutting* propensity in a very marked degree. In the Western States it is extremely destructive to corn, tomatoes, tobacco, and many other cultivated plants, cutting them off about an inch above the ground, and attacking plants of quite a large growth. It seems to act almost from mere wantonness, one worm often ruining several plants in a single night, by severing them one after the other. It is a very general feeder, and will thrive on apple or grape leaves, when it can get nothing else.

Fig. 3.

The moth, figure 3, (after Riley) first described by Harris, is rather a large insect, being about one and a half inches in expanse. It closely resembles the *Agrotis suffusa* of Europe, so much so that Mr. Norman in his list of Canadian Noctuidæ (Can. Ent. 1875) calls it by the latter name. (Mr Grote, in his Check List, places both these names as synonyms, and calls the moth *Agrotis ypsilon*, Rott.) The following is the description by Harris :—The fore wings are light brown, shaded with dark brown along the outer thick edge ; and in the middle also in the female ; these wings are divided into three nearly equal parts by two transverse bands, each composed of two wavy dark brown lines ; in the middle space are situated the two ordinary spots, together with a third oval spot, which touches the anterior band ; these spots are encircled with dark brown, and the kidney spot bears a dark-brown lance-shaped mark on its hinder part : (whence the name of the moth), the hindmost third of the wing is crossed by a broad pale brown band, and is ornamented by a narrow wavy or festooned line, and several small blackish spots near the margin. The hind wings are pearly white, and semi-transparent, shaded behind and veined with dusky brown.

Mr. Riley states that he found the worms two thirds grown on the 22nd of May, and that it becomes a chrysalis at the end of that month, though the moth does not make its appearancce (in Missouri) until July. Mr. Norman's note on the species is : "Swarming at sugar, flowers and light, from 2nd June until October." I myself took a fine fresh specimen this year at Montreal, on the 1st October, at sugar. These facts seem to indilate that there are two broods of the insect each year, if not more.

AGROTIS SUBGOTHICA.—*Haworth.*

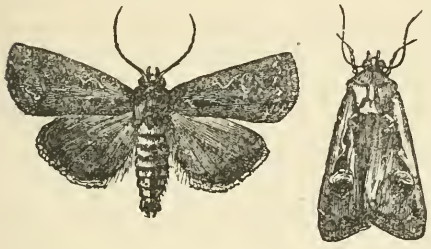
The Gothic Dart Moth—Larva—The Western Striped Cut-worm.—Riley.

Common in Canada, and the Northern and Western States. It was first described in the year 1810 by Mr. Haworth, and is supposed to be an English insect ; but as it is

quite rare in England, and very common in America, Dr. Fitch and Mr. Riley are of the opinion that it is an American Insect, the eggs or larvæ of which have been accidentally carried to England.

The caterpillar of this moth much resembles that of *Agrotis tesselata*, described on a previous page. The ground colour is a dirty white or ash-grey, and it has three broad dark lines and two light narrow ones on the sides, and a light line edged on each side by a dark one along the centre of the back. The head is black. Mr. Riley, (who describes the worms as above), found them in an orchard and gives them the name of the "Western Striped Cut-worm."

Their habits are not yet clearly made out but they are probably similar to those of the next mentioned species, which Mr. Riley considers distinct, but Mr. Grote looks upon as identical.



a. Fig. 4. *b.*

The markings of the moth are very conspicuous and somewhat resemble those of *Agrotis tesselata*. In figure 4 *a* represents the moth with the wings expanded, *b* with the wings closed. The fore-wings are greyish brown along the front edge, the two spots are of the same colour, and the black intermediate spot, which is square in *tessalata*, is rhomboidal in this species, and joined to the triangular spot on the inner side. There is also a large black spot below the kidney-shaped one, and a long blackish dash, extending from the base of the wing, about half-way down the wing near the inner edge, divided into three spots by two narrow diagonal brown lines. Between this dash and the series of spots near the outer edge of the wing is a light brown stripe, narrowest at the base. The insect expands about an inch and a half, and appears during August and September.

AGROTIS JACULIFERA.—*Guenee.*

The Dart-bearing Rustic Moth—Larva—The Dingy Cut-worm—Riley.

Mr. Riley has reared this insect from a cut-worm, which differs from that of the preceding species, *(subgothica)* only in the following particulars: It is never so large, it is generally darker and of a more dingy colour, the longitudinal lines are less distinct, and the back is of a more decided pale buff. The worms were found in the garden, and the species had proved quite destructive in the vicinity.

The moth, like its very near relation, is common in Canada and appears in August and September. The wings are marked in almost exactly the same way as *subgothica*, but are much brighter in colour, although the larva is so much more dingy in appearance than that of the former species. The lighter parts of the fore wings are almost silvery, instead of brown, and the darker parts of a more decided black. The inner edge of the wing is also much lighter. Mr. Riley also states that the chrysalis differs from most of the others in being of a very light honey yellow, shaded with brown. The moth is taken in July, August, and September.

AGROTIS INERMIS.—*Harris.*

The Unarmed Rustic Moth—Larva—The Variegated Cut-worm.—Riley.

Common over Canada, the Northern and Western States. This moth is one of the largest of its genus, and so closely resembles the *Agrotis saucia* of Europe, that many entomologists consider them identical.

We are indebted to Mr. Riley for a lengthened history of the insect, comprising many interesting details. The caterpillar, (which he calls the "Variegated Cut-worm") is, when full grown, nearly two inches in length. It is mottled with dull flesh colour, brown and black, and has elongated velvety black marks on each side of the body. The head is

light grey and mottled. The worm is a very general feeder, thriving on cabbage and grape-vine leaves, and even on the wild mulberry; while some which had hatched in a drawer, were found in a half grown state, having fed entirely on some apples which happened to be in it at the time. The eggs of the insect have been found early in Spring on cherry and apple twigs, and also on the leaves of the white mulberry, near St. Louis, Missouri. This fact leads Mr. Riley to think that, in the Western States, the moth is double brooded, as these eggs must have been laid by a female, which had passed the winter either in the chrysalis or moth state, and the transformations of the insect are completed by the spring brood in about thirty-five days. In Missouri the moths appear during the latter part of June, which would allow ample time for a second brood before winter. In Ontario, Mr. Norman records the capture of the moth on the 14th August.

The worms have the climbing faculty to some extent, lying concealed during the day under the surface of the ground, and ascending vines and other plants during the night for the purpose of feeding.

The moth expands about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is marked as follows: The fore wings are light brown, shaded in the middle and towards the hinder margin with dusky brown; they are crossed by four more or less distinct, wavy bands, each formed of two blackish lines; the kidney-spot is dusky; and there are several blackish spots on the outer thick edge of the wing. The hind wings are pearly white in the middle, shaded behind and veined with dusky brown. The thorax is reddish brown, with the collar and shoulder-covers doubly edged with black. The abdomen is grey (*Harris*). It is a very variable species, as regards the depth of colour.

Agrotis messoria.—*Harris.* The Reaping Rustic Moth.

Agrotis Cochranii (*?*) Riley—*Larva.—The Dark-sided Cut-worm.*—Riley.

This moth is described by Harris as the American representative of the Corn Rustic (*Agrotis segetum*) of Europe. It is in the list of the Entomological Society of Ontario, but I cannot say whether it is abundant in Canada or not. It is found in the Province of Quebec, but is not common.

Mr. Riley has described a moth under the name of *Agrotis Cochranii*, which Mr. Grote considers to be the same as *messoria*. In case they should prove to be identical, I give some extracts from Mr. Riley's very valuable article on *Cochranii*, on account of the peculiar habits of the larvæ, a knowledge of which is important to our fruit-growers.

The Caterpillar is one of the "climbers," and does great injury to the orchards in Michigan, and States further west, being most injurious in those growing upon light, sandy soils. The general colour of the worm is dingy ash-grey, but it is characterized more especially by the sides being darker than the rest of the body. When young, it is much darker, and the white, which is below the lateral band, is then cream-coloured and very distinct. It grows to a little more than an inch in length. (*Riley.*)

The following graphic account of the depredations of this caterpillar is from the pen of Mr. Cochran, of Calumet, Illinois; and is commended to the notice of the fruit growers of Ontario.

"In the beginning of the evening its activity is wonderful; moving along from limb to limb swiftly, and selecting at first only the blossom buds, to one of which having fastened, it does not let go its hold until the entire head is eaten out, and from this point, so thorough is its work, no latent or adventitious bud will ever again push. From a six-year old fruit tree, I have, on a single night, taken seventy-five of these worms, and on the ensuing evening, found them well nigh as plenty on the same tree. When all the blossom buds of a tree are taken, it attacks with equal avidity the leaf buds. It is no unusual thing to find small trees with every bud that had pushed, from first intentions utterly destroyed, and frequently young orchards the first season planted, on sandy grounds, lose from 50 to 75 per cent. of their trees; sometimes those remaining will be so badly injured as to linger along a few years, fruiting prematurely each season, and then die, utterly drained

of their vital principle by this dreadful enemy. * * * It is far more destructive to fruit trees than any other insect, infinitely more so than the canker-worm, but unlike the other depredators of our orchard trees, it is easily kept in check, and at mall expense permanently eradicated."

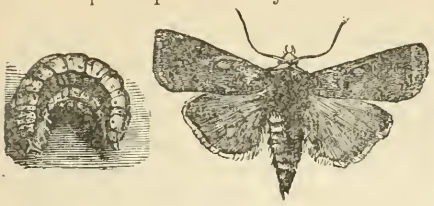


Fig. 5.

Figure 5 (after Riley), represents both the larva and perfect state of this insect. The moths appear during July and August, and expand about an inch and a half.

Mr. Harris describes *messoria* as follows:—"The fore wings are reddish gray, crossed by five wavy blackish bands, the first two of which, and generally the fourth also, are double; the two ordinary spots, and a third oval spot near the middle of the wing, are bordered with black. The hind wings are whitish, becoming dusky brown behind, and have a small central crescent and the veins dusky. The head and thorax are chinchilla-grey; the collar is edged with black; and the abodomen is light brownish-gray."

AGROTIS SCANDENS.—*Riley.*

The Climbing Rustic Moth—Larva—The Climbing Cut-worm.—Riley.

This moth, described by Mr. Riley in his First Report, is also on the list of the Entomological Society of Ontario. It is very common in the Western States, and the larva is very injurious to apple and other fruit trees, devouring the blossom and leaf buds in early spring, in the same manner as the species last described.

Even though it may not be common in Ontario, a knowledge of its habits is necessary, as our fruit-growers are often not aware of the reason why so many of their trees dwindle away and at last perish; and in many cases the loss may be caused by the attacks of this cut-worm, or others of similar habits.

The full-grown worm is nearly an inch and a half in length, and of a very light yellowish grey colour, variegated with dirty bluish green spots, and when filled with food it has a much greener appearance than at other times. In depth of shading, however, it is variable; and the young worm is of a more uniform dirty whitish yellow, with the lines along the body less distinct, but the shining spots more so than in the full-grown ones. There is a well-defined line along the back, and two lines along each side, less distinctly marked. The head and shield in first segment are tawny; the latter has a small black spot on each side, and the head has two in front and two eye spots on each side. (*Riley*).

The following is an account of its habits:—They hide under the surface of the ground during the day, but soon after dark begin ascending the trees to feed, remaining there the greater part of the night. When filled with food, they seem to suspend themselves to the limb by a thread, and drop to the ground. They seem to commence with the terminal buds, and when these are all gone, betake themselves to the side buds, thoroughly destroying all that they attack, so that the tree, if a small one, is often fatally injured. Apple, pear, peach and cherry trees are subject to their attacks and they are also very partial to grape vines. Like the preceding species, they are most abundant in orchards growing on light soils, and less frequent as the soil is more clayey; the light soil affording them easier access for purposes of concealment during the daytime.

The worms appear early in spring, and descend into the earth to become chrysalids about the end of May, coming forth as moths during June and July.

The perfect insect is about an inch and a half in alar expanse, the fore wings are a light pearly bluish grey, deepening towards the hind margin, and the hind wings are pearly white. The usual markings are generally indistinct, with the exception of the kidney spot and sub-terminal line. A black stain at the lower part of this spot forms a most distinctive character, but the peculiar colour of the moth easily separates it from other species of its genus. At the same time it is, like nearly all the Agrotidæ, somewhat variable in colour.

AGROTIS CLANDESTINA.—*Harris.*

The Clandestine Owlet Moth—Larva—The W Marked Cut-worm.—Riley.

Very common in Canada, the Northern and Western United States.

Fig. 6.

The larva of this moth fig. 6 (after Riley) is one of the climbers, but does not possess the habit to a marked degree. Though it has been caught eating apple buds, it seems to prefer low bushels, such as currants, &c., and its more congenial food is garden vegetab es. The bill of indictments against this worm is a heavy one, as ithas been found to attack wheat, young corn, buckwheat, young pumpkins, beans, cabbages, and many other garden plants. In feeding, it frequently drags its food under stones or into the ground, so that it may devour it at leisure.

The general colour of the worm is ash grey, inclining on the back and upper sides to dirty yellow, and it is finely speckled over with black and brown spots. Along the back is a fine light line, a light sulphur yellow line on each side, with a band of dirty brownish yellow beneath. The distinguishing feature is a row of black velvety marks along each side of the back, on all but the thoracic segments, and bearing a general resemblance, looking from tail to head, to the letter W, whence Mr. Riley has given it its name. Head black, with a white line in front like an inverted Y, and white at sides. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. (*Riley.*)

The moth appears at the end of June. It is dark ash grey, with the usual wavy bands faintly traced. The two ordinary spots are small, narrow, and generally connected by a fine black line. The hind wings are dirty brownish white, somewhat darker behind. It expands about an inch and three-quarters. The wings, when closed, overlap on their inner edges, and cover the top of the back so flatly and closely that the insects can get into very narrow crevices. During the day they hide under the bark of trees in the chinks of fences, or the clapboarding of buildings. This peculiarity led Harris to give the moth its specific name of *clandestina.*

HADENA SUBJUNCTA.—*Grote and Robinson.*

The Subjoined Hadena—Larva—The Speckled Cut-worm.—Riley.

This moth, placed by Mr. Riley among the Cut-worm moths of Missouri, is also found in Canada. The caterpillar, when full grown, is about an inch and a half long, grey, with a tinge of rust colour on the middle of each segment, and is minutely speckled as with pepper and salt. It has an interrupted white line on the back with a similar one on each side and two spots on the back on the fore part of each segment. The head is light shiny brown. It feeds voraciously on cabbage leaves during the night, lying concealed and motionless in daytime.

The moths appear early in August, and are very distinct in appearance from those already described. They are of a dull flesh-coloured shade, marked with greyish brown and black. The ordinary spots are large, with a distinctly marked ring around them: and the abdomen is crested at the base. A full description of the insect is given by Mr. Riley, in his first Report, page 85, which is copied from that of Messrs. Grote and Robinson. It is not very common in Canada.

CELÆNA RENIGERA.—*Stephens.* C. HERBIMACULA.—*Guenee.*

The Figure 8 Minor—Larva—The Small White Bristly Cut-worm.—Riley.

The moth bearing this name is a pretty little insect, the fore wings being brown, variegated with lilac-grey, and mossy-green, and having a deep brown spot about the middle, and a silvery line, somewhat resembling the figure 8, around the kidney spot. It is much smaller than those previously mentioned, and has the wings broader and rounder in proportion.

The full-grown larva is a dirty-white cut-worm, about three-fourths of an inch long, covered with stiff yellow bristles, and is often found in flower gardens, where it is supposed to feed on the roots of flowers. During August it becomes a chrysalis in the ground, from which it issues as a moth in September, according to Mr, Riley, but Mr. Norman (Canadian Entomologist, 1875) records it as very common at St. Catherines, Ontario, from 23rd June until October, and thinks there are two if not more broods of the insect each year.

Other Cut-worms.

In the preceding pages we have noticed twelve species of these caterpillars, the histories of which have been studied out. The reader will acknowledge that practical Entomology is deeply indebted to Mr. Riley, when it is stated that ten of these histories are the result of his researches. No doubt there are others which are injurious, but their economy is yet unknown. Among these is one which Mr. Riley calls the "wheat cut-worm," the moth of which he has not, as yet, succeeded in rearing. He gives an account of it in his first report, and it may, perhaps, be found in Canada.

Remedies Against Cut-worms.

Natural.—The means which nature has provided to check the increase of these worms, are, as in other cases, the attacks of predatory insects. Some of our well-known friends, belonging to the beetle, bug and ichneumon tribes, prey upon them and do good service. One of the most efficient is the larva of the fiery ground beetle (*Calosoma calidum*, Fabr.), which has been styled the "cut-worm lion," on account of the energy and activity it displays in hunting them. The larva is a flattened, black worm-like creature, with six legs on the fore part of the body, and a pair of sharp hook-like jaws projecting from the head, giving it quite a formidable appearance. It seeks the cut-worms even under the soil, and when it discovers one, fixes its jaws in the worm's throat with the grip and pertinacity of a bull-dog, never letting go its hold until the larva succumbs and dies. It then feeds upon the contents of the body, and after a rest, goes in pursuit of a fresh victim.

Another beetle which preys upon them is the murky ground bettle (*Harpalus caliginosus*, Say.), and several others of the Carabidae are known to have similar habits.

Among the bugs, the spined soldier bug (*Arma spinosa*, Dallas) devours the worms bodily, and is very serviceable in thinning the numbers.

There are also several of the *Hymenoptera*, which in the larva state live internally upon them, producing four-winged flies, some very small (*Miciogaster*), others quite large, as the yellowish brown Ichnumeon, (*Paniscus geminatus*, Say.)

Poultry, particularly chickens, are also an efficient help in destroying them.

Artificial.—In order to keep cut-worms in check by artificial means, a knowledge of their habits is essential. Thus we know that they always feed at night, and in the day time conceal themselves under, but near the surface of the ground, in the immediate vicinity of the plants they have attacked. A slight search is sure to reveal them, and when found they are of course easily destroyed. This, though troublesome, is the most efficacious mode of preventing their ravages.

Ashes and lime spread around the plants have been recommended, but their usefulness is questionable. Soot seems to be more obnoxious to them. Fall ploughing is also supposed to be a remedy, and has been extensively practised, but it must be done very late in the season, when the worms are benumbed with cold, otherwise they will again descend into the soil to the depth necessary for their protection from the winter.

A curious fact in the history of these worms, is, that they cannot crawl up a perpendicular bank of earth. This fact has been utilized against them, and many have been

entrapped in smooth holes made with a stick around the hills of corn or other plants infested by them. Another plan is to strike a single deep furrow with the plough around the field or garden to be protected, with the land side made perpendicular and without breaks, thus forming a barrier which they cannot surmount and preventing them from entering from the adjacent land.

Against the climbing cut-worms, vigilance is the main requirement for success. They also feed at night, and many may be picked off the trees after dark, with the help of a lantern. Some other plans have been devised, which are easily tried, and are so lucidly explained by Mr. Riley, that I add his remarks in full:—

"From the orchard planted upon light, warm soils, they can be driven away entirely by claying the ground about the trees; a wheelbarrow full is well nigh enough for each tree when spread around its base and as far as the limbs extend. This is the most thorough and lasting. A small strip of tin, three inches wide, carefully secured around the body of the tree, will effectually prevent their ascension; if the tin is old and rusty it will require to be a little wider. Each night, after the swelling of the bud, an hour or two after midnight a slight jar of the tree will bring every one on it down, when they can be caught in a spread sheet and destroyed. This will have to be followed up till the bud has unfolded into the leaf, after which there is no longer anything to be apprehended from the worm. The reasons why the clay is so efficient, are two-fold: 1st. The worms seem to have an instinctive dislike to crawling over it; 2nd. In dropping from the tree on to the hard surface they are frequently disabled, and whether disabled or not, they cannot immediately burrow into it as into sand, and they are all the more exposed to their numerous midnight enemies, which are ever watching for them."

SPIDERS.

By the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune.

[In the following paper, the writer lays no claim whatever to any originality; he has simply endeavoured to compile from various sources an account of the natural history of spiders that, he trusts, may afford interesting information to the general reader. The books from which he has mainly drawn his information are Emerton's "Structure and Habits of Spiders," (Salem, Mass., 1878); Rev. J. G. Wood's "Illustrated Natural History;" Kirby & Spence's "Entomology;" and Moggridge's "Harvesting Ants and Trap-Door Spiders." The illustrations are all reproductions of the wood-cuts in Emerton's excellent work, for permission to use which he is indebted to the publisher, Mr. S. E. Cassino, of Salem.]

1.—Introductory.

What is a Spider? is the first question that naturally arises when we begin to talk about the life-history of the class. Most persons would probably reply at once that a spider is an insect. This is undoubtedly correct in the popular acceptation of the term insect, and also accords with the derivation of the word (Latin—*in* and *seco*, I cut), signifying an animal whose body is divided into two or more segments almost entirely detached from each other. Spiders, however, are not true insects, though they belong to the same great division of the animal kingdom called the *Articulata*. As we stated in a former Report (1872, "Beneficial Insects," page 427), insects are distinguished by the following characteristics:—1st. They have their bodies divided into *segments*. 2nd. They breathe through openings in their sides *(spiracles)* from which proceed *tracheæ* or wind-pipes. 3rd. They have distinct heads, with jointed *antennæ*, or feelers. 4th. When adult they have *six articulated legs*. 5th. They go through a series of metamorphoses,

ending in a *winged* state. A spider differs from an insect in almost all these particulars. 1st. It is divided into only *two* segments. 2nd. It breathes, as a rule, through *sacs in the abdomen.* 3rd. It has no distinct head separate from the thorax, and possesses no *antennæ.* 4th. It has *eight* articulated legs. 5th. It undergoes no distinct metamorphoses, and never attains wings. On all these accounts, then, we cannot scientifically call a spider an insect, though it is often convenient to use the term in ordinary conversation. A spider technichally belongs to the class Arachnida, which includes also the scorpions and mites; from the two latter orders it is distinguished especially by its spinning organs and its faculty of making cobwebs and silk cocoons for its eggs.

2.—Anatomy.*

The common round-web spider, *Epeira vulgaris*, Hentz, will serve as well as any other species to show the anatomy of spiders in general. Figure 7 shows the under side of the spider; Figure 10 the upper side; and Figure 11 an imaginary section through the body, to show the arrangement of the internal organs. To begin with Figure 7, the body is seen to be divided into two parts connected only by the marrow joint, A, just behind the last pair of legs. The front half of the body, called the *Thorax*, contains the stomach, the central part of the nervous system, and the large muscles which work the legs and jaws. The hinder half, the *Abdomen*, contains the intestine, the breathing organs, the principal circulating-vessels, the organs of reproduction, and the spinning-organs. Connected with the thorax are six pairs of limbs, four pairs of legs, B B B B, a pair of palpi, C, and a pair of mandibles, D.

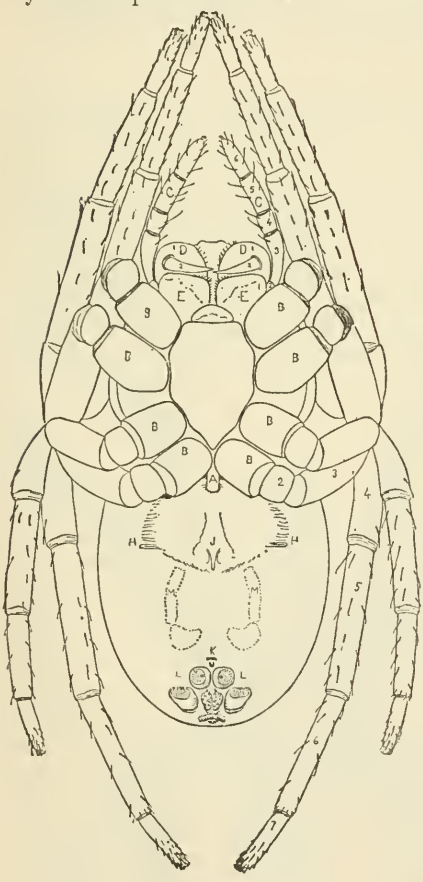


Fig. 7.

The *Legs* are used chiefly for running, jumping and climbing; but the front pair serve often as feelers, being held up before the body, while the spider walks steadily enough on the other six. One or both of the hinder legs are used to guide the thread in spinning; the spider at the same time walking or climbing about with the other six or seven. The legs are seven-jointed; and on the terminal joints are three claws, Fig. 8, A, B, C, and various hairs and spines. In many spiders a brush of hairs takes the place of the middle claw, as in the jumping-spiders, Fig. 9. Spiders with these brushes on their feet are able to walk up a steep surface or under a horizontal one, better than those with three claws. The legs of most spiders have amongst the hairs moveable spines, which, when the spider is running about, extend outward at a right angle with the leg, and when it is resting are closed against the skin.

In front of the legs are the *Palpi*, Fig. 7, C C,—a smaller pair of limbs, with six joints, and only one claw, or sometimes none. They are used as feelers, and for handling food, and in

* As the writer has stated at the outset that this paper is merely a compilation, he does not think it necessary to indicate by quotation marks, or otherwise, those portions that are taken verbatim from the authors referred to. Those who are familiar with their works will have no difficulty in verifying the passages should they desire to do so.

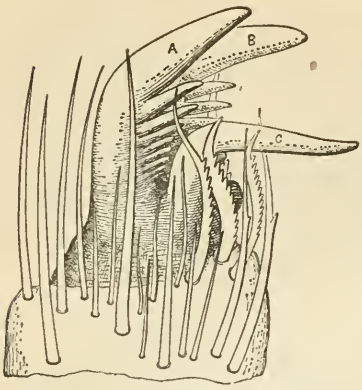


Fig. 8.

the males carry the very curious palpal organs, which are employed in the fertilization of the female. The basal joints, Fig. 7, E E, of the palpi are flattened out, and serve as chewing organs. — they are called *maxillæ*.

The front pair of limbs, the *Mandibles*, Fig. 7, D D, have two joints, the basal one is usually short and stout, and furnished on the inner side with teeth and hairs; the other is a small, sharp claw, which can be closed against the basal joint when not in use. (See also Figures 19 and 20.)

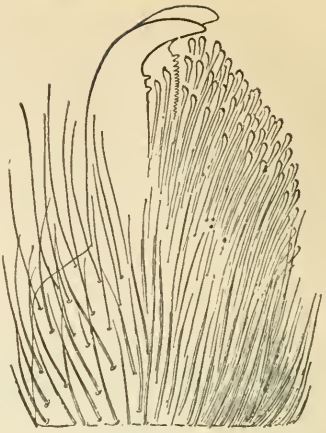
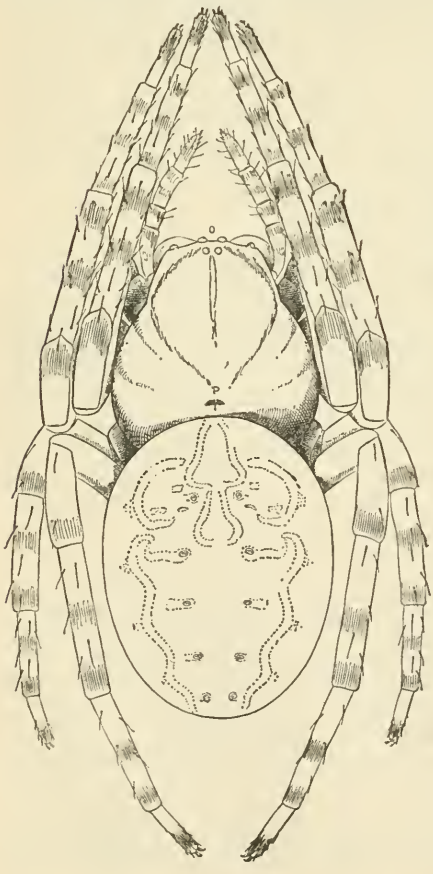


Fig. 9.

The *Abdomen*, or hinder half of the body, is furnished, just behind the legs, with two hard, smooth patches, which cover the front pair of breathing-organs, the openings to which are two little slits at Fig. 7, H. At the end of the body are the spinnerets, which will be described further on. There are three pairs of them; but many spiders close them together when not in use, so as to cover up the middle pair. Sometimes the third pair of spinnerets have several joints and extend out behind the body like two tails. In front of the spinnerets is a little opening, Figure 7, K, which leads to air-tubes that give off branches to different parts of the abdomen. At M, Figure 7, are usually two coloured bands, or rows of spots, marking the course of muscles attached to the skin at various points along these lines.



Let us now turn to figure 10, which represents the upper surface, or back of the same spider. The head is not separated from the rest of the body, as in insects, but forms one piece with the thorax. On the front of the head are eight simple eyes, O, which are differently arranged in different spiders. At the back of the thorax is a groove, P, under which is attached a muscle for moving the sucking stomach, Figure 11, D. From this point radiate shallow grooves, that follow the divisions between the muscles of the legs. On the abdomen are several pairs of dark smooth spots which mark the ends of muscles extending downward through the abdomen. The markings of this spider are very complicated. The spot on the middle of the front of the abdomen is a very common one, and in some spiders extends the whole length of the body. The waved lines on each side are also common, and in long-bodied spiders often form two bright-coloured stripes, or rows of spots, running nearly straight the whole length of the abdomen.

The following illustration, Figure 11, will convey to the reader a sufficient idea of the arrangement of the internal organs of a spider, without any more detailed description.

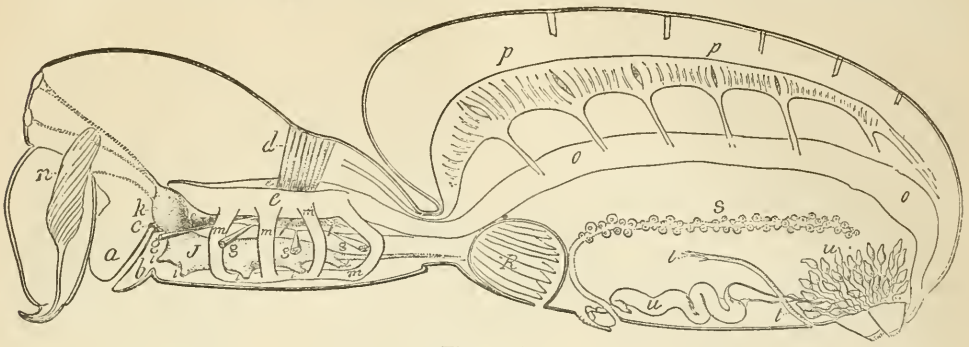


Figure 11.

Section of a spider to show the arrangement of the internal organs; *a*, *b*, upper and under lips of the mouth; *c*, *c*, the œsophagus; *d*, *f*, upper and under muscles of the sucking stomach; *e*, stomach; *g*, *g*, ligaments attached to diaphragm under the stomach; *f*, lower nervous ganglion; *k*, upper ganglion; *l l*, nerves to the legs and palpi; *m*, branches of the stomach; *n*, poison gland; *o*, intestine; *p*, heart; *R*, air-sac; *S*, ovary; *t*, air-tube; *u*, spinning-glands.

3.—Classification.

To enter into a minute account of the classification of the Arachnida would be very tedious, and occupy an undue amount of space. We shall therefore content ourselves with mentioning some of the more important families of spiders, and describe some of their characteristics.

The largest known spiders belong to the family *Mygalidæ*. They may be at once distinguished by the shape of their mandibles and the terrible claws which proceed from them. In most spiders the claws are set sideways (as in *Epeira* Figure 7, D.), but in this family they are bent downwards, and strike the prey as a lion would clutch his victim with his curved talons. The body is usually very hairy and dark-coloured. Most species have only four spinnerets, one pair of which are long and are turned up behind the abdomen; they have four air-sacs under the front of the abdomen, instead of two, as other spiders. The eyes are collected together on the front of the head. They live only in warm countries. Figure 12 represents *Mygale Hentzii*, a species found in Texas and Arizona. Many wonderful stories have been told about the ferocity of these huge spiders, their power of catching and eating small birds and other animals. These accounts were generally discredited and looked upon as mere "travellers' tales," but of late years fresh evidence has been produced by naturalists in proof of the former stories. The following description by Mr. H. W. Bates in his interesting work, "The Naturalist on the River Amazon," (page 83), sets forth the truth regarding these monsters :—

Fig. 12

"At Cameta," he relates, "I chanced to verify a fact relating to the habits of a large hairy spider of the genus Mygale, in a manner worth recording. The individual was nearly two inches in length of body, but the legs expanded seven inches, and the entire body and legs were covered with coarse grey and reddish hairs. I was attracted by a movement of the monster on a tree-trunk, it was close beneath a deep crevice in the tree, across which was stretched a dense white web. The lower part of the web was broken, and two small birds, finches, were entangled in the pieces. One of them was quite dead, the other lay under the body of the spider not quite dead, and was smeared with the filthy liquor or saliva exuded by the monster. I drove away the spider and took the birds, but the second one soon died. I found the circumstance to be quite a novelty to the residents hereabouts. The Mygales are quite common insects ; some species make their cells under stones, others form artistic tunnels in the earth, and some build their dens in the thatch of houses. The natives call them crab spiders. The hairs with which they are clothed come off when touched and cause a peculiar and almost maddening irritation. Some Mygales are of immense size. One day I saw the children belonging to an Indian family who collected for me, with one of these monsters secured by a cord around its waist, by which they were leading it about the house as they would a dog!"

Other writers relate that the spiders of this family attack humming-birds, lizards, cockroaches, ants, etc.

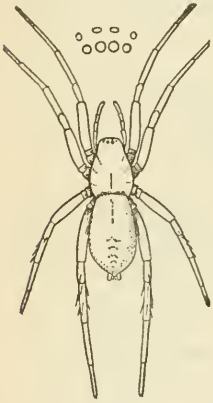


Fig. 13.

The *Dysderidæ* constitute a small family of spiders which are chiefly remarkable for possessing only six eyes, instead of the normal number of eight. They are usually found under stones or in holes in the earth ; they lie with their legs drawn up under them, but are able to move very quickly when so inclined. Very few species are known and none are common in America ; a few have been observed in Europe.

The family of the *Drassidæ* is spread over the greater part of the world ; they vary very much in shape, colour and habits. Most of them are dull coloured, while they all have the habit of concealing themselves in silken cells that they construct under stones, in chinks of walls, or on plants. They are active creatures, and catch their prey by chasing them, as they construct no webs. Figure 13 represents a species of *Drassus ;* the double row of circles above represents the mode in which the eight eyes are arranged on the front of the head. Their feet have two claws and a bunch of flat hairs : the spinnerets usually project a little beyond the abdomen.

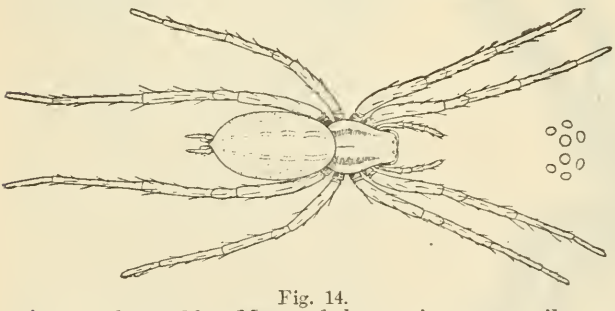


Fig. 14.

The *Agalenidæ* are long-legged, brown spiders, with two spinnerets longer than the others and extending out behind the body. Figure 14 represents *Agalena nævia*, the common grass spider. The members of this family are very numerous on grass-fields and commons, where they made flat webs with a funnel-shaped tube on one side in which the spider waits, see figure 23. Many of the species are prettily marked ; they lay their eggs in dish-shaped cocoons, which are attached to grass or other herbage, and are usually covered with little bits of dead leaves, pieces of earth and other substances in order to conceal them from enemies.

The next family, *Ciniflonidæ*, much resemble the preceding, but are distinguished by their peculiar spinning organs. They live in crevices in rocks, walls and stones, or under loose bark, and near their hiding-place they weave nets of a most elaborate structure, not flat like garden-spiders but enclosing large spaces in comparison with the small size of the builder. The web is most intricate in its arrangements, and is connected

with the hiding-place of the spider by means of a silken tunnel, through which the creature darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in its web, and to the bottom of which it retreats when danger threatens. The species of this family are very numerous, building their webs on stone buildings, often to their great disfigurement, in cellars, the corners of windows, &c. They are, no doubt, familiar to every observer.

The *Lycosidæ*, or Wolf-spiders, live on the ground and take their prey in fair chase, instead of catching it in webs. They are mostly found among herbage, low bushes, fallen leaves, and similar localities, and if they should feel alarmed, they run for safety under stones, mosses, rocks, and into any accidental crevice in the earth. They are fierce and determined hunters, chasing their prey wherever it may seek shelter. Some of them are semi-aquatic in their habits, and are not only able to run fearlessly upon the surface of the water, but can descend along the aquatic plants until they are deeply immersed, breathing by means of the air which is entangled among the hairy clothing of their bodies. They have long legs, the hind pair being the longest; the head is high, and the eyes are arranged in a peculiar manner, as shown at the bottom of Fig. 15, which represents a species of *Lycosa*.

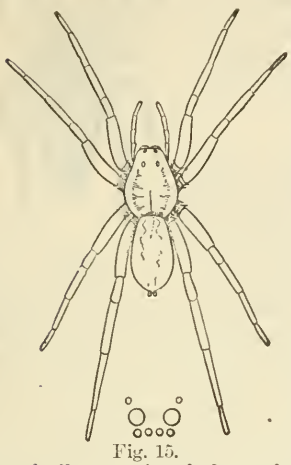


Fig. 15.

The celebrated Tarantula spider belongs to this genus. It is so called from the town of Tarentum, in Italy, where it is very common. There was a deeply rooted belief among the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood that if any one were bitten by this spider, he would be instantly afflicted with an extraordinary disease called tarentismus, which exhibited itself in one of two extremes, the one being a profound and silent melancholy, and the other a continual convulsive movement of the whole body. It was also thought that this disease could only be cured by music, and that a certain tune was needful in each particular case. The disease undoubtedly existed and spread with great rapidity through the neighbouring towns and villages, affecting hundreds of both sexes who came within the sphere of its influence, but the poor Tarantula spider had no more to do with it than the cattle grazing in the fields or the birds chirping in the trees. It was evidently a nervous disease like chorea and hysteria at the present day, which tends to propagate itself among all exposed to its influence.

Another species of *Lycosa* frequents dry and uncultivated soils, and sinks in the ground a little pit of a depth varying with its size and the length of its residence. The interior of the cell it strengthens with a web. At the entrance of this burrow it sits watching for its prey, and as soon as an unfortunate insect passes within range, it darts forward, seizes it in its talons, and bears the victim away to its den, where it feasts in peace and solitude.

The females of this genus are extremely fond of their eggs and young. The eggs are enveloped in silken cocoons of a globular form, which the mother always drags about with her, bumping them over stones and rough ground without injury to the delicate organisms within. As soon as the young are hatched and emerge from the cocoon, they transfer themselves to the body of their parent, where they cling in such numbers that sometimes she is hardly visible under her swarming brood. They remain with their mother during the winter, and in the following spring disperse to seek their own living.

The *Attidæ*, or jumping spiders, are the next on our list of families. The body is usually short and the head square. The arrangement of the eyes is very peculiar, as they are set on the head in the form of a semi-circle, with two very large eyes in the middle of the curve; this give the spiders of this family a much more animated look than is usual among the Arachnida. The legs are short, the front pair being often stouter than the others. They can run easily backwards or sideways as well as forwards, and jump a long distance. Figure 16 represents the common grey jumping spider *(Salticus)* much magnified. Many of this family of spiders are very common; they are usually found upon walls, among stones, or under leaves; a sunny window-sill is also a favourite locality for them. When one of them sees a fly, or other insect, which it wishes to devour, it

sidles along quietly in the direction of its intended victim, keeping a most careful watch, and ever drawing nearer to its prey. As the fly moves, so moves the spider, until the two appear to be animated by one common will. Slowly, but surely, it makes its way towards the unsuspecting fly, and then with a leap so quick that the eye can scarcely follow the movement, it springs upon its prey, rolls perhaps over and over, and in a few moments emerges victorious from the contest, its victim dead or dying in its grasp. Even on a perpendicular wall the spider will make these leaps. It is sure not to fall to the ground as it always draws a silken cord behind it as it moves, and so, whenever it leaps upon its prey, it is able to mount up again to its former post.

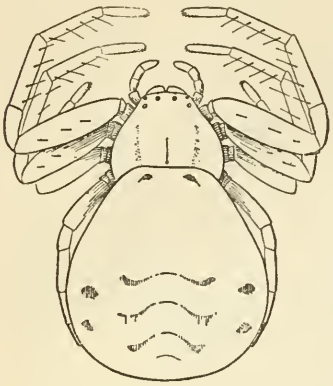


Fig. 17.

Fig. 16.

The family *Thomisidæ*, or Crab-spiders, are like the preceding, dependent for their subsistence upon their bodily powers and activity. The body is usually flat, and wide behind. The front two pair of legs are longer than the others, and so bent that the spider can use them when in a narrow crack. Some of them, like crabs, walk better sideways than forwards. Like the running and jumping spiders, they make no webs for catching food. Fig. 17 represents a species of *Thomisus*, showing at the bottom of the cut the arrangement in two rows of the eight small eyes. As in many other families of spiders, the males are very much smaller than the females.

The next family, *Theridiidæ*, contains the largest number of species, but the spiders comprising it are usually small, with large rounded abdomens and slender legs. They usually live upside down, holding on by their feet to the underside of their webs, as in fig. 18, which represents the common house *Theridion*, much enlarged. They make large cobwebs of different shapes for different species, and depend for food on what is caught in them. They are found in all parts of the world, and vary very greatly in their habits. Some live under stones, others are abundant in houses, hiding themselves in shady corners, while the greater number prefer the open air, the fields and commons, spinning their elaborate webs over the bushes, trees, or herbage. Their appearance and habits must be familiar to every one.

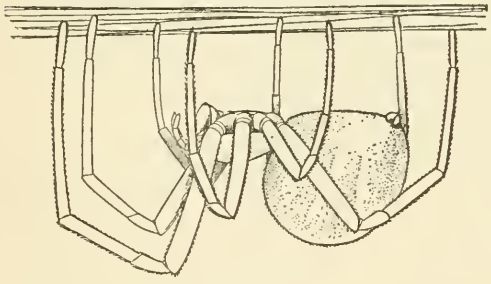


Fig. 18.

The last family on our list is the *Epeiridæ*, or round-web spiders; it contains some of the strangest members of the race. The individuals are usually large, with flat heads, and eyes wide apart, and with short round abdomens. The upper and under surfaces of a common species, *Epeira vulgaris*, are represented in figs. 7 and 10. They make webs formed of radiating lines crossed by other adhesive ones in a spiral or in concentric loops, as in fig. 24. They live in the web, hanging head downwards, or upside down in a hole near by. The webs are usually stretched perpendicularly from branch to branch of a tree, or in the angles of verandahs, fences and other outdoor localities.

4.—Biting Apparatus.

Almost every one, we imagine, looks upon spiders with a certain degree of abhorrence on account of the supposed poisonous character of their bite, and the ferocious, blood-thirsty disposition ascribed to them. The popular opinion regarding them is, no doubt, immensely exaggerated; they do, of course, possess a biting apparatus and a poison gland that we shall presently describe, but we do not think they are at all inclined to

make use of these except against their natural prey, viz., flies and other insects. Though we have often been shewn marks and swellings on the limbs of children that mothers and nurses ascribe to spiders, we have never caught a spider in the act of attacking a child, nor have we found that others have done so. While we do not for a moment deny that spiders may attack human beings, we should like a little more direct evidence before we condemn the whole race.

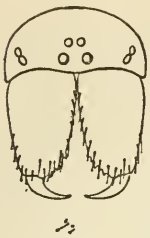


Fig. 19.

The biting apparatus is shewn in fig. 19, which represents the head and mandibles of *Epeira vulgaris*, seen from in front. When not in use, the claw is closed up against the mandible between the rows of teeth ; but, when the jaws are opened to bite, the claws are turned outward, so that their points can be stuck into anything between the jaws. Fig. 20 is the claw still more enlarged, shewing a little hole near the point at *a*, out of which is discharged the poisonous secretion of a gland in the head, fig. 11, *n*. The ordinary use of the mandibles is for killing and crushing insects, so that the soft parts can be eaten by the spider ; and in this they are aided by the maxillæ, fig. 7, *e*. They will sometimes chew an insect for hours, until it becomes a round lump of skin, with all the blood sucked out of it ; this is then thrown away, the spider swallowing only such bits as may happen to be sucked in with the liquid portion.

Fig. 20.

"If let alone"—to quote Emerton—"no spiders bite anything except insects useful for food ; but, when attacked and cornered, all species open their jaws and bite if they can ; their ability to do so depending on their size and the strength of their jaws. Notwithstanding the number of stings and pimples that are laid to spiders, undoubted cases of their biting the human skin are very rare ; and the stories of death, insanity and lameness from spider-bites, are probably all untrue."

On the opposite side we may quote the Rev. J. G. Wood, who says: "I can state from personal experience that the bite of an angry spider inflicts a really painful injury, not very dissimilar to the sting of a wasp. I have seen a lady's hand and arm swollen so as to be hardly recognizable as belonging to the human figure, in consequence of a bite inflicted by a large spider on the back of her hand."

Many experiments have been tried to test the effect of the bites of spiders on animals. Doleschall shut up small birds with two species of Mygale, both large and strong spiders (see fig. 12) ; and the birds died in a few seconds after being bitten. One of the spiders was left for ten days without food, and then made to bite another bird, which was injured, but in six hours recovered. The same author was bitten in the finger by a jumping spider. The pain was severe for a few minutes, and was followed by lameness of the finger and gradually of the hand and arm, which soon went away entirely.

Bertkau allowed spiders to bite his hand. On the ends of the fingers the skin was too thick, but between the fingers they easily pierced it. The bite swelled and smarted for a quarter of an hour, and then itched for some time, and for a day after itched whenever rubbed, as mosquito bites will. He also experimented on flies, which died in a few minutes after being bitten.

Mr. Blackwall, to test the poison of spiders, made several large ones bite his hand and arm, and at the same time pricked himself with a needle. Although the spiders bit deep enough to draw blood, the effect of their bite was exactly like that of the prick of the needle. No inflammation or pain followed, and both healed immediately.

Several spiders were placed together, and made to bite one another. The bitten ones lived always some hours, and died from loss of blood ; and one spider, that had been bitten in the abdomen so that some of the liver escaped and dried on the outside, lived over a year, apparently in good health.

A large spider was made to bite a wasp near the base of the right front wing, so as to disable it; but it lived thirteen hours.

A bee was bitten by a large spider, but lived three days.

A grasshopper was bitten, and held in the jaws of a spider for several seconds; but it lived in apparent health for two days.

Insects of the same kind were wounded in the same places with needles, and died in about the same time as those bitten. From these experiments Mr. Blackwall was led to believe that the secretion from the spider's jaw is not poisonous, but that insects die, when bitten, from loss of blood and mechanical injury.

Dufour kept a Tarantula that soon learned to take flies from his fingers without biting him. Spiders of very different species may soon be taught to take food from the hand or a pair of forceps, or water from a brush, and will come to the mouth of their bottle and reach after it on tip-toe. Many stories are also told of spiders coming out of their holes to listen to music, and of their being taught to come out and take food at the sound of an instrument.

We may quote here the account of an observer of what a spider can eat in a day :— "In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from his retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half-past five a.m. in September. At seven a.m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting a while, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished at nine a.m. A little after nine we supplied him with a daddy-long-legs, which he ate by noon. At one o'clock a blowfly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blowfly."

5.—Spinning Apparatus.

That, which more than anything else, distinguishes spiders from other animals is the habit of spinning webs. Some of the mites spin irregular threads on plants, or cocoons for their eggs; and many insects spin cocoons in which to pass through the change from larva to adult. In the spiders, the spinning organs are much more complicated and used for a greater variety of purposes,—for making egg-cocoons, silk linings to their nests, and nets for catching insects. The spider's thread differs from that of insects, in being made up of a great number of finer threads laid together while soft enough to unite into one.

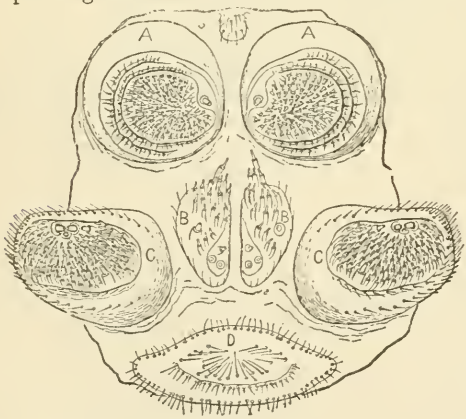


Fig. 21.

The external spinning-organs are little two-jointed tubes on the ends of the spinnerets, Fig. 7, L. Fig. 21 represents the spinnerets of the same spider, still more enlarged to shew the arrangement of the tubes. There is a large number of little tubes on each spinneret, and in certain places a few larger ones. Each tube is the outlet of a separate gland.

When the spider begins a thread it presses the spinnerets against some object, and forces out enough of the secretion from each tube to adhere to it. Then it moves the spinnerets away; and the viscid liquid is drawn out and hardens at once into threads,—one from each tube. If the spinnerets are kept apart a band of threads is formed; but if they are closed together the fine threads unite into one or more larger ones. If a spider is allowed to attach its thread to glass, the end can be seen spread out over a surface as large as the ends of the spinnerets, covered with very fine threads pointing towards the middle where they unite. The spinning is commonly helped by the hinder feet, which guide the thread and keep it clear of surrounding objects, and even pull it from the spinnerets. This is well seen when an insect has been caught in a web, and the spider is trying to tie it up with threads. She goes as near as she safely can, and draws out a band of fine threads, which she reaches out toward the insect with one of

her hind feet; so that it may strike the threads as it kicks, and become entangled with them. As soon as the insect is tied tightly enough to be handled, the spider holds and turns it over and over with her third pair of feet, while with the fourth pair, she draws out, hand over hand, the band of fine threads which adhere to the insect, as it turns, and soon cover it entirely.

It is a common habit with spiders to draw out a thread behind as they walk along; and in this way they make the great quantities of threads that sometimes cover a field of grass or the side of a house. We often see the points of all the pickets of a fence connected by threads spun in this way by spiders running down one picket and up the next, for no apparent purpose.

Spiders often descend by letting out the thread to which they hang; and are able to control their speed, and to stop the flow of thread at will. They sometimes hang down by a thread, and allow themselves to be swung by the wind to a considerable distance, letting out the thread when they feel they are going in the right direction.

Spiders in confinement begin at once to spin, and never seem comfortable till they can go all over their box without stepping off their web. The running spiders, that make no other webs, when about to lay their eggs, find or dig out holes in sheltered places, and line them with silk. Species that live under stones or on plants, all line their customary hiding-places with web to which they hold when at rest. Several of the large running spiders dig holes in sand, and line them with web, so that the sand cannot fall in; and build around the mouth a ring of sticks and straws held together by threads.

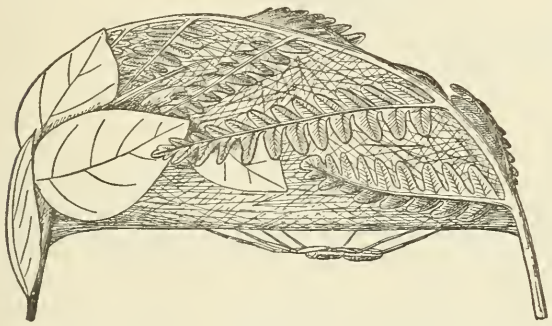


Fig. 22.

Some spiders make a great, irregular nest constructed of grass and leaves drawn together with silken threads. Fig. 22 represents a nest of this kind made by a *Dolomedes;* it is four or five inches in diameter and contains the egg-cocoon. The young hatch and ramble about in this nest for some time; the parent spider remains near, usually holding on under the nest, as represented in the illustration.

6.—Cobwebs.

The simple nests and tubes that have been already mentioned are, for the most part, made by spiders which spin no other webs. The larger and better known cobwebs for catching insects are made by comparatively few species. On damp mornings in summer the grass-fields are seen to be half covered with flat webs, from an inch or two to a foot in diameter, which are considered by the weatherwise as signs of a fair day. These webs remain on the grass all the time, but only become visible from a distance when the dew settles on them. Fig. 23 is a diagram of one of these nests, supposed, for convenience, to be spun between pegs instead of grass. The flat part consists of strong threads from peg to peg, crossed by finer ones, which the spider spins with the long hind-spinnerets, swinging them from side to side and laying down a band of threads at each stroke. At one side of the net is a tube leading down among the grass-stems. At the top the spider usually stands, just out of sight, and waits for something to light on the web, when she runs out and snatches it, and carries it into the tube to eat. If anything too large walks through the web, she turns round and retreats out of the lower end of the tube, and can seldom be found afterwards. In favourable places these webs remain through the whole season, and are enlarged, as the spider grows, by additions on the outer edges, and are supported by threads running up into the neighbouring plants.

Similar webs are made by several house-spiders, the mode of construction of which is thus described by Kirby and Spence:—

"The weaving spider which is found in houses, having selected some corner for the site of her web, and determined its extent, presses her spinners against one of the walls, and thus glues to it one end of her thread. She then walks along the wall to the opposite side, and there in like manner fastens the other end. This thread, which is to form the outer margin or selvage of her web, and requires strength, she triples or quadruples by a repetition of the operation just described; and from it she draws other threads in various directions, the interstices of which she fills up by running from one to the other, and connecting them by new threads until the whole has assumed the gauze-like texture which we see.

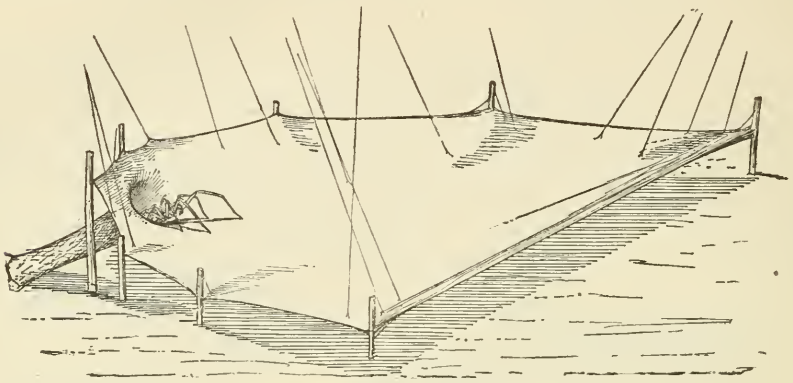


Fig. 23.

"The webs just described present merely a simple horizontal surface, but others more frequently seen in out-houses and amongst bushes possess a very artificial appendage. Besides the main web, the spider carries up from its edges and surface a number of single threads, often to the height of many feet, joining and crossing each other in various directions. Across these lines, which may be compared to the tackling of a ship, flies seem unable to avoid directing their flight. The certain consequence is, that in striking against these ropes they become slightly entangled, and, in their endeavours to disengage themselves, rarely escape being precipitated into the net spread underneath for their reception, where their doom is inevitable.

"But the net is still incomplete. It is necessary that our hunter should conceal her grim visage from the game for which she lies in wait. She does not, therefore, station herself upon the surface of her net, but in a small silken apartment constructed below it, and completely hidden from view. 'In this corner,' to use the quaint translation of Pliny by Philemon Holland, 'with what subtiltie does she retire, making semblance as though she meant nothing less than that she doth, and as if she went about some other business! nay, how close lieth she, that it is impossible to see whether any one be within or no!' But thus removed to a distance from her net and entirely out of sight of it, how is she to know when her prey is entrapped? For this difficulty our ingenious weaver has provided. She has taken care to spin several threads from the edge of the net to that of her hole, which at once inform her by their vibrations of the capture of a fly, and serve as a bridge on which in an instant she can run to secure it."

These webs, if let alone, are repeatedly enlarged till they are a foot or two wide, and remain till they collect dust enough to tear them down by its weight.

Many spiders that make cobwebs live under them, back downwards, and many are so formed that they can hardly walk right side up. The webs of *Theridion* (Fig. 18), usually have at some part a tent or thicker portion under which the spider stands, and from this run irregularly simple threads, crossing each other in all directions and held in place by threads above and below. Such loosely constructed webs are often made in houses, in corners of rooms, under furniture and in cellars. The same spider occasionally spins out of doors on fences, but never on plants. When it has caught an insect and tied it up, it gradually hoists it up into its nest, sometimes a considerable distance.

7.—Geometrical Webs.

These familiar structures are the work of the family *Epeiridæ* (Figs. 7 and 10). The process of making them can be observed in any garden ; it is, of course, very different from that described above in the construction of cobwebs. The net is usually fixed in a perpendicular or somewhat oblique direction, in an opening between the leaves or branches of some shrub or plant, in a window-frame or fence, or some such open wooden structure, where there is a hole or crack in which they can hide when necessary.

"It is obvious," to quote Kirby and Spence's description, "that round the whole extent of the net, lines will be required to which can be attached those ends of the radii that are furthest from the centre. Accordingly the construction of these exterior lines is the spider's first operation. She is careless about the shape of the area which they enclose, but is guided by the distance or proximity of the points to which she can attach them. She spares no pains, however, to strengthen and keep them in a proper degree of tension. With the former view she composes each line of five or six or even more threads glued together ; and with the latter she fixes to them from different points a numerous and intricate apparatus of smaller threads. Having thus completed the foundations of her snare, she proceeds to fill up the outline. Attaching a thread to one of the main lines, she walks along it, guiding it with one of her hind feet that it may not touch in any part and be prematurely glued, and crosses over to the opposite side, where, by applying her spinners, she firmly fixes it. To the middle of this diagonal thread, which is to form the centre of her net, she fixes a second, which in like manner she conveys and fastens to another part of the lines encircling the area. Her work now proceeds rapidly. During the preliminary operations she sometimes rests, as though her plan required meditation. But no sooner are the marginal lines of her net firmly stretched, and two or three radii spun from its centre, than she continues her labour so quickly and unremittingly that the eye can scarcely follow her progress. The radii, to the number of about twenty, giving the net the appearance of a wheel, are speedily finished. She then proceeds to the centre, quickly turns herself round, and pulls each thread with her feet to ascertain its strength, breaking any one that seems defective and replacing it by another. Next, she glues immediately round the centre five or six small concentric circles, distant about half a line from each other, and then four or five larger ones, each separated by a space of half an inch or more. These last serve as a sort of temporary scaffolding to walk over, and to keep the radii properly stretched while she glues to them the concentric circles that are to remain, which she now proceeds to construct. Placing herself at the circumference, and fastening her thread to the end of one of the radii, she walks up that one, towards the centre, to such a distance as to draw the thread from her body of a sufficient length to reach to the next ; then stepping across, and conducting the thread with one of her hind feet, she glues it with her spinners to the point in the adjoining radius to which it is to be fixed. This process she repeats until she has filled up nearly the whole space from the circumference to the centre with concentric circles, distant, from each other about two lines. She always, however leaves a vacant interval around the smallest first spun circles that are nearest to the centre. Lastly, she runs to the centre and bites away the small cotton-like tuft that united all the radii, which being now held together by the circular threads, have thus probably their elasticity increased ; and in the circular opening resulting from this procedure, she takes her station and watches for her prey."

Some species, however, do not entirely surround the radii of their nets with concentric circles, but leave one radius free, which serves as a sort of ladder for access to the net. Others, again, spin spiral lines from the centre to the circumference, as shewn in Fig. 24. In this case, when the radii are finished, the spider begins at the centre to spin a spiral line across them, *a*, *a*, *a*, in Fig. 24; the turns of the spiral being as far apart as the spider can conveniently reach. She climbs from one radius to the next, holding her thread carefully off with one of the hind-feet till she gets to the right point, and then turns up her abdomen and touches the radius with her spinnerets, thus fastening the cross-threads to it. The figure shows her in this position. When this spiral has been carried to the outside of the web, she begins there another and closer one of thread of a different kind. While the first thread was smooth, the latter is

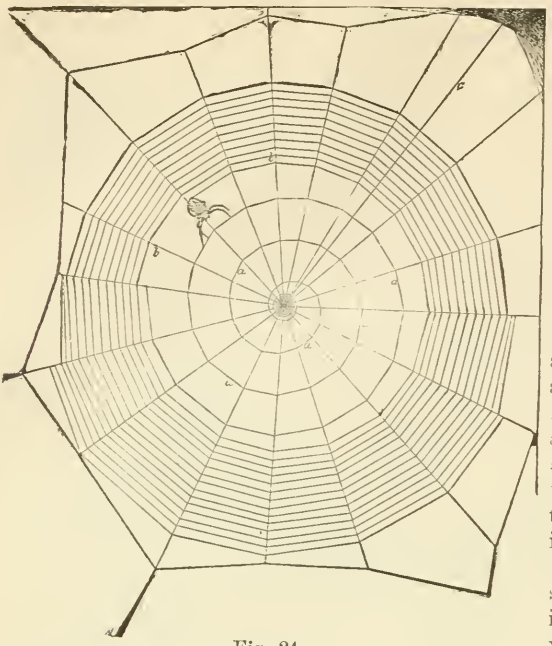


Fig. 24.

covered with a sticky liquid which soon collects on it in drops, and makes it adhere to anything that touches it. After going round a few times this spiral would come in contact with that first spun, but as the spider comes to the first she bites it away. By beginning thus at the outside, the spider is able to cover the whole web with adhesive threads, and, without stepping on it, take her usual place in the centre. She usually is careful enough to spin beforehand a thread from the centre to her nest, and sometimes stays there, with one foot on the thread, so as to feel if anything is caught in the web. When she feels a shake, she runs down to the centre, feels the rays to see where the insect is, and runs out, and seizes it, or ties it up as already described. We have described the web as consisting of one regular spiral; but this is seldom the case. It is usually wider on one side than the other, or below than above, as in Fig. 24, where outside the spirals are several loops going partly round the web. The web of Zilla consists entirely of such loops going three-quarters round the web, and returning, leaving a segment without any cross-threads, in which is the line from the centre to the spider's nest. Most of the *Epeiridæ* are brightly coloured, and make no attempt at concealment when in the web. Others have odd shapes and colours, and hang in the web in such positions that they look like anything but animals. Some species draw up their legs against their triangular abdomens, and look like bits of bark fallen into the web. Others are long and slender, and when at rest, either in the web or out, lay their legs close together before and behind their bodies, so as to look like straws. Others have oddly shaped abdomens under which the rest of the body is concealed.

As the spider stands in her web, and feels a slight shake, such as would be caused by a sudden wind, she draws her legs together, pulling the rays tighter, and so making the whole web steady. If, however, the spider is frightened, and has no time to escape, she throws her body back and forth as a man does in a swing, and thus shakes the web so rapidly, that the spider can hardly be seen. The most usual habit, when alarmed, is to drop to the ground, and lie there as if dead.

8.—Flying Spiders.

Every one has, no doubt, observed in summer and autumn long threads with one end attached to the bushes, and the other blowing out in the wind; or bits of cob-web (often termed "gossamer") carried along by the currents of air, with occasionally a little spider attached to them. To account for these, various fanciful theories have been invented. The old and very absurd notion was that gossamer was made of dew scorched by the sun! Others imagined that spiders were able to force the thread from their spinnerets, like water from a syringe, in any direction they chose.

If a spider be put on a stick surrounded by water, she manages in course of time to escape by means of a thread carried across to some object beyond. To find out how this was done, Mr. Blackwall tried some experiments. He put spiders on sticks in vessels of water, and they ran up and down, unable to escape as long as the air in the room was still. But, if a draught of air passed the spider, she turned her head toward it, and

opened her spinnerets in the opposite direction. If the draught continued, a thread wa drawn out by it, which at length caught upon something, when the spider drew it tight and escaped on it. If the air was kept still, or the spider covered with a glass, she re- remained on the stick till taken off.

These experiments have been repeated, and show that the spider does not shoot or throw the web in any way, but takes advantage of currents of air, and allows threads to be blown out to a considerable distance.

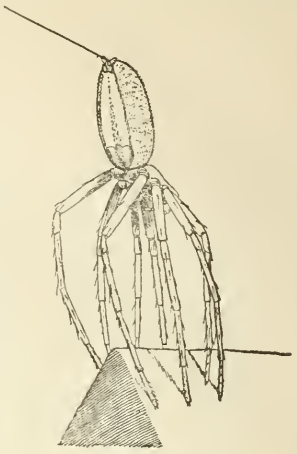


Fig. 25.

There is a still more curious use of this method of spinning threads; that is, in flying. Small spiders, especially on fine days in the autumn, get up on the tops of bushes and fences, each apparently anxious to get as high as possible, and there raise themselves up on tiptoe, and turn their bodies up, as in Fig 25, with their heads toward the wind, and spinnerets open. A thread soon blows out from the spinnerets, and, if the current of air continues, spins out to a length of two or three yards, and then offers enough resistance to the wind to carry the spider away with it up into the air. As soon as she is clear, the spider turns around, and grasps the thread with her feet, and seems to be very comfortable and contented till she strikes against something. Sometimes they rise rapidly, and are soon out of sight; at other times they blow along just above the ground.

This habit is not confined to any particular kinds of spiders, but is practised by many small species of *Erigone*, and by the young of many spiders of all families, that when adult would be too large for it. The majority of spiders that fly in autumn are the young of several species of *Lycosa*, that seem to spend the greater part of October in trying to get as far above ground as possible. The best places to watch for them are garden-fences, where they often swarm, and can be seen more distinctly than on bushes.

It is still unexplained how the thread starts from the spinnerets. It has been often asserted that the spider fastens the thread by the end, and allows a loop to blow out in the wind; but in most cases, this is certainly not done, only one thread being visible. Sometimes, while a thread is blown from the hinder spinnerets, another from the front spinnerets is kept fast to the ground (fig. 26); so that when the spider blows away, it draws out a thread behind it entirely independent of the one from which it hangs. Sometimes, instead of a single thread, several are blown out at once, like a long brush.

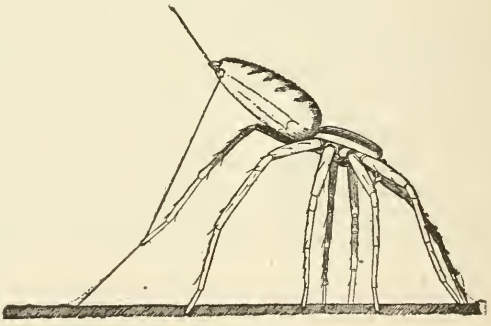


Fig. 26.

9.—Water Spiders.

One of the most curious and interesting of the spider family is the *Argyroneta aquatica*, or Water-spider, which lives for the greater part of its life beneath the surface of water. Kirby and Spence give the following description of its habitation:—

"It is built in the midst of water, and formed, in fact, of air! Spiders are usually terrestrial, but this is aquatic, or rather amphibious; for though she resides in the midst of water, in which she swims with great celerity, sometimes on her belly, but more frequently on her back, and is an admirable diver, she not unfrequently hunts on shore, and having caught her prey, plunges with it to the bottom of the water. Here it is she forms her singular and unique abode. She would evidently have but a very uncomfortable time were she constantly wet, but this she is sagacious enough to avoid; and by availing herself of some well-known philosophical principles, she constructs for herself an apartment in

which, like the mermaids and sea-nymphs of fable, she resides in comfort and security. The following is her process. First she spins loose threads in various directions attached to the leaves of aquatic plants, which may be called the frame-work of her chamber, and over them she spreads a transparent varnish resembling liquid glass, which issues from the middle of her spinners, and which is so elastic that it is capable of great expansion and contraction ; and if a hole be made in it, it immediately closes again."

The next operation—that of filling the nest with air—is thus described by Mr. Bell (Journal of the Linnæan Society) : "After the nest has been made as large as half an acorn, she goes to the surface, and returns (in the instance observed, as many as fourteen times successively), and each time brings down a bubble of air which she lets escape into her nest. The bubble is held by the spinnerets and two hind-feet, which are crossed over them, and is obtained in the following manner :—The spider climbs up on threads or plants nearly to the surface, and puts an end of the abdomen out of water for an instant, and then jerks it under, at the same time crossing the hind legs quickly over it. She then walks down the plants to her nest, opens her hind-feet, and lets the bubble go."

To go on with Kirby and Spence's account :—"In about a quarter of an hour she has transported as much air as suffices to expand her apartment to its intended extent, and now finds herself in possession of a little aërial edifice, I had almost said an enchanted palace, affording her a commodious and dry retreat in the very midst of the water. Here she reposes unmoved by the storms that agitate the surface of the pool, and devours her prey at ease and in safety. Both sexes form these lodgings. At a particular season of the year the male quits his apartment, approaches that of the female, enters it, and enlarging it by the bubble of air that he carries with him, it becomes a common abode for the happy pair. The spider which forms these singular habitations is one of the largest European species, and in some countries is not uncommon in stagnant pools."

The water-spiders run about on aquatic plants and catch the insects which live among them. They lay their eggs in the nest, and the young come out and spin little nests of their own, as soon as they are big enough. The hairs, with which their bodies are covered, keep the skin from becoming wet as they go through the water ; and in the nest, which is like a diving-bell, they are as dry as if it were under a stone, or in a hole on dry land.

The Rev. J. G. Wood states that the water-spider "is a tolerably common species in England, being especially fond of inhabiting quiet and rather deep ditches, when it is well sheltered, and the stream is not rapid enough to endanger the security of its domicile. It is necessary that the water-plants to which the nest is fixed should be sufficiently firm to prevent the nest from being swayed to one side, as, in that case, the air would escape, and the water make its entrance. Owing to the vast number of these spiders that have been sent to the London markets—where they are sold to those who possess fresh-water aquaria—the species is not now nearly so plentiful as used to be the case, and, indeed, it has been almost extirpated from several localities where it was formerly seen in great numbers."

10.—Trap-Door Spiders.

Comparatively little was known about these very curious spiders until the publication of Mr. Moggridge's very interesting work, in which he records with great minuteness the observations he made in the south of France.

The following illustration, Fig. 27, represents the principal kinds of nests that these spiders construct. The most northern genus of this family, *Atypus*, makes a strong silken tube, part of which forms the lining of a hole in the ground, and part lies above the surface, among stones and plants, Fig. 27, A. The mouth of the tube is almost always closed, at least when the spider is full-grown.

Another genus, which lives in warm countries, makes tubes lined with silk and closed at the top by a trap-door. A common species in California, *Cteniza Californica*, is brought thence by travellers. It digs its hole in a fine soil that becomes, when dry, nearly as hard as a brick ; but the spider probably works when the ground is wet. The holes are sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, and vary in depth from two or three inches to a foot. The mouth is a little enlarged and closed by a thick cover that fits

tightly into it, like a cork into a bottle. The cover is made of earth fastened together with threads, and is lined, like the tube, with silk, and fastened by a thick hinge of silk at one side, Fig. 27, B. When the cover is closed it looks exactly like the ground about it. The spider, when alarmed, holds on the inside of the door with its mandibles, and the two front pairs of feet; while the third and fourth pairs of legs are pressed out against the walls of the tube, and hold the spider down so firmly that it is impossible to raise the cover without tearing it.

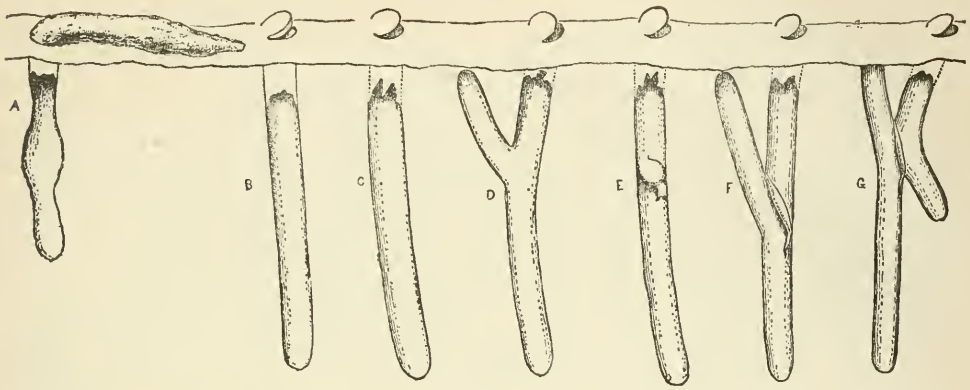


Fig. 27.

Trap-door nests: A, nest of Atypus; B, nest with thick door; C, nest with thin door; D, branched nest; E, nest with two doors; F, branched nest with two doors; G, nest with two branches.

One of the European species, described by Moggridge, makes a thin lid to its tube, and lets it rest on the top of the tube, Fig. 27, C, covering it with leaves, moss, or whatever happens to be near at hand, so that it is not easily distinguished.

A second species differs by constructing two or three inches down the tube another door, Fig. 27, E, hanging to one side of the tube when not in use; but, when one tries to dig the spider out from above, she pushes up the lower door, so that it looks as if it were the bottom of an empty tube.

Another species digs a branch obliquely upward from the middle of the tube, closed at the junction by a hanging-door, which, when pushed upward, can also be used to close the main tube, Fig. 27, F. What use the spider makes of such a complicated nest, nobody knows from observation; but Mr. Moggridge supposes that when an enemy, a parasitic fly, for instance, comes into the mouth of the tube, the spider stops up the passage by pressing up against the lower door; but, if this is not enough, it dodges into the branch, draws the door to behind it, and leaves the intruder to amuse himself in the empty tube. The branch is sometimes carried up to the surface, where it is closed only by a few threads; so that, in case of siege, the spider could escape, and leave the whole nest to the enemy.

In these nests the spiders live most of the time, coming out at night, and some species in the daytime, to catch insects, which they carry into the tube and eat. The eggs are laid in the tube, and the young are hatched and live there till they are able to go alone, when they go out and dig little holes for themselves. As the spider grows larger the hole is made wider, and the cover enlarged by adding a layer of earth and silk: so that another cover is made up of a number of layers, one over the other, on top of the original little cover.

Moggridge relates (page 118) how a *Nemesia Meridionalis* constructed a trap-door in captivity, after he had placed it on a flower-pot full of earth, in which he had made a cylindrical hole. "She quickly disappeared into this hole, and during the night following she made a thin web over the aperture, into which she wove any materials that came to hand. The trap-door at this stage resembled a rudely constructed, horizontal, geometrical web, attached by two or three threads to the earth at the mouth of the hole, while in this web were caught the bits of earth, roots, moss, leaves, etc., which the spider had thrown

into it from above. After the second night the door appeared nearly of the normal texture and thickness, but in no case would it open completely, and it seemed that the spider was too much disgusted with her quarters to think it worth while to make a perfect door."

These spiders are accustomed to put on their door moss like that which grows around it, so as the more effectually to conceal it from observation. In one case where Moggridge had cut out a little clod of mossy earth about two inches thick and three square on the surface, containing the top of the tube and the moss-covered cork-like door of a *Nemesia*, he found on revisiting the place, six days later, that a new door had been made, and that the spider had mounted up to fetch moss from the undisturbed bank above, planting it in the earth which formed the crown of the door. Here the moss actually called the eye to the trap which lay in a little plain of brown earth made by his digging.

The food of the European trap-door spiders consists largely of ants and other wingless insects, and they have been known to eat earth-worms and caterpillars. Mr. Moggridge has often seen them, even in the daytime, open their doors a little, and snatch at passing insects, sometimes taking hold of one too large to draw into the tube. One time he and some friends marked some holes, and went and watched them in the night. The doors were slightly open, and some of the spiders' legs thrust out over the rim of the hole. He held a beetle near one of the spiders; and she reached the front part of her body out of the tube, pushing the door wide open, seized the beetle, and backed quickly into the tube again, the door closing by its own weight. Shortly after, she opened it again, and put the beetle out alive and unhurt, probably because it was too hard to eat. He next drove a sow-bug near another hole; and the spider came out and snatched it in the same way, and kept it. None of the spiders came entirely out of their holes, and they were only a little more active than in the daytime.

11.—Growth of Spiders—their Eggs and Cocoons.

Persons unfamiliar with spiders find it hard to tell young from old, and male from female. This is caused, in part, by the great differences between different ages and sexes of the same spider, on account of which they are supposed to belong to distinct species.

The adult males and females are only distinguished from each other, and from the young, by the complete development of organs peculiar to each sex.

The males are usually smaller than the females, and have, in proportion to their size, smaller abdomens and longer legs. They are usually darker coloured, especially on the head and front part of the body; and markings which are distinct in the female run together and become darker in the male. In most species these differences are not great; but in some no one would ever suppose, without other evidence, that the males and females had any relationship to each other. The most extreme cases of this kind are *Argiope* and *Nephila*, where the male is about a tenth as large as the female.

The female of one of the common crab spiders is white as milk, with a crimson stripe on each side of the abdomen; while the male is a little brown-and-yellow spider, with dark markings of a pattern common in the family to which it belongs.

When the female is prepared to lay her eggs, she makes a little web and drops them upon it; then she covers them over with silk, forming a cocoon, in which the young remain till some time after they are hatched. The laying of the eggs is seldom seen, for the spider does it at night and in retired places, and often in captivity refuses to lay at all.

Many spiders make their cocoons against a flat surface, where they remain attached by one side. *Attus mystaceus* spins, before laying, a thick nest of white silk on the under side of a stone. In this she thickens a circular patch on the upper side, next the stone, and discharges her eggs upward against it. They adhere and are covered with white silk.

Epeira strix spins, before laying, a bunch of loose silk; she touches her spinnerets, draws them away a short distance, at the same time pressing upward with the hind feet; then she moves the abdomen a little sideways, and attaches the band of threads so as to form a loop. She keeps making these loops, turning round, at the same time, so as to form a

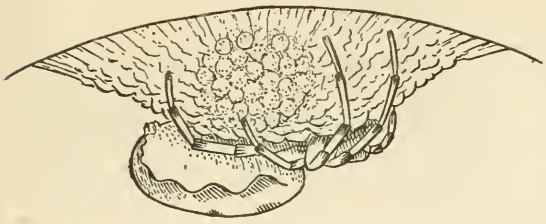


Fig. 28.

rounded bunch of them, into the middle of which she afterwards lays the eggs, as in Fig. 28. The eggs, which are like a drop of jelly, are held up by the loose threads till the spider has time to spin under them a covering of stronger silk. *Epeira vulgaris* makes a similar cocoon upward, downward, or sidewise, as may be most convenient.

Most of the *Theridiidæ* make cocoons of loose silk, held up in the webb by numerous threads. Some hang the cocoon by a stem, Fig. 29.

The large species of *Argiope* makes a big pear-shaped cocoon hanging in grass or bushes, Fig. 30. A stem of loose brown silk is first made, and under this the eggs attached (at any rate this had been done in onewhich had been abandoned unfinished) ; then a cup-shaped piece is made under the eggs ; the bunch of loose silk is spun over all, and finally the paper-like shell.

Fig. 29

These cocoons are made late in the summer and the young stay in them till the next season. Many cocoons of irregular shape may be found in cellars and other retired places during the winter ; the eggs contained in them are hatched in the following spring.

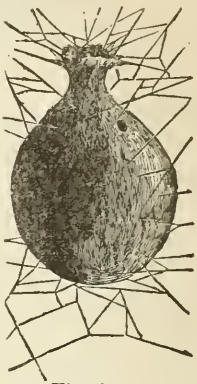


Fig. 30

The hatching occupies a day or two. First the shell, or rather the skin, cracks along the lines between the legs, and comes off in rags ; then the creature slowly stretches itself and creeps out. It is now pale and soft, without any hairs or spines and only small claws on its feet ; but in a few days it gets rid of another skin and begins to look like a spider. The eyes become darker coloured, marks on the thorax become more distinct, and a dark stripe appears across the edge of each segment of the abdomen; the hairs are long and few in number. Before the next month, the brood usually leaves the cocoon and for a time they live together in a web spun in common. As the spider grows large it has to moult from time to time ; as many as nine moults have been observed in a species of *Tegenaria* that lives for several years.

Many species, and among them some of the largest, live only one year, hatching in the winter, leaving the cocoon in early summer and laying eggs and dying in autumn. Other species seem to require two years for their growth ; hatching in summer, passing their first winter half grown, growing up the next summer, but laying no eggs till the second spring. Some species are found adult at all seasons, and may live several years. After spiders have passed their second moult, they usually live in the same places, and follow the same habits, as the adults.

Several house spiders have probably been imported, like rats, and are found all over the world ; while other very common species never spread beyond the countries where they are most abundant.

THE PEA WEEVIL *(Bruchus Pisi).*

By W. Saunders, London.

The pea weevil, or pea bug as it is more commonly called, has become a very serious evil in Ontario, and prevails at present to such an extent as to entail enormous losses on the farming community, since peas are cultivated over a greater or lesser area on almost every farm. This insect, which is believed to be a native of America, was first noticed in Pennsylvania, attacking the pea early in the present century, and from thence has gradually spread over the whole of the Northern United States and Canada ; it has also been carried to Europe where it has firmly established itself in the southern portions, and in

England, although it is not nearly so abundant and destructive in Europe as it is with us.

This beetle, Fig. 31, *a*, is a little more than one-tenth of an inch long, of a rusty, blackish colour with a whitish spot on the hinder part of the the thorax, and several of the same colour on each wing case behind the middle ; also a white spot shaped somewhat like the letter T on the tip of the body. In the cut, the insect is much magnified ; the small outline figure at the side shews the natural size.

Fig. 31.

As soon as peas are in bloom the pea weevils are on the wing, and when the young pods are formed the females deposit their eggs on the surface, fastening them with a glutinous fluid, secreted from their bodies. These eggs are very small, much longer than wide, pointed in front and blunt behind, and of a yellow colour. The young larva, which is hatched in a few days, is of a deep yellow colour with a black head. It eats its way at once through the tender pod, and directly into the first pea it meets with, the wounded portion closing up in the growing pod, and leaving but a mere speck in the pea to mark the place of entrance. The larva feeds on the growing pea and consumes its substance, usually avoiding any injury to the germ, so that infested peas will generally germinate as readily as those which are free from the bug. The soft, whitish fleshy grub, Fig. 31, *b*, when full grown, eats a circular hole on one side of the pea, not quite through to the surface, but leaves the thin skin unbroken. It then changes to a chrysalis, and finally to a beetle within the pea, and when the beetle is ready to escape it has only to eat its way through the thin skin which the larva had left covering the hole.

Few persons are aware how many insects they unconsciously devour while indulging in the luxury of early green peas. In this instance, as in many others, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Some console themselves with the idea that the fat little creatures having fed on nothing but green peas, are only green peas in a modified form, and besides this they are cooked. A very small discoloured spot on the pea indicates the presence of an occupant, and if the pea be opened at this point the whitish footless grub will be found within.

Sometimes, especially during an unusually warm season, many of the weevils will escape from the peas in the fall, but usually they remain in them during the greater part of the winter, and many do not issue until after the peas are sown as seed in the ground. Hence we see how easily this pest may be introduced into a district hitherto free from it, by sowing infested peas. All seed peas should be carefully examined, and as the insects diminish the weight of the peas in which they lodge nearly one half, an expeditious and moderately safe way of separating the sound from the unsound peas is to throw them into water when most of the good peas will sink while the infested ones will float.

A very effectual remedy, and one which would be very successful were it generally dopted, is to keep seed peas in tight vessels in a dry place over one year before planting them, during which time, if any of them contain bugs, these will escape and perish without having opportunity to propagate.

It has also been recommended to scald the peas about to be sown by dipping them for a moment or two in hot water before planting, by which means the weevils are killed and the sprouting of the peas quickened.

As the duration of this insect in the beetle state is limited, peas sown late are much more likely to escape injury than those planted early. Harris, in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," mentions an instance of a gentleman who sowed his peas on the 10th of June for six years in succession, and never found an insect in them during that period.

A very effectual method of getting rid of this pest from any section of country would be for the farmers to mutually agree to sow no peas for one year. At a recent meeting of the County Council in London, Mr. Henry Anderson, of Westminster, presented a memorial to that body, setting forth the importance of this subject, and asking the Council to petition the Legislature to pass an Act giving County Councils the

power to prohibit entirely the growing of peas in any one section for a season. Such a course faithfully carried out and followed by a careful selection of seed the next season, would doubtless almost, if not entirely, eradicate the pest from such district for a time, and thus effect a large saving to the community; hence it is most desirable in the interest of our farmers that some such permissive restrictive measure be enacted. Unfortunately, in this instance, either from want of proper information on the subject, or perhaps underrating its importance, the Council declined to take action in the matter.

SCARABÆIDÆ—DIGGERS.

By James Fletcher, Ottawa, Ont.

The members of the family of beetles, which bear the above name, have been objects of peculiar interest to mankind for thousands of years. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the typical species of the family to which it belongs, played such an important part in the religion of the ancient Egyptians, and also on account of those very habits which gave rise to the devotion and adoration lavished upon it by that remarkable people.

These beetles belong to a division of the insect world to which Latreille gave the name of *Lamellicornes* or leaf-horned, which corresponds with the Linnæan genera *Lucanus* and *Scarabæus*, and are easily distinguished by having the antennæ, which are generally short and nine or ten jointed, terminated by a large club-shaped organ, composed of, as a rule, three of the apical joints, which are formed into a series of flat plates, and open like the rays of a fan or the leaves of a book, or of which the basal joint of the club is hollowed so as to form a kind of cup receiving the subsequent joints; in others the terminal joints form a kind of comb. The form of these insects is robust and heavy, and the males are often to be known at first sight by the presence of singular horns on the head and thorax, and by the great size of the mandibles. So different an aspect is given to the males by these organs that, in some instances, it seems almost incredible that they can belong to the same species as the females, and it has frequently happened that the two sexes have been recorded as two different species.

This division is one of very great extent, and embraces within its wide, but clearly defined limits, insects of the most various characters. It comprises the largest and handsomest of the beetle race, and at the same time some individuals very small and sombre in appearance. Strangely enough, too, it includes within its ranks some of the most beneficial and some of the most destructive of all insects; hence, as well as from the immense number of species, and the consequently important *rôle* they must perform in the economy of nature, they were placed by Linnæus and Fabricius at the head of the *Coleoptera*, or sheath-winged insects (κολεος—a sheath, and πτερα—wings.) This arrangement, however, has not been adhered to by later authorities, and they are now placed immediately before the *Buprestidæ*.

The majority of these insects, and especially the gigantic species, to be mentioned later, are inhabitants of the tropics.

The two Linnæan genera, above named *Lucanus* and *Scarabæus*, constitute the two primary groups into which the *Lamellicornes* are divisible, and to which Dumeril gave the sectional names

Priocera (*Lucanus*), club of antennæ serrated.

Petalocera (*Scarabæus*), club of antennæ lamellated.

The first of these or the family Lucanidæ, *Leach*, corresponds to the Linnean genus *Lucanus*, and is distinguished by having the antennæ abruptly bent into an angle about the centre, generally composed of ten joints, and terminated by a pectinated, fissile, or sub-serrated club. A striking characteristic, too, of this family is the exserted and unusually developed mandibles of the males, which gives them a most ferocious aspect, and from which the popular names of stag-beetles, horn-bugs and flying-bulls have originated. These organs in some instances (*e.g.*, *Chiasognathus Grantii* of Chili), equal the entire length of the body. They are capable of biting with great force, and the females, notwithstanding that they are furnished with very small mandibles in comparison to their

larger mates, are considerably the more formidable of the two, their short, thick, sharp-pointed mandibles, being provided for the purpose of boring holes in bark to deposit their eggs, are very strong.

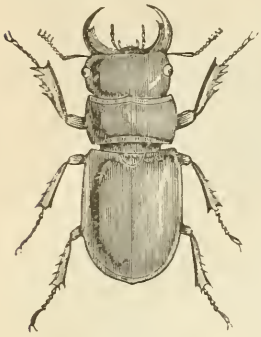


Fig. 32.

This family is represented in Ontario by a small number of insects, the most typical of which is *Lucanus dama*, Thunb. (Fig. 32), which is a large, smooth, brown beetle, of little more than an inch in length. The jaws of the male are very long, and finely pointed and are curved like a sickle and bear on their inner edge, near the middle, a small sharp tooth. The head, to bear these large mandibles, is necessarily large; in the female it is much smaller and narrower, and is densely covered with punctures which give it a rough appearance. The eggs, which are yellow and oval, are laid in a hole, made by the female, in the bark of a tree, near the root, about the end of July, when this beetle should be sought for. The grubs live in the trunks and roots of several sorts of trees, but chiefly in old apple trees, willows and oaks; they are long, thick, nearly cylindric white grubs, of a very fleshy consistency, closely resembling, in general appearance, the larvæ of the *Scarabæidæ*, but they are distinctly separated by certain characteristic points in their internal structure, and by their bodies being destitute of the transverse foldings so conspicuous in the latter. The larvæ of the Lamellicornes are remarkable for having their bodies curved, so that the end of the abdomen is drawn under the body, which prevents them from crawling on a flat surface and necessitates their always lying on their sides. The larva of *Lucanus dama* has a horny rust-coloured head furnished with two powerful jaws, which it employs in gnawing the wood, upon which it feeds and which it reduces to a kind of tan. The antennæ are short. It has six reddish articulated legs, which are attached to the first three segments of the body. When mature it forms a cocoon out of the minute chips and debris which it has itself made during its life. In this cocoon it undergoes its transformation to the pupa and perfect insect. In the pupa state the large mandibles or horns of the male are folded down over the breast. Rösel, who studied thoroughly the European representative of this family (*Lucanus cervus*) and discovered that the male and female were one species and not two, as previously believed, says that that insect lives six years as a larva. The injury which they cause is sometimes considerable, as they bore not only into the solid wood but also into the roots of trees.

It is supposed that the larvæ of these insects are what were eaten by the Romans, as great delicacy, under the name of Cossus.

The name of *Pectinicornes* or "comb-horned," has been proposed for this family, but so far it has not been generally accepted by entomologists.

The *Petalocera* of Dumeril (*Scarabæus* of Linnæus) or second division of Lamellicorn insects, is one of immense extent, being divided into more than 700 genera, comprising some 6000 species. They are distinguished from the foregoing family by having the antennæ not abruptly bent into an angle, eight, nine or ten jointed and terminated by a large mass, composed of several, generally three, plates, which shut and open at will. In some species these plates are flat, so as to be placed side by side, in others the basal one is hollowed so as to form a sort of box in which the intermediate plate is enclosed. The mandibles do not exhibit any striking sexual variations; but the head and thorax of the males in some of the groups, are armed with horns and protuberances of the most bizarre and diversified appearance, of which it is very difficult to conceive the uses. The antennæ of the males too, are occasionally developed more than those of the females. The mentum is large and horny. The body is generally more or less convex, the legs robust and as a rule toothed on the outer edge.

These insects are almost all of them vegetable feeders, the greater part subsisting upon it when in a state of decay. Some in the perfect state feed upon leaves and flowers, and their *larvæ* upon the roots of grass, etc., often causing great damage. In the colours of these insects we find a conformity to their habits; those that burrow under ground are generally of black and obscure hues, while those that frequent leaves and flowers are often splendidly attired. The origin of the name Scarabæus is doubtful; the word never occurs

but in the writings of Latin authors; yet Fabricius and Olivier give its derivation from the Greek σκάπτω—to dig, which MacLeay doubts, considering it to be of Etruscan origin, adding that it may have been obtained from the Greek σκαριφασμαι—the verb διασκοριφῆσαι being properly applied to the actions of animals which scratch or dig up the earth with the claws. Pliny gave a description of the sacred beetle of the Egyptians under the name *Scarabæus*; and in later times Linnæus applied it in a general way to the whole of the Lamellicorn beetles, placing the gigantic horned species, at the head of the genus. The Rev. J. G. Wood writes as follows:—"The Latin word Scarabæus is nothing but a corruption of the Greek word καραβος—a crab. It was also employed to designate the cuttle-fish, on account of its mode of crawling, the name being composed of two Greek words, signifying 'to walk on the head.'" By Aristotle, it is applied to an insect which is evidently the stag-beetle; but Linnæus was the first who gave it to the ground-beetle, and it has been so universally employed that it will continue to hold its place.

It is possible that the name may have been applied to these beetles by Pliny, from the fact that the female of the sacred Scarabæus, when it is rolling the balls of dung, in each of which it has deposited an egg, to the place where it has dug its burrow, does so by walking backwards and pushing the ball before it. Now from the size of the ball, generally over an inch-and-a-half in diameter, it actually has almost to stand on its head when it places its feet on the top to roll it.

It would be impossible to do more, here, than mention briefly some of the most interesting sub-families and species of this extensive family of insects, the members of which exhibit such great variations in the form and arrangement of the various organs of the body, although preserving a characteristic appearance, and conjoined with it the lamellate antennal club and fossorial legs.

They have been conveniently divided into three divisions by De Geer.

1. Those which live upon or beneath the surface of the earth, or "ground beetles."
2. Those which in the perfect state are found upon and devour the leaves of trees, or "tree-beetles."
3. Those which in the perfect state frequent flowers, or "flower-beetles."

To the first group belong the most useful of insects, who in providing for the perpetuation of their species, at the same time till and manure the soil and dispose of offensive matter. This will be better understood by a glance at their life histories.

In Ontario we sometimes meet with a fine ground beetle, named *Canthon lævis*, Drury, which belongs to the same sub-tribe *(Ateuchini)* as the Egyptian Scarabæus, to which it bears great resemblance. A noticeable feature of these insects is the length of their hind-legs, and the proximity of the bases or coxæ to the end of the body. This peculiar structure is of particular service to them. Their mode of depositing eggs is very remarkable. The female having discovered a deposit of fresh cow-dung, at once seeks for a suitable place, and digs out a pit about 18 inches deep; she then returns and gathers together exactly so much of the material as will amply supply one grub with food, and in the centre of this she deposits an egg. She then proceeds to form it into a round ball; at first it is quite wet and soft, but by turning her back to it she works it backwards, in the hot sun-shine, by means of her long hind-legs, over dusty or sandy soil, and it gradually becomes rounder and harder, by taking up some of the dry dust as it goes along. When she arrives at the hole, she previously prepared, if her ball is dry and hard enough, she drops it in and covers it up; but if it is not sufficiently hard, she takes it for another short circuit, during which it picks up more dry dust and gains the required consistency, and then brings it back to the hole and buries it. If the day is wet or even cloudy, these insects will not work at all. Occasionally intervening objects render this task of transportation exceedingly difficult; but she works away with the utmost patience and determination, and is generally successful; sometimes as a last resource when obstacles of unusual magnitude have to be surmounted, she will call in the aid of one or two other beetles. It is curious, too, how cheerfully they seem to work for each other, and although it is almost impossible to induce one of these insects to abandon the ball which contains her egg, yet if when two females are engaged in depositing eggs at the same time, the balls are changed, neither seems to be aware of the deception, and they labour as contentedly for each other's egg as if it were their own.

There are also several species of another sub-tribe (*Coprini*), closely allied to the *Ateuchini*, which possess somewhat similar habits. They differ chiefly by frequently having the heads of the males armed with a large curved horn, and by having the middle and hind tibiæ gradually thickened, which unfits them for transporting the balls of material which serve for the food of the larvæ; though some of the species do construct balls, they bury them in the place where they are formed. Notwithstanding that these insects live in such unclean localities, they are remarkable for their constant state of glossy cleanliness; this is due to an oily fluid which they secrete, and which prevents all the nasty things they live amongst from collecting upon them or staining their coats.

The type of this group (Scarabæidæ), is the renowned *Ateuchus Sacer*, or Sacred Scarabæus, of the Egyptians, perhaps the most celebrated of insects. It was worshipped by them as a god, and dried specimens of the actual beetles or models of all sizes and in every possible material, from the commonest stone to the most precious metals, have been frequently discovered in Sarcophagi, or rolled up in mummies and other ancient relics found among the monuments on the borders of the Nile. For common use they were made very small, and some were pierced so as to form necklaces for the women, others were used as seals, as is shewn by the inscriptions beneath them. Plutarch states that the military caste made use of the figure of a Scarabæus as a seal, and Horappollon explains this by asserting that this insect peculiarly represents man, since (as was formerly believed) "there are no females of its species." A male wishing to procreate, said the Egyptians, takes some of the dung of an ox, and having fashioned it into the shape of the world, rolls it with its hind legs from east to west, and places it in the ground, where it remains twenty-eight days. On the twenty-ninth day the ball is exhumed and thrown into the water, where it opens and another male comes forth. Some of the models of the Scarabæus which have been found are of very large dimensions—one in the British Museum, carved in granite, is about four feet in length. There are several smaller specimens cut from marble, porphyry, agate, lapis-lazuli, garnet and gold.

Representations of it are to be found everywhere throughout the whole land of Egypt, carved upon the temples, tombs, monuments and obelisks.

The reverence shewn to these insects seems to have been called forth by many causes in their imaginative minds. Being an agricultural people, and knowing the habits of the Scarabæus, they worshipped it, because they could appreciate how, by the manner in which it provided for the welfare of its own offspring, it also benefited them by fertilizing the ground, and removing from the surface obnoxious matter. Its sudden appearance in great numbers on the sandy margins of the Nile, after the fall of the water every year, together with its extraordinary motions whilst rolling along its globular balls of dung, were regarded as mystically representing the resurrection of the soul, and the motions of the earth and sun. It, with the earthen ball containing an egg in the centre, was also regarded as an emblem of fecundity, and to this day, the beetle is eaten by the women of Egypt. On account of the shape of the egg-ball, and the wonderful care bestowed upon it by the parent beetle, it was employed as an emblem of the Creator's watchful care over the world.

In addition to these, a short mention must be made of two other families of ground beetles which are much commoner, and which from that account perform the useful work of their kind much more fully than the above-named interesting species. These two families are the *Geotrupidæ* or earthdiggers, and the *Aphodiidæ*, or cow-dung frequenters. They do not form balls of the food for their larvæ, but burrow straight through the mass and down into the earth below; they then bring down some of the material from above, and deposit an egg in it, in the same way as the others. Two well known instances of these families are *Geotrupes blackburnii*, a small, blackish beetle with a green lustre, of about one-half or three-quarters of an inch in length, and *Aphodius fimetarius*, a small cylindric-shaped insect, with coral-red elytra, which is always to be seen about manure heaps in spring, and although it is one of the commonest of our insects, was only introduced from Europe a comparatively small number of years ago.

To the second division of the Scarabæidæ, namely, the "Tree-beetles," belong a large number of insects, which are perhaps even more injurious than their near relatives, the ground beetles, are beneficial. These are of much greater interest to the farmer than

any other class, and as several of them are of large size and very common, they annually destroy an enormous amount of produce. The greatest amount of injury is done during the larval state, which they spend in the ground consuming the fibrous roots of plants. The most injurious of these beetles, on account of the great amount of damage they have done, have already called forth very full descriptions in our annual reports, consequently, it is not worth while again to take up space by describing them. Among the most prominent are :

The May-bugs or Chafers, which were all included by Fabricius in the genus *Melolontha*, a word used by the ancient Greeks to distinguish the same kind of insects, which were supposed by them, as the name implies, to be produced from or with the flowers of apple trees. They are, I have no hesitation in saying, the most injurious insects in the world. The accompanying figure (33) gives a faithful representation of these insects in their different stages, and they may be easily recognized from it; they are already too well known, I fear, to farmers. In fig. 33, No. 2 the larval stage, known as the "White Worm," which is the greatest depredator, is also represented. It is a soft white worm with six legs and a brownish head; the body is very fat, and is about an inch and a half long. It lives for several (as a rule three) years in this stage, during which time it destroys everything that comes within its reach in the way of roots of plants. It has been found to be very injurious to the roots of strawberries, potatoes, corn and other vegetables, but particularly so to grass. They have been known to abound in such prodigious numbers that they ate all the roots of the grass in a pasture, and the plants could be rolled up from the surface as if they had been cut off by a turf-cutter's spade. The pupa stage of this insect is also shewn. The insect itself is scientifically known by the name of *Lachnosterna quercina*, Knoch. A full and most interesting account of this insect is to be found in the Annual Report of 1872, and in the same report also will be found an article by Mr. Saunders treating of the "Rose-bug." *Macrodactylus subspinosus* Fab. (fig. 34), an insect also belonging to this division, which has proved very destructive to grape vines in some localities.

Fig. 34

There is another beetle which feeds entirely on the wild and cultivated vines, but never occurs, I believe, in sufficient numbers to cause very material damage; this is the spotted vine beetle or *Pelidnota punctata*, Linn. It is a large handsome beetle, of which Fig. 35 is a life-sized representation, the colour of the smooth elytra or wing cases is reddish-brown and each of them is decorated with three conspicuous black spots. The thorax, which is of a deeper colour, also bears two more rather smaller ones. The jaws and scutellum are both black and its legs and under surface are of a dark metallic green. The Larva, Fig. 35, *a*, is a large fat grub much like the white-worm but may be at once identified by a distinct heart-shaped swelling, Fig. *d*; on the last segment; the colour too, is of a purer white, and the skin is less wrinkled. It has been found feeding upon the rotten stumps and roots of pear trees. Towards the end of the summer the larva forms a cocoon of chips

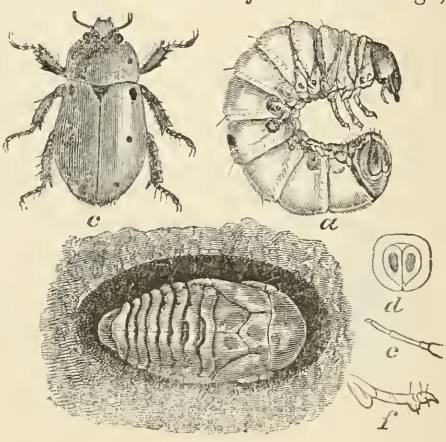


Fig. 35

of wood and about a fortnight after, the perfect insect emerges, and may be found on grape vines in Western Canada, during the months of July, August and September. To this division belongs the beautiful Goldsmith Beetle, *Cotalpa Lanigera*, of which an interesting account appeared in the February number of the *Entomologist*, written by Mr. Saunders. As many of the readers of the Annual Report do not read that periodical I insert it.

"This is, without doubt, the most beautiful of our leaf-eating beetles. It is nearly an inch in length (fig. 36), of a broad oval form with the wing cases of a rich yellow colour, with a pale metallic lustre, while the top of the head and thorax gleams like burnished gold of a brilliant reddish cast. The under surface has a polished coppery hue and is thickly covered with whitish wool; this latter characteristic having suggested its specific name *lanigera* (wool-bearer).

Fig. 36.

"This insect appears late in May, and during the month of June. It is distributed over a very wide area, embracing most of the northern United States and Canada, and although seldom very abundant, it is rarely that a season passes without more or less of them being seen. During the day, they are inactive, and may be found clinging to the under side of the leaves of trees, often drawing together two or three leaves—which they hold with their sharp claws—for the purpose of concealing themselves. At dusk they issue from their hiding places and fly about with a buzzing sound among the branches of trees, the tender leaves of which they devour; the pear tree, the oak, poplar, hickory, silver abele and sweet gum all suffer more or less from their attacks. Like the May bug, this beautiful creature is often attracted by light, and flies into open windows on summer evenings, dashing in a bewildered sort of way against everything it meets with to the great alarm of nervous inmates. In some seasons they occur in considerable abundance, and may be readily captured by shaking the trees on which they are lodged in the day-time, when they do not attempt to fly, but fall at once to the ground.

"The beetle is short-lived. The female deposits her eggs in the ground during the latter part of June, and having thus provided for the continuance of her species, dies. The eggs are laid during the night singly and at different depths, the number probably not exceeding twenty in all. They are very large for the size of the beetle, being nearly one-tenth of an inch in length, of a long ovoid form and white tranluscent appearance.

"In less than a month the young larva is hatched; it is of a dull white colour, with a brown polished horny head, and the extremity of the abdomen lead colour. The mature larva is a thick, whitish, fleshy grub, very similar in appearance to that of the common May bug, familiarly known as 'the white grub.' It lives in the ground and feeds on the roots of plants, and on this account it is sometimes very destructive to strawberry patches.

"Several years are required to bring this grub to maturity; finally it reaches its full growth in the fall, and changes to the perfect beetle early the following spring." I have never met with this insect nor the spotted vine beetle in this part of Ontario.

The last division, of "Flower Beetles," is very poorly represented in Canada, and the individuals rather small. They are, however, striking in appearance. They belong chiefly to the genus *Cetonia* and its allies, and are easily distinguished from the other scarabæians by their lower jaws, which are generally soft on the inside and are provided with a flat brush of hairs with which they collect the pollen and juices upon which they feed. Most of the brightly coloured kinds are diurnal, the dull ones nocturnal. Of the Canadian diurnal flower beetles, the Euryomias are perhaps the most typical. This genus was separated from the Cetonias by Lacordaire on account of the structure of the oral organs. We have two in our fauna; *E. inda*, Linn (Fig. 37), a rare insect in this part of Canada; but common enough in the West and in the United States to occasionally do much damage to the peach crop, by boring into the fruit just when it is ready for the market. The other species, *E. fulgida*, Fab., is also common in Western Canada; I have taken it in numbers near London, Ont., on the flowers of *Viburnum pubescens*, Pursh, in the month of June.

Fig. 37.

Of the nocturnal flower-beetles the two Osmodermas may be mentioned. These are large insects, remarkable for giving out an odour like that of Russian leather. They conceal themselves during the day in crevices of bark and hollow trees, where they feed upon the sap that flows from the bark. The name is derived from two Greek words—*οσμή*, an odour, and *δέρμα*, the skin. *O. scabra*, Beauv., or the rough Osmoderma is rather the smaller of the two, and is about three-quarters of an inch long, with wide roughly-granulated elytra, and a considerably narrower thorax. When resting with their legs extended and almost straight, they have a very stilted, unlife-like appearance. The colour is deep purplish-brown, with a bronze lustre. The larvæ, which resemble those of the May-bug, may be found in the decayed portions of living apple and cherry trees, where they considerably quicken the work of destruction already begun. *O. eremicola*, Knoch, or the Hermit Osmoderma, is slightly larger and of a deep mahogany brown colour, perfectly smooth and highly polished. The male may be known by the presence of a deep pit in the middle of the thorax. In other respects it is like the last.

There is a very remarkable group of *Cetonidæ*, known by the name of Goliath beetles, to which Linnæus gave the name *Goliathus*, and placed them first in the whole of his arrangement of coleoptera. As the name implies, they are of very large size, some reaching the gigantic proportions of over four inches in length. What adds to their size, too, is that they are correspondingly broad.

A most interesting account of these beetles is to be found in the Rev. J. G. Wood's charming book, "Insects Abroad." He describes *Goliathus Druryii*, one of the largest and most beautiful, as follows:—

"Its length is four inches and a quarter, and the breadth exactly two inches. The head, which is furnished with two curious projections, is greyish-white, except the horns, which are black and deeply-punctured; the thorax is black, and upon it are drawn a number of creamy-white stripes; the elytra are warm chocolate with a velvet-like surface, surrounded with a belt of the same creamy-white as that upon the thorax—below, it is black with a mixture of green; the tibiæ of the first pair of legs are much flattened and deeply punctured; they are of a reddish hue. Those of the hind pair are furnished on the inner side with a dense ridge of golden hairs with a silken gloss; the tarsi are black. For many years this was the rarest of insects, only one specimen was known, which was picked up dead, floating in an African river. Of late years, however, several have been brought to England from the west coast of Africa, and among others a magnificent specimen of a cocoon containing the perfect insect. This is now in the British Museum, and is about the size of a swan's egg. It has very thin walls, but is strengthened round the middle exteriorly by a remarkable raised belt.

NOTES ON VARIOUS INSECTS.

By Wm. Saunders, London.

In the following remarks, reference will be made to some insects which, on account of their frequent appearance, or their curious or beautiful structure, are objects of interest to every observer of nature, and also to insects to which the writer's attention has been specially called during the past year.

Dytiscus Harrisii (fig. 38). This is one of the carnivorous water beetles, known as "Diving Beetles" or "Water Tigers," a strong, sturdy creature of an oval flattened form, with oar-like swimming legs, covered with long hairs. It is very active in the water, darting and diving about in different directions with great rapidity, the form of its body with sharp sides enabling it to cut through the water with great ease. They may well be called the sharks of the insect world, for there are few things that live in the water which are safe from their attacks. They are especial enemies of the larvæ of other aquatic insects; they feed also upon tadpoles, molluscs and small fish, and when pressed by hunger they do not hesitate to devour one another. They may be kept in an aquarium and fed on water insects and small pieces of raw meat, which they suck greedily.

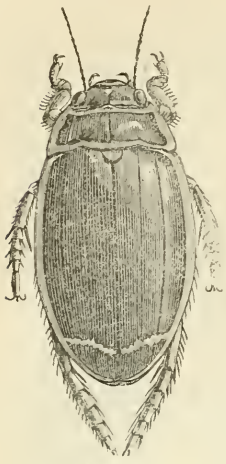


Fig. 38.

Fig. 38 represents this species very correctly ; it is black with a broad margin of pale yellow on each side, and stripes of the same colour across the front of the head and on both the front and hind margins of the thorax ; there is also an irregular yellow line crossing the wing covers near the tip. The under side is somewhat paler with reddish markings. Examples of this insect are often brought to us during the summer by persons who have found them in tubs or barrels of water and who were puzzled to know how they could get there. Beneath their hard wing covers they have a large pair of membranous wings, by the use of which they can fly with great ease ; by this means they are enabled to travel from pond to pond in search of their prey. When wishing to change their location they crawl out of the water (usually towards evening) either up some reed or other water plant, or to the margin of the pond, and suddenly open their wing covers, expand their wings and rise into the air almost perpendicularly to a great height. Their descent is nearly as sudden and direct, and they often, when descending, drop into the water with considerable force. It would appear that they are enabled to distinguish the water from a considerable height by its glassy surface, for sometimes they have been known to drop with violence upon glazed garden sash, which they had evidently mistaken for water.

The female lays her eggs in the water, where they soon hatch into young larvæ, possessing the ferocious disposition and voracious appetite of their parents. The larvæ grow rapidly, and when mature are about two inches long, with large flattened heads armed with sickle-like jaws, with which they seize other insects and hold them while they suck their juices ; they sometimes quickly snip off the tails of young tadpoles, and are known to attack young fishes and suck their blood. Many years ago, when searching with a dip-net in a pond for the larvæ of Dragon-flies, we caught one of these savage creatures, and supposing it could be as safely handled as the libellulæ larvæ, took hold of it, when it quickly turned and buried its sharp jaws in the flesh of one of our fingers, making the blood flow quite freely. These larvæ breathe through their tails, which they protrude into the air for that purpose, When full grown and about to assume the pupa state, the larva leaves the water, and burying itself in the earth, constructs there a round cell within which it undergoes its change, and if this occurs in summer, it appears in two or three weeks as a perfect beetle ; but if in autumn it remains in the chrysalis state all winter, transforming to a beetle in the spring.

Fig. 39.

Fig. 39 represents another of our large water beetles, *Hydrophilus triangularis*. This species is entirely black, and so strong and muscular as to be difficult to hold in the hand when captured. The relationship of this tribe of insects (*Hydrophilus*) with the preceding one (*Dytiscus*) is very close. There is much similarity of form and a close resemblance in habits ; their method of swimming, however, is different, for while in *Dytiscus* both paddles are moved simultaneously, in *Hydrophilus* they are moved alternately, hence the stroke of the latter is much less effective. We are not aware that anything has been written on the early stages of *Hydrophilus triangularis*, but in Europe the life history of a closely allied species, *Hydrophilus piceus*, has been carefully traced by several observers, and there is little doubt but that our species has similar, if not identical habits. The female of *H. piceus* has the singular habit of spinning a silky cocoon for her eggs, one side of which is furnished with an upright, bent, horny point, an inch long, which is supposed to be serviceable in conveying air to the interior. These eggs, some fifty or sixty in number, are placed in an upright position and in regular order in their receptacle, which is round and flattened and attached to some water plant at the surface of the water. In warm weather the larvæ are hatched in from twelve to fifteen days, when they escape at the lower part of the cocoon, which is closed only by a few threads. They undergo three moultings, and when full grown measure nearly three inches

in length. The head is horny and of a very singular form, its lower surface being convex, while its upper surface is flattened. Its sharp and formidable jaws are well adapted for seizing and securing its prey. They are said to attain their full growth in July, when they leave the water, bury themselves in the earth, where they undergo their changes in a manner similar to that of *Dytiscus*.

The Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio turnus.*)

Fig. 40

This beautiful insect has been more than usually common in some districts of our Province during the past year, and always attracts attention from its size and its majestic flight, floating through the air as it does in the most stately manner. The butterfly, Fig. 40, measures about four inches across, when its wings are expanded; the body is black above, margined with pale yellow, the wings yellow banded with black, the hind pair powdered on their outer margin with patches of blue scales.

Fig. 41.

The caterpillar (Fig. 41) is rather a strange looking creature, of an olive green colour, with a whitish bloom and a prominent eye-like spot on each side of the fourth segment. It feeds chiefly on the apple, cherry thorn and basswood. For a more detailed description of this insect we refer our readers to the report of our Society for 1873.

The Achemon Sphinx (*Philampelus achemon*).

Fig. 42.

In our report for 1872 we published a description of this insect which is a very beautiful and attractive creature in the perfect or moth state (Fig. 42), and a very odd looking object as seen in the larval condition. Quite recently Dr. John H. Garnier, of Lucknow, Ont., has written us in reference to this insect, which he has found injuring his grape vines. He found several of the larvæ feeding on a Rebecca vine, for

which they seem to have a marked preference. He fed them in confinement and put in leaves of Rebecca, Delaware, Massasoit, Concord, Creveling, Salem and Martha, but they would eat only Rebecca leaves.

Fig. 43.

The caterpillar (Fig. 43) varies much in colour. When young it is usually green with a long curved horn rising from the last segment but one, but as it becomes more mature, in moulting the horn disappears, and its place is occupied by a dark polished tubercle; the colour also changes frequently to a pale straw or reddish brown, shading at the sides into a rich brown. It has six irregular cream-coloured spots along each side.

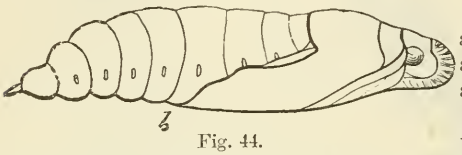


Fig. 44.

When full grown it descends to the ground, and burrowing underneath, changes there into a chrysalis, Fig. 44, of a dark shining mahogany brown colour.

The moth (Fig. 42), which appears towards the latter end of June, is of a rich brownish-grey colour, variegated with light brown, and with the dark spots, shewn in the figure, deep brown. The hind wings are pink, with a band of dark spots and a broad grey border behind.

Catocala ultronia.

In the genus Catocala is included a number of very beautiful moths, many of them of large size, and restricted in their distribution to the northern portions of America. Most of them have the hind wings red, banded with black, and hence have received the common appellation of "Red under-wings." Some few species, however, have the red ground replaced by white, or by plain black, or dark brown edged with white, but these latter are greatly in the minority and much less frequently met with than those with red hind wings. The fore wings are usually of varying shades of rich gray or brown.

Fig. 45.

In *Catocala ultronia* (Fig. 45) the fore wings are of a rich umber colour, darkest along the hind margin, with a broad diffused ash-coloured band along the middle, not extending to the apex, which is brown; there are also several zigzag lines of brown and white crossing these wings. The hind wings are deep red with a wide black band along the outer margin and a narrower band of the same colour across the middle. The ciliæ which border the wings are partly white and partly brown.

The larva feeds on the leaves of wild plum and is also found attacking the cultivated varieties. When full grown, which is about the 20th of June, it is nearly two inches long, a leech-like creature with its body thickest in the middle and tapering towards each end. When at rest it adheres so closely to the bark of the branch and so nearly resembles it in colour, that it is difficult to detect. The body is of a dull greyish-brown, studded with brownish dots and rows of dull reddish tubercles. On the top of the ninth segment or ring there is a stout fleshy horn, nearly upright, about one-twelfth of an inch long, pointed and similar in colour to the body, but with an irregular greyish patch at each side. On the twelfth segment there is a low fleshy ridge margined behind with deep reddish brown and an oblique stripe of the same colour extends forward nearly to the

spiracle on this segment. The terminal segment is flattened and has a number of small pale reddish and blackish tubercles scattered over its surface. Along the sides of the body close to the under surface there is a thick fringe of short fleshy-looking hairs of a delicate pink colour.

The under surface is also of a delicate pink, of a deeper shade along the middle, becoming bluish towards the margins with a central row of nearly round black spots which are largest from the seventh to the eleventh segments inclusive. The anterior segments are greenish-white tinted with rosy pink along the middle, with a dull reddish spot at the base behind each pair of feet.

When about to change to a chrysalis the larva makes a rough enclosure by drawing together fragments of leaves and fastening them with silken threads, within which it undergoes its transformation and appears as a moth in about three weeks afterwards.

The moth is on the wing during the greater part of July and August, is attracted by light and comes freely to sugar. All the insects of this family are night-flyers and expose their brilliant hind wings only in flight. When at rest the grey or dull brown upper wings overlap and cover up the gaily-tinted under wings like a very flat roof.

The Io Moth.—(*Saturnia io.*)

The caterpillar of this moth is very pretty and is well represented in Fig. 46. It is of a very delicate pea-green colour, with a broad white stripe on each side, bordered with lilac below. The body is covered with spreading clusters of green bristles tipped with black, and when the larva is handled these bristles sting like nettles. Judging from the number of communications we have had concerning this insect during the past year it must have been very common in many quarters.

Fig. 46.

While quite young these caterpillars feed in flocks, and have then the curious habit when moving from place to place of marching in regular procession like files of soldiers; when full grown, they lose this habit and feed singly. They are very general feeders and will eat corn, willow, hazel, sassafras, wild cherry, elm, and a number of other trees and plants. When full grown the larva crawls to the ground, where, among loose leaves and rubbish, it forms a rough outer covering, and within this a slight cocoon of tough brown silk.

The moths are very handsome, and are remarkable for the difference between the sexes both in size and colour. The male (Fig. 47) is the smallest, and of a deep yellow colour, with darker reddish lines and spots. The hind wings are broadly shaded with purple next to the body; near the hinder margin is a curved purplish band, and within this again is a smaller one of a dark purple or violet colour. In the centre of this last band, and in the middle of the wing is a large round blue spot with a whitish centre and a broad, border almost black. The body is a deep yellow, a little darker on the thorax; the antennæ are broadly toothed.

Fig. 47.

Fig. 48.

The female (Fig. 48) is larger than the male, and varies much in colour, from a deep purplish brown to an ochreous red. The fore wings are covered by similar wavy lines; the inner margin is of a darker colour; the hind wings are marked very similarly to those of the male. These moths fly only at night.

THE AMERICAN CURRANT BORER (*Psenocerus supernotatus*).

The accompanying cut (Fig. 49) represents an enlarged view of a native currant borer, *Psenocerus supernotatus;* the small outline figure shews the natural size. It is a beetle belonging to the family of longicorns, *Cerambycidæ*, which doubtless had its home originally among the wild currant bushes of our woods, but a more extended and inviting field having been opened for it by the planting of the cultivated varieties in our gardens, it has taken kindly to them, and although not so destructive as the imported currant borer, *Egeria tipuliformis* (Fig. 50), has in many instances, proved quite troublesome. In nearly all our gardens numbers of the currant stalks annually perish, and were it not for the vigorous growth of new shoots from year to year, the bushes would soon be destroyed. If one of these stalks is split asunder, the cause of its death is manifest, for through its whole length it is found to be more or less eaten away, the hollows being filled in places by a fine sawdust-like powder. This is sometimes the work of the imported currant borer (Fig. 50), and sometimes the work of the native species (Fig. 49).

Fig. 49.

Fig. 50.

Early in June the parent beetle of the native currant borer deposits her eggs upon the currant stalks, where they soon hatch into tiny grubs, which burrow into the heart of the stem, and feeding on its pith, reach full growth before the close of the season. They are footless grubs, which measure, when full-grown about half an inch in length. The head is scarcely half as broad as the body, is of a dark brown colour, with black jaws. The body is whitish with some brown dots along each side, and is slightly clothed with very fine short hairs. When full-grown, and about to change to a chrysalis, the larva gnaws a channel through the woody fibre to the outer bark, so that when changed to a beetle it can make its escape by merely rupturing the bark. The cavity thus made is filled with little chips to prevent the bark from being prematurely broken, and below this stuffing the insect constructs a bed of short, woody fibres, packing the passage below with a finer material resembling sawdust. Within this enclosure, which is about half an inch in length, the larva changes to a chrysalis, and reposes until the fully formed beetle is ready to emerge; then gradually drawing away the obstacles to its egress, it finds its way to the end of the passage, and gnawing a small round hole through the bark, effects its escape.

The Beetle is black with the edges of the wing covers and the thorax pale chestnut brown. On each wing cover there is a rather large white spot beyond the middle, and two smaller anterior spots, which are sometimes ash-grey and sometimes yellowish. The antennæ, which are shorter than the body, are pale brown, thickly clothed with short ash-grey hairs. The under side is black and sparsely covered with short grey hairs.

Dr. Fitch describes two parasites which he found attacking this pest in the larval state, one a small ichneumon fly, the other that of a small two-winged fly. Hence, secluded as it seems to be within the centre of the currant stem, it is unable to escape the acute instincts of its enemies, who searching it out, feed on its body and cause its death.

As these worms remain in the dead stalks throughout the winter, their destruction is easily compassed by breaking off all the dead wood to the surface of the ground and burning it.

The imported currant borer is a pretty little wasp-like moth with a bluish black body crossed by three narrow golden bands. It flies only during the warmer part of the day and is very active in the hot sunhine. The female lays her eggs singly near the buds, and when hatched the young larvæ eat their way to the central part of the stem as in the insect just described, but instead of being footless this grub has sixteen feet, which are of a brown colour while the body is fleshy white.

ON THE *ELATERIDÆ* OR CLICK-BEETLES.

By W. Hague Harrington, Ottawa.

This extensive and interesting family of *Coleoptera* has hitherto had but little attention devoted to it in these Annual Reports. Yet, it is one which deserves more than the passing mention or description of a species, and the present paper is intended to call the attention of our Agricultural readers to a large group of insects, which are now in some measure destructive, and which may become far more so in the future. The facts will be presented in as plain and untechnical a manner as is consistent with the scientific requirements of the case.

These beetles belong to the thirty-fifth family in Le Conte's classification of *Coleoptera*, and are a sub-division of the *Serricornes* of Latreille, being classed with the *Sternoxi* (sharp-breasted). They are very nearly related to the family *Buprestidæ*, which were so fully described in last year's Report by Mr. Fletcher, differing, however, from the Buprestians in being much more flattened and elongated, and less hard. They also have the hinder angles of the thorax prolonged in sharp points, which prevent any lateral movement of it. The thorax in most cases is very loosely articulated to the meso-thorax, allowing considerable motion upward or downward of the front part of the body.

The pro-sternum (breast-bone) of the Buprestians was mentioned as being prolonged backward into a point or spine, and this spine-like pro-sternal process forms one of the most striking characteristics of the click-beetles. Our great teacher in scientific nomenclature, Linnæus, gave to these beetles the name Elater, (from a Latin word meaning to "bound,") but this name is now strictly limited to one of the many genera comprised in the *Elateridæ*.

The family is one very easy to determine, as the species preserve a marked resemblance to each other, varying but little in general shape, and going to no extremes in size or colouring. Glancing at a collection of them, it will at once be seen that there is a preponderance of dull black or brownish species, with occasional touches of red or yellow, but none are so brilliant as forcibly to individualize themselves by mere gay tints. Roughly, they may be said to vary in size from a quarter inch to two inches.

They have been named click-beetles, skip-jacks, spring-beetles, snap-bugs, clickers, snap-beetles and blacksmiths, from their power of leaping from their back, or from the clicking noise which attends such a performance. By the celebrated Swammerdam they were called grasshopper or locust-beetles.

As already stated, they belong to the great tribe of Serricornes, or "saw-horned" beetles, so named because the inside of the antennæ presents a notched appearance, from the joints having the tips more or less projecting. Their antennæ are eleven-jointed, except in a few rare instances where an extra joint is found, and are placed widely apart. In some genera they can be laid back under the thorax in grooves excavated along the margins of the pro-sternum so as to be beautifully hidden and protected. The great majority of genera have these members of moderate length, and but slightly serrate; but in some few genera they are longer and pectinate, especially those of the males.

Click-beetles have rather short and slender legs, which can be folded very closely to the body when the insect is alarmed. One of their most marked peculiarities of structure is the spine into which the pro-sternum is produced. It is to be found between the first

pair of legs, and usually lies so hidden in a groove excavated for its reception in the meso-sternum, that its use and importance might at first sight not be apparent. When, however, the beetle falls, or is placed upon its back on a surface too smooth for any projection to be reached with its short legs, the service rendered by this curious piece of mechanism will soon be seen, for when the beetle has vainly endeavoured to right itself by the use of its feet, and finds itself as helpless as a turtle in a similar predicament, it bends back its thorax and head until its arched body rests only on the back of the head and the tips of the elytra (wing-covers). By this movement the spine is released from the groove or socket into which it so neatly fits; then by smartly bending up the thorax again the projection is forced back into its receptacle. This is not so easily accomplished as its withdrawal. It appears to catch for an instant upon the margin of the groove, but by reason of its elasticity bends and springs in with a sudden jerk, producing the snap or click which is heard. The consequent sudden impact of the elastic elytra on the hard surface tosses the beetle several times its own length into the air, the height being greater as the substance on which it rests is smoother and harder. If it does not fall upon its feet the operation is repeated until the desired effect is accomplished.

Elaters may be roughly classed in two groups according as the larvæ are found feeding on the roots of plants (usually under ground) or in old and decaying wood, or under bark. The majority of the first, and a few of the second class are decidedly obnoxious insects, while the rest are more or less beneficial.

The eggs of the root-feeders are thought (although the fact has, so far as I know, never been actually determined by observation), to be laid on or among the roots or stalks of plants, either in the ground or just at its surface. They are very minute globular, or partly oval bodies of a yellowish-white colour and produce almost invisible slender grubs, which even when full grown are seldom more than an inch long.

In England these grubs have received the name of "wireworms," from their slenderness and hardness, and the same term is applied to them in this country. It is also incorrectly applied sometimes to the millepedes or myriapods, such as the *Julus*, which is found under stones or in wet wood, etc., and is often from two to three inches long. These are not true insects and are easily distinguished from the larvæ of the clickers by their many feet, the *Julus*, for instance, having over fifty pairs.

The larvæ of elaters more nearly resemble in shape the well known meal-worms, or grubs of the beetle called *Tenebrio molitor*. They have twelve segments besides the head, and have six true legs; also a prop-leg or tubercle on the least segment. They are semi-cylindrical, being rounded above and flattened beneath, and are cased in a very hard, horny covering, which affords them a most efficient protection from the attacks of their smaller enemies, and also enables them to burrow easily and rapidly through light soils.

Such larvæ as live in decaying or old wood are broader and more flattened and in some cases much larger than the earth burrowers. The eggs are probably laid in crevices of the bark or wood in which they undergo their transformations. These larvæ may be said to be beneficial in so far as they, with those of many other tribes of insects, aid in destroying and removing the decayed and prostrate vegetation, and thus make way for new growths.

I am not aware that any very marked damage has as yet been inflicted upon the crops in Canada by the larvæ of these beetles, but in the British Islands they have been accused of committing alarming depredations on grain, root crops and garden produce of various sorts. Much attention has been given to them by Curtis in his exhaustive treatise on "Farm Insects," and also by many other well-known entomologists. A number of species are described, four of which appear to be specially obnoxious and destructive. The larvæ live some years, perhaps as many as five, and moult, as do caterpillars, three times before entering the pupa state. This change takes place in a small cell some distance under ground, and in a few weeks the beetles emerge to a higher but much briefer existence, and are found upon various flowering plants, etc.

The four species so notorious for their ravages belong to the genera *Athöus* and *Agriotes* of *Eschscholtz*, which are represented in this country by a number of species, having probably similar habits to their old world kindred.

There is scarcely any land free from them or any crop that is not subject to their voracity. They occur wherever grass will grow, being particularly harboured among clover roots, and are always prevalent in meadow and pasture-lands, seeming to thrive best in the vicinity of swamps and woods. When lands are broken up the first crops sown are often almost totally destroyed by the larvæ which infest it and remain in it for some years afterwards.

Young oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc., suffer much from being partially or entirely cut off below the surface; the wireworms destroying manifold the amount actually devoured. Wood says that while only eating one-tenth as much as a similar sized caterpillar, each wireworm destroys ten times as many plants. Hops, cabbages and many root-crops are also injured; turnips, perhaps, more than any, as they are cut off when young, and have the roots badly eaten into when larger, as many as twenty or more grubs having been found at one turnip.

Conflicting opinions are held as regards the liability of potatoes to be attacked. Some even propose the use of slices of these tubers, among other substances, as traps to entice the wireworms to in gardens. On the other hand evidence has been often adduced to prove that land sown with potatoes was in a great degree cleared of infesting larvæ, which it was asserted do not touch the potatoes and are consequently starved out.

In gardens, the wireworms destroy salads, etc., and the gardener has also often to lament the loss of his beautiful flowers, such as carnations and lobelias. The list of cultivated plants attacked by them could be greatly lengthened, and it is fortunate for Canadian farmers and gardeners that as yet they are not so abundant and destructive here. Nevertheless considerable damage is done to many crops on this continent, and the late esteemed Dr. Asa B. Fitch (one of the greatest of American Entomologists) has treated of wireworms—see his 11th Report—almost as exhaustively as Mr. Curtis. It appears that Indian corn, one of the largest and most important crops grown in North America, is the greatest sufferer, especially when (as is usually the case), it is the first crop planted in new land, or when the season is cold, wet and late. The seed corn is attacked by the wireworm, which bores its way into the kernel and is often found half buried therein when the hills are examined. Upwards of thirty or forty have been found in a single hill, and nearly the whole of the seed planted is sometimes destroyed. The still more valued cereal, wheat, does not escape serious attacks, and, as in England, *all* crops are more or less liable to be damaged. An exception may be made in favour of buckwheat, which has been strongly asserted to rid the land of them, but there are doubts as to its efficacy in so doing, as well as many objections to it as an uncertain and inferior crop. All kinds of grasses, from the choicest timothy to the coarsest swamp sedges seem to be the chief and favourite diet of wireworms; so that grass and meadow lands are badly infested for a year or two after being broken up.

Dr. Fitch was of opinion that the wireworms of this country do not live more than two years (instead of five), as it is only for that length of time that new fields are so much infested with them.

As the country becomes more densely settled, and, through the breaking up of the waste lands, they are gradually deprived of their natural food-plants, they may come to be equally abundant and voracious amongst us as in England, so that it may be well briefly to mention the measures adopted to destroy them there.

For gardens or small lots hand picking is most strongly recommended as the surest way of ridding them of these vermin; but where labour is so scarce and dear as in this country, such a measure is hardly feasible. By this method 18,000 wireworms were gathered from a field of one and a half acres, and in another instance over 60,000 from an area of three acres. Women or boys were employed to traverse the rows of plants, loosen the soil around the roots, put all the wireworms into jars, or other suitable vessels, and press down the soil around the roots.

One of the most successful remedies on a large scale is a mixture consisting of two parts of quicklime, three parts of soot, and one part of coarse or refuse salt. This is used as a top-dressing, being applied immediately after compounding, and should be well rolled in. It has the advantage of being perfectly harmless to the crops. Indeed it is a most excellent and powerful fertilizer, as well as a destroyer of all kinds of insects and many

weeds. Refuse from gas-works, nitrate of soda, rape-cake, and chloride of lime, mixed and spread with manures are highly recommended, and the sowing of soda-ash or guano broadcast when planting.

A previous crop of white mustard is claimed to clear the land of them, presumably by starving out, for the roots of the mustard are extremely acrid, and of course occupy the soil to the exclusion of any more nutritive ones. A close grazing by sheep seems beneficial where pastures are badly infested, perhaps because the surface is trodden down too hard for the larvæ to work through, or because the beetles are prevented from laying their eggs, or have them destroyed. The same result is also obtained by compacting the surface by heavy rollers.

There are also means of striking directly at these pests which at the same time are of more general utility, and whose adoption cannot be too strongly urged. Aside from any mere questions of a taste for order, neatness and beauty, the practical wisdom and advantages of keeping land thoroughly worked and cleaned are plain to everyone ; it does not pay to leave neglected a single square yard of the farm.

The larvæ of these beetles, in common with hosts of other insects, find a pleasant refuge in the uncultivated patches left about the farm, and under or among stones and other rubbish. Farmers cannot bear this too constantly in mind, and they should strive to have their fields, as well as gardens, free from all unnecessary disfigurements of such kinds. The entomological collector may delight in the rank growth of all manner of shrubs and plants along the fences and ditches of his neighbours, for he generally finds a rich variety of specimens thereon ; but what is his gain is usually the owner's and the country's loss.

Leave no such strips along the fence-rows, nor of stubble in the fields. Let all loose boards, stones, logs, brush and rubbish of every kind be removed, and thus, as far as possible, prevent insect foes from harbouring about the fields ; there will be plenty of them without furnishing such breeding and hiding places.

Above all, learn to protect all their natural enemies, among the most powerful of which are the birds. It is really disgraceful (and saddening to such as love and value these bright little creatures) to see the merciless way in which they are shot and trapped around this city (Ottawa), and I fear the same indiscriminate "slaughter of the innocents" takes place all over the land. All those that are known to be insectivorous should be vigorously protected and encouraged, even if occasionally they do exhibit a tendency to a vegetarian diet and pilfer a few berries and seeds.

Robins, thrushes, blackbirds, sparrows, etc., may be always seen searching and pecking vigorously among the grass for elaters and other insects, while numerous species are searching for them in all other situations. It has been estimated that an English rookery, of 10,000 rooks, consumes annually about 200 tons of worms and insects. Now, our much-abused crow, a brother of the rook, is just as active and voracious a bird, and feeds its young (according to Fitch) almost solely on elaters and their larvæ. Thousands of these are probably consumed by the young crow before it even leaves the nest to hunt for them itself.

Toads and frogs live also mainly upon insects, and being nocturnal in their habits—as are so many insects—they form the night relay, working to save the crops while the birds are at rest. Turkeys, ducks and other poultry may profitably be allowed to run in grain fields at suitable seasons, while among root crops they can seldom do any harm, and devour immense numbers of all kinds of insects.

In breaking up new land it is well to burn the turf, and the destruction of many insects, in their various stages, is undoubtedly accomplished by the process of burning so generally in use in this country.

When the elaters reach the perfect state, they are entirely harmless beetles (except that they lay the eggs for future broods), and are found upon flowers, grass, stumps, trees, fences, etc., and when they are approached they have a very common habit of dropping from their resting place, so that it is often almost impossible to find them. They walk slowly, but can fly well, and do so both by day and night, seldom, however, making long flights, rather preferring to remain in the vicinity of their former feeding grounds.

As it is not proposed to attempt in this paper any scientific classification or descrip-

tion of the many genera and species comprised in the family *Elateridæ*, the remainder of this paper will be devoted to a few brief remarks on some of the more interesting foreign and native ones.

Westwood states that the Elaters are less rich in species than the Buprestians, but that they are more generally distributed. About four hundred and fifty North American species are given by Le Conte in his classification, of which, perhaps, one-fourth are found in Canada. During the past summer I collected in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa fifty species, while of Buprestians I only obtained about half that number.

There are perhaps no click-beetles that in form, size or markings are striking when compared with many other families of beetles; they vary but slightly in shape, are of moderate size, and of dull hues generally. One genus, however, (*Pyrophorus*, containing 30 or more species) is indeed worthy of notice from the power of light-emitting possessed by its members. If sombre by day they are the brightest of all insects when darkness shrouds the world. I have before me a specimen of *P. noctilucus*, the celebrated "fire-fly" of the West Indies and Central America, called by the Spaniards *cucujo*. Figure 51 represents this insect both at rest and on the wing. It is nearly an inch and a-half long, (the elytra being exactly an inch from base to tips,) and has a tawny grey appearance, caused by a covering of short yellowish hairs on a black surface.

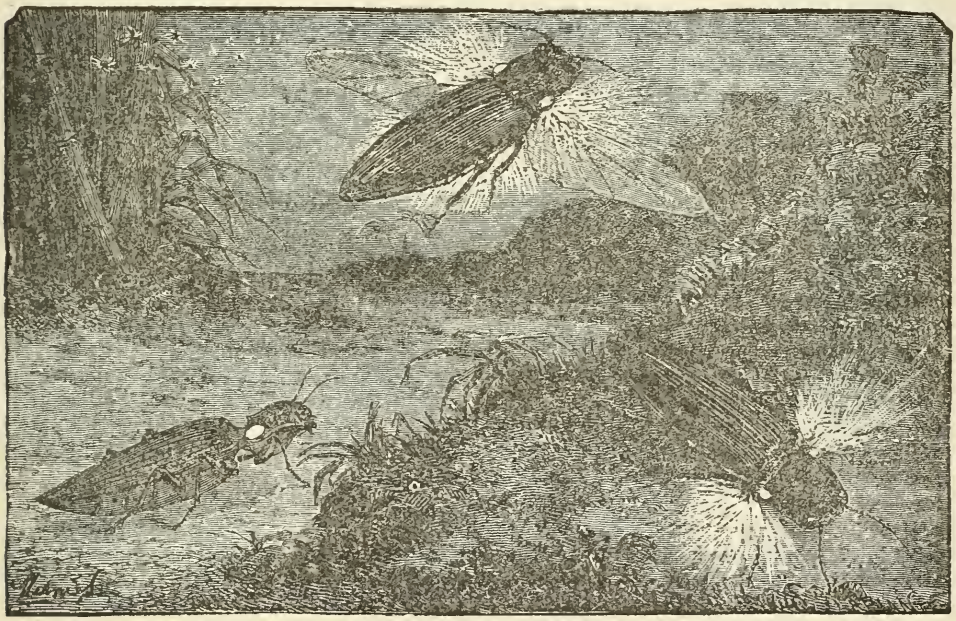


Fig. 51.

Its most important features are two smooth, convex yellow spots, or tubercles, on the thorax—one on either side—from which at night, when the beetle is alive, streams a strong greenish light, far surpassing that of our own "fire-flies," or, correctly speaking, "fire-beetles." When the beetles are on the wing another patch beneath the body emits a bright orange-tinted light.

These beetles and their larvæ feed on the sugar-cane and do great damage to the plantations, being in some places very numerous, so that the air at night is starred in every direction with their myriad meteor-like fires. The natives, ever ready to connect the visible with the unseen, call them, not unpoetically, the vehicles of departed souls, or in other places they are said to be the souls themselves flitting about the earth they have left, so that to kill one might be to crush the soul of a departed friend. Such beliefs in connection with certain insects, snakes, and other animals have often been prejudicial to savage welfare by protecting obnoxious creatures from destruction.

P. pysoderus is a much smaller beetle, being but three quarters of an inch in length. Its colour is a dark brown ; the hinder angles of the thorax are produced in acute spines, and the tubercles are not prominent. It is common in the Southern States and emits a light equal in intensity to that of our native "fire-flies," but constant instead of intermittent.

In the Phillipine Islands is found a very large species of Elater, called *Oxynopterus* (sharp-winged) Cummingii. It is a large, reddish beetle and the male has fine pectinate antennæ. The prosternal spine is stated by Wood to be as large as a crow-quill, and three-fourths of an inch long, so that its powers of leaping and clicking must be well marked.

The genus *Pachyderes* is distinguished by having the thorax twice as broad as the elytra ; *Semioti* has the tips of the elytra spined ; and the males of *Macromalocera*, from Swan River, Australia, have the antennæ as long or even longer than the body.

Of seventy species found in Great Britain, the largest is *Ludius ferrugineous*, a dirty red beetle about an inch long.

Turning now to Canadian beetles, the first sub-family is named *Eucnemidæ*, and comprises a few small compressed beetles found under bark or on leaves, and rather uncommon. Wood says that the prothorax in these species fits too tightly against the base of the elytra to admit of them leaping, but Le Conte claims for some a feeble power to do so. The second sub-family *Cerophytidæ* consists also of a few species of small beetles, living under bark, and rarely, from their size and habits, seen or captured.

The third and last bears the family name—*Elateridæ*—and includes all of our remaining species. Of these the largest and most striking examples are contained in the genus *Alaus* (meaning "dull" coloured). There are four species found in Northern America, viz. : *Melanops*, *Gorgops*, *Occulatus* and *Myops*, of which the two last (at least) are found in Canada. *A. occulatus* (Fig. 52), must be familiar to nearly all my readers, and is the largest of our Elaters, varying in length from one and a quarter inches to one and three quarters.

Fig. 52.

Its general colour is a deep glossy black ; the under surface of the body, and the legs being thickly powdered with white. The broad, almost square, thorax is also powdered (but usually much rubbed), with the exception of two large, oval spots of a rich black velvety appearance, and rimmed with white so as to seem like great staring eyes, often causing the thorax to be mistaken for the head by those ignorant of an insect's construction. These beautiful markings have determined its specific name ; for *occulatus* is simply the Latin form of "eyed." The elytra are marked by longitudinal, impressed lines, and are sprinkled with bright white spots, of the same powdery substance which covers the rest of the body.

In early summer it is found crawling slowly, or sunning itself on trees, fences, buildings, paths, etc., and is easily captured. In Duncan's "Transformations of Insects" the larva is shown crawling on the ground, and the pupa in a cell beneath the surface, but Dr. Harris states that "it undergoes its transformations in the trunks of trees." He found them in old apple trees—the larvæ feeding upon the wood. The following is a portion of his description :—

"These larvæ are reddish-yellow grubs, proportionately much broader than the other kinds, and very much flattened. One of them, which was found fully-grown early in April, measured two inches and a half in length, and nearly four-tenths of an inch across the middle of the body, and was not much narrowed at either extremity. The head was broad, brownish and rough above."

Soon after the grub was found it cast its skin and entered the pupa state, and at the proper time emerged as a beetle.

A myops is a somewhat smaller and less robust beetle, and varies more in size, some in my collection being only one inch long. In general appearance it is much like *occulatus*, but is not nearly so handsome an insect. The markings are less distinct, the colouring more greyish, and the eye-like spots on the thorax are much smaller and duller, whence it has received its name of *myops*, or the "short-sighted" *alaus*.

It is much more common in this neighbourhood than *occulatus*. To show how readily

these thoracic markings are mistaken for the elater's eyes, and the loose articulation of the thorax for the neck, I may just mention that a friend of mine brought me, one day this summer, a fine large *myops*, which he had just found on his window-sill, remarking that he was afraid it was dead, because "its neck seemed broken." I told him to lay it on its back upon my table, and the sudden snap with which it nearly sprang into his face quite startled him. The Indian name for an elater (according to Dr. Fitch) is "neck-breaker," or "the insect that breaks its neck," which gives a very good idea of its chief characteristic.

Perhaps the most abundant of our elaters is a dark brown one, about half an inch long, named *Melanotus communis*. The larvæ feed in wood, transform in the autumn, and the beetles winter under bark or in crevices, and are very common in spring. *Limonius plebejus* is also a brownish beetle, which is even more numerous in this vicinity.

Occasionally large glossy black elaters are found under stones in damp localities. These belong to the genus *Melanactes* and are remarkable for having luminous larvæ. Several species of Corymbites are numerous on pine-trees in summer, as *C. æripennis*, *C. hieroglyphicus* and *C. triundulatus;* the latter is also said to feed on the flower of the rhubarb. *C. vernalis*, a pretty beetle with a black thorax, and yellow elytra marked by five black spots, may be found sometimes in large numbers on blossoms of the choke-cherry.

In the fourth volume of the *Canadian Entomologist*, an interesting account of the wheat wire-worm, *Agriotes mancus*, is given by Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, Ont., a very careful observer. Mr. Pettit says:

"For many years an insect, familiarly known among farmers as the 'wire-worm,' has committed ravages from time to time among the wheat crops in different parts of the Province. As the history of this insect has not hitherto been traced out, I am happy to be able to make public through the pages of the *Canadian Entomologist*, the following description of its larval and pupal states.

"In the fall of the year 1870, so unusual an amount of damage was inflicted upon the wheat crops in this vicinity by this wire-worm that I was led to try and breed it to the perfect state with a view to ascertaining what species it was the larva of. By digging about the roots of the wheat plants, I obtained about a dozen specimens (Fig. 53) which were placed with a few wheat plants in a large flower-pot, where they were kept supplied with food by planting occasionally a small quantity of wheat. With the first cold weather they ceased to eat, and were then placed in a sheltered situation until the return of warm weather in spring, when they were restored to the breeding-cage. They soon gave evidence of being alive, and possessing unimpaired appetites; their rapid consumption of the wheat plants rendered it necessary to renew the supply quite as often as before. They were fed in this way until the month of July, when my absence from home caused them to be neglected; on my return there was not a vestige of food left. Thinking that the worms had probably died of starvation, I paid no further attention to them until the 26th of August, when, on removing a part of the earth from the pot, a pupa (Fig. 54) was disclosed, and on the 3rd of September the first imago appeared, which proved to be a specimen of *Agriotes mancus* (Say). As only two more specimens came out during the remainder of September, I turned the earth out of the pot and carefully examined it. The inspection revealed seven specimens of the imago in the little cells in which they had transformed, and one larva.

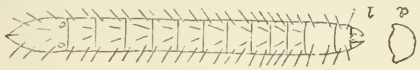


Fig. 53.

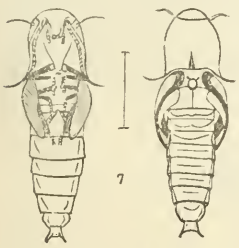


Fig. 54.

"Among the larvæ collected, I had noticed one less than half the size of the others and evidently much younger, which would account for the one still in the larval state. It had attained, however, a size fully equal to that of the others when first brought in during the previous autumn; and hence I have formed the opinion that the larval state does not last longer than three years. This opinion has since been strengthened by the observation of a large number of larva which appeared readily separable into *two sizes*, corresponding

to those originally collected for breeding. Westwood, in his 'Modern Classification of Insects,' (vol. 1, 238), states respecting the larva of an allied species (*A. obscurus*) which, in Europe, feeds upon the roots of wheat, rye, oats, barley and grass, that according to Bjerkander, a Swedish naturalist, 'it is five years in arriving at the perfect state.' Curtis, in his 'Farm Insects,' (page 16,), makes a similar statement upon the same authority, and adds that those which he had himself fed for ten or twelve months scarcely increased in size during that time. As already stated, however, I am of opinion that our species is by no means so long lived, but that it attains maturity in three years, a period quite long enough, the agriculturist must think, in which to inflict damage upon the crops."

Fig. 53 shews the larva or worm magnified to about twice its natural size, and Fig. 54 the chrysalis under and upper side, also magnified—the hair line between them gives the natural size.

The perfect beetle is about seven-twentieths of an inch long, the body black, punctured with minute dots, and covered with very short hair, the head is large and black, the antennæ and feet reddish.

Adelocera is a genus comprising rather large beetles of a roughish, and often frosted, or rusty, appearance. Their larvæ feed in decaying wood and are generally found upon stumps, trees or fences.

The last genus which I shall mention here, viz.:—*Pityobius*, is remarkable from having twelve-jointed antennæ, which in the males are beautifully bi-pectinate; that is they have on each side spines, or branches, projecting from the joints. There are only two species known in Canada—*P. anguinus* and *P. Billingsii*—and the beetles are exceedingly rare, while but little is known of their habits.

P. anguinus "is of a dull black colour, with short brown hair." *P. Billingsii* (named after its discoverer, the late Mr. Billings, of Ottawa), has rich and rather glossy black elytra, longitudinally lined, and wider than the thorax. The head and thorax are also deep black but are roughened; the legs and under parts are less black. The head is nearly square above; the eyes are very prominent, being far more conspicuous than in any other of our elaters, which I have seen.

The specimen now before me is about one and a quarter inches long and is decidedly the handsomest click-beetle in my collection. It is probably the second specimen captured and the only one now in a Canadian collection. The larva of this beetle lives in decaying wood, for I found a pupa almost in the heart of an old rotten log, two years ago. Unfortunately the wood in which I kept it was allowed to become too dry, and in consequence the elytra never expanded properly and the specimen was destroyed.

Let me conclude with a few words of advice, which have often been spoken by others, but which will bear repeating. Every farmer and gardener will consult his best interests by paying close attention to all the insects which he finds about his land, and by striving to learn something of their habits. When a strange insect or larva is discovered, endeavour to place a specimen in the hands of the nearest entomologist, who will be always glad to inform you whether its habits are injurious or beneficial to plant-life, or, if they are unknown to him, to try and find out what they are.

THE PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

By B. Gott, Arkona.

[Figure 55 represents this insect in its various stages, *a* the larva, *b* the chrysalis, *c* the perfect beetle all magnified. The hair lines at the sides shew the natural size.]

For some considerable time past I have closely watched the operations of this familiar insect, and my only apology for bringing again this hackneyed theme to the notice of the public, is that the growing importance of the subject appears to demand it. I purpose to shew in this paper that our fruit is at present in more danger from the depredations of this insect, than from any other single enemy operating on it. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about this pest, and the good advice which has been given for its destruction, yet comparatively little is done systematically

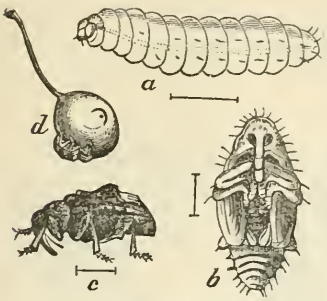


Fig. 55.

to destroy it. With the view therefore of directing special attention to the losses resulting from neglect of the remedies at hand, I shall as briefly as possible review the whole subject of this insect and its work, as well as the remedies which have been suggested for it. This insect was first described by Herbst, a German Entomologist, as early as the year 1797. It is a foreign aggressor but the date of its introduction is not known. It is thus ably described by Dr. Harris, in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," a work that should be in the hands of every fruit-grower and agriculturist :

" This weevil, or curculio as it is often called, is a little rough, dark-brown or blackish beetle, looking like a dried bud when it is shaken from the trees, which resemblance is increased by its habit of drawing up its legs and bending its snout close to the lower side of its body, and remaining for a time without motion, and seemingly lifeless. It is from three-twentieths to one-fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the snout, which is rather longer than the thorax and is bent under the breast, between the fore legs, when at rest. Its colour is dark-brown, variegated with spots of white, ochre-yellow and black. The thorax is uneven ; the wing covers have several short ridges upon them, those on the middle the of back forming two considerable humps of a black colour, behind which there is a band of ochre-yellow and white. I have found these beetles as early as the 10th of March, and have frequently caught them flying in the middle of the day. They begin to sting the plums as soon as the fruit is set, and continue their operations till the middle of July, or as some say, until the first of August. In doing this the beetle first makes a small crescent-like incision with its snout in the skin of the plum, and then turning round, inserts an egg in the wound. From one plum it goes to another until its store of eggs is exhausted, so that where these beetles abound not a plum will escape being stung." There is some difference of opinion among Entomologists as to the number of broods matured in a season, but I think that with us there is but one brood, and these the result of insects emerging from the ground in early spring.

Its relation to fruit culture is very intimate, and the whole aspect of fruit growing is affected more or less by the existence of this troublesome foe, to the great discouragement of plum, apricot and nectarine culture, estimable fruits where they can be successfully grown. We cannot, as some have done, tolerate this insect as a serviceable thinner of the fruit, for we have found it to be a most relentless destroyer. The female insect makes a crescent shaped incision in the fruit and deposits there a tiny egg which soon hatches ; the young and tender grub at once works its way to the germ of the fruit and revels in its nutritive juices. The seed germ being mutilated, a vital point is attacked, the fruit loosens its hold on the tree and soon falls to the ground. This is exactly what is needed by the larva for its development and subsequent escape. If the fruit had dried up and maintained its hold on the tree the grub would probably have perished. On the ground the fruit is kept cool and moist and as soon as the grub is fully grown it leaves the fruit and enters at once under the soil where it is shortly changed to a chrysalis and patiently waits in obscurity its perfect development.

Its rapid increase is a matter of concern to all growers of the plum as it is spreading rapidly over every part of the Province where this fruit is grown. At a recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario one of the members present observed that " A few years ago there were no curculios at Goderich, now they are there in full force ; and plum growers are discouraged. It is not yet at Owen Sound, but it will be by and by." Thus it is gradually widening its field of operation and annually increasing in numbers. On my own grounds as well as on those of my neighbours, this fact has been painfully evident during the past year ; not a tree has escaped, and even the peach, cherry, pear and apple were attacked.

So far as we know in this country the curculio is almost exempt from the attacks of insect enemies. In the report of the Entomological Society for 1876 mention is made of two parasites which have been discovered by Prof. Riley operating on this insect in

Missouri, namely, *Sigalphus curculionis* (Fig. 56) and *Porizon conotracheli* (Fig. 57). I am not aware that these friendly insects have yet been taken in Ontario, but it is quite possible that they may be working unobserved among us. A detailed description of both these insects may be found in the Report for 1876.

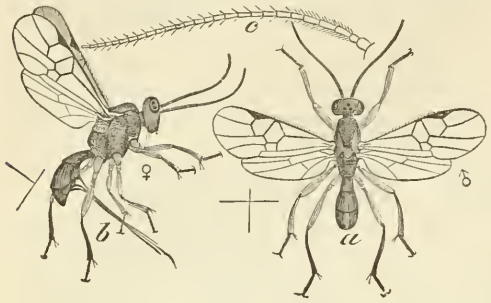


Fig. 56.

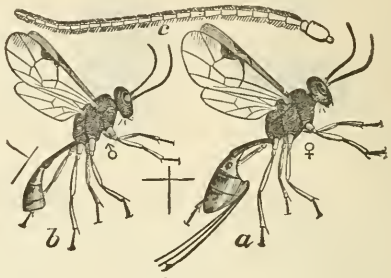


Fig. 57.

As already stated the curculio does not scruple, in the absence of the plum, to attack the peach, pear and apple. I was greatly amused during last season in watching the *little Turk* at his work upon our young pears and apples. I had a favourite pear tree the fruit of which I had never before seen, which blossomed nicely and set some five specimens, leading me to hope that I should be able to test their qualities when mature, but in a few days, lo the crescent! the familiar distinguishing mark of our fruit enemy was already seen upon them, and in time they all fell prematurely from the boughs. In many instances the same insect was noticed working upon the apples. As I was gathering in my winter apples, a few days ago, I came to a Northern Spy tree, a very large proportion of whose fruit was exceedingly ill-shaped, especially all around the lower branches. The fruit was disfigured by deep indentations and corresponding swellings or knobs. Upon examination it was found that those indentures on the fruit contained the mark of the familiar crescent of the plum curculio which probably will account for their deformed appearance. It would appear that the insect had cut the tender skin of the young fruit, which had interfered with the circulation and development in that place. The egg deposited had not hatched, or if it had the little grub had died. The crab-apples were by far the worst affected; scarcely a sample matured on many fine trees, and a number of fine young Tetopsky apple trees were totally deprived of their promising crop by the same enemy. Under such circumstances constant vigilance is necessary to secure a crop of fruit, and if the annual increase of insect life goes on unchecked it is easily seen that good fruit will become scarce and more expensive.

The remedies which have been recommended are numerous, and may be divided into two classes, viz., those that kill and those that merely deter. Under the first class may be mentioned jarring the trees and gathering up the insects. This is by far the best remedy at present known. P. Barry, in his excellent work "The Fruit Garden," says that this method was first recommended by David Thomas, forty years ago, and that on their extensive grounds it is successfully carried out. Mr. Downing also speaks highly of jarring, and recommends that it be repeated daily as long as the insects continue to make their appearance. Repeated trials have proven beyond question that this rather tedious mode is a very effectual one if persisted in. At a late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, at Sarnia, Mr. James Lambert, of Sarnia, said: "He had tried the jarring plan with three trees and these were breaking down with fruit." Page 33, of 1878. In the November number of the *Gardener's Monthly*, just at hand, it is related of Mr. Cobleigh and Mr. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., who are noted and extensive plum growers, "They practice shaking the trees, but their method is different from any one we have met with before. They have two light frames on which light muslin is spread. They look like huge barn doors but they are very light. These are placed under the trees when they are to be shaken. Then they have a long handled sort of crutch; the arm-rester as we would say if it were a crutch, being nicely padded to prevent injury to the bark. This is pushed up and the branches jolted and the "little Turk" comes down and is killed by the boys when it falls on

the muslin. This is better than the old plan of striking on the trunk. It has to be done every day, and it would be as well twice a day. Mr. Cobleigh finds it takes two hours and-a-half to shake 1,600 trees. Abundant evidence is forthcoming to establish the efficiency of this remedy.

Another method suggested is to plant the trees in swine or chicken yards, a plan which has also been highly recommended. At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association already referred to, Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, said, "I find that a hen and her chickens cooped under the trees, devour a great many curculios, and secure me a crop of plums." We would, however, rather allow the fowls free roving over the fruit yard at will. The Hon. Mr. Vidal, of Sarnia, said that "Mr. Baubee made a hen-yard around his plum trees, and had no more trouble with the curculio." Mr. Barry says "planting the plum orchard adjoining the hog-pen is probably the easiest and best way of securing a crop of plums." Mr. J. J. Thomas in his admirable work, *The American Fruit Culturist*, page 155, says, "experience has thoroughly established the efficiency of this method" (the confinement of swine among the trees of the plum orchard), and adds, "geese and hens are to a limited extent useful in repelling or destroying the curculio." Again the late Dr. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, says, "This insect in one season destroyed every plum on my farm, excepting the crop of one tree in my swine lot; that tree is bending under its load of fruit." Here we have excellent evidence of the efficiency of this remedy; we would say, plant your plum trees together in a lot by themselves, and securely fence them, then as they begin to bear fruit, keep a sufficient number of hogs or fowls in the yard during the curculio season. Some cultivators are in favour of keeping hogs thus confined in the orchard during the whole of the summer season, as it is thought they greatly benefit the soil by their constant rooting and stirring of it. These two are doubtless the most valuable and efficient remedies known.

Careful picking up of the fallen fruit should, in every case, be attended to where hogs or fowls have no access, and this before the larvæ of the curculio have had time to escape into the ground. After being gathered they should be burnt or otherwise boiled or steamed and given as food to swine.

The second class of remedies are those which merely deter the insect from attacking the fruit. Planting the plum trees on hard, clay soil has been recommended as a preventative measure. Mr. Downing says, "we have never known an instance of the curculio being troublesome in a heavy soil." This statement has been confirmed by observation in my own neighbourhood, where I have noticed that on heavy clay soils a crop of plums can usually be secured, and there are hundreds of acres of just such soil where I believe that thousands of bushels of fine fruit might be annually produced.

It has also been recommended to plant plum trees close beside water-courses to prevent the attacks of curculio, and there are many who have faith in it; we have seen trees so planted perfectly loaded with fine fruit, although there was no water flowing at the time. There are some, however, who deny the efficacy of this measure. J. J. Thomas says "it was formerly supposed that the instinct of this insect would prevent it from depositing eggs on branches hanging over water, but recent experiments prove that it possesses no such sagacity."

Covering the ground under the tree with lime, plaster, ashes or salt have been used to prevent the attacks of curculio, and in many cases with apparent success. Very recently Mr. M. Watson, of Thedford, told me of a friend of his who had tried plaster; he covered the ground under the tree with it and saved his crop of plums. There is also evidence that salt is useful when properly used. Mr. Downing refers to instances where it has been used with complete success; he says, "the best method of applying salt for the plum weevil is to strew it pretty thickly over the surface when the punctured plums commence to drop." The use of lime is advocated in a similar manner; some also are in favour of ashes.

Employing offensive odours in the form of smoke from oil or tar has also been well spoken of, but these measures are of very doubtful efficacy, and if the insects were thus driven from one part of the fruit crop they would usually take to another.

Making the ground hard and difficult to penetrate under the trees by plastering with mortar or paving with stones or shells are measures which have been advocated. Mr.

A. Watson in the *American Home Garden*, says that the most promising remedy is to "pave closely under the tree with clam or oyster shells, the instinct of the insect leading it to avoid depositing its eggs in fruit from which, when they drop, its progeny can find no safe retreat." Mr. Downing speaks of plum trees growing in hard trodden court-yards which usually bear plentiful crops. Some have also recommended the use of chips and small pieces of wood placed around the trees as traps for the curculio, but it is very doubtful if any of these methods will ever take the place of jarring.

NATURE PRINTED BUTTERFLIES.

By James Fletcher, Ottawa, Ont.

The season of warm days, flowers, and butterflies is over now, and the look-out is cold, bleak and bare. Apparently there is little for the scientific lover of nature to do in the way of collections at this time of year; such however is far from being actually the case, as all who have collected will testify. It is in fact one of the busiest seasons for collectors. All the treasures gathered during the summer months have to be *gone through*. In the first place those known have to be taken out and sorted away into their proper places in the cabinet; the remainder then have to be re-sorted and divided up into sets according to the families to which they appear to belong, and after this they have to be examined critically and if possible identified. It frequently happens that a collector of butterflies has an opportunity of capturing a large number of some local species, in one day, and finds it impossible or irksome to set them all before they become too dry, as they will in a very short time in hot weather. When they are once dry, too, one is apt to think that as they can get no worse they may safely be put aside until some more convenient occasion to be relaxed and set up, but this convenient occasion, like a good many others, is sometimes very long coming, and many valuable specimens are thus lost. An accident which occurred to the glass of one of my butterfly cabinet drawers lately, was the means of reminding me of a process shewn me some years ago by a Captain Lloyd, of the English Navy. The accident referred to was the breaking of the cover of one of my cases which contained some rare butterflies, in consequence of which it was impossible to close the door of the cabinet tightly. My horror can be better imagined than expressed when, upon opening the door and pulling out this drawer, about a fortnight afterwards, I found that there was not a single perfect specimen in it—a mouse had got in and what was once a neatly arranged case of butterflies was now nothing but a chaos of nibbled bodies, loose wings, pins, and labels. I had not the heart at first to throw out these fragments and so wipe out entirely the pleasing recollections each brought up in my mind of rambles through the woods and in the country; so carefully gathering up the wings I put them away in a little box. The idea then struck me of printing them as I had seen my old friend do them—and as I think it would be a very convenient way for Entomologists and agriculturists to send butterflies for identification, when spare duplicates are to be had, I am induced to send a description of the *modus operandi*. Take the insect in your left hand, holding it beneath the thorax, then with a pair of sharply-pointed scissors cut off the wings as close to the body as possible; occasionally, unless the scissors are very sharp, some of the muscles are torn away from the thorax with the wings, these must be carefully removed; arrange the wings in pairs and put them with the body on one side in some convenient place where they may be easily got at when you are ready for them. Now take a piece of white paper of the size required, and fold it in two like a sheet of note paper, then with a camel-hair brush lay on a thin wash of perfectly clear gum arabic, fold down the upper half and pass the hand lightly over it so as to spread the gum evenly between the two sides; now re-open it, and taking up the wings with the tip of the brush, the lower ones first, arrange them carefully in the position wanted, leaving space enough intervening between the two pairs to paint in the body afterwards. Spare no pains in arranging the wings; this corresponds with "setting" for a cabinet. I have seen many good collections of insects, made by amateurs, rendered almost useless by the want of a little thought on this point. The proper position for a but-

terfly to be set in is that which it takes when sunning itself. Copy nature, and you cannot go wrong. When the wings are quite even, gently fold down the upper half of the paper and put your specimen under a heavy weight or in a press until quite dry—I generally leave mine for some hours at least. When it is quite dry take it out and place it against a window-pane, so that the butterfly may be clearly defined against the light. Now, very carefully draw a line with a black lead pencil round the edge of the wings, then lay it down on an even surface, and paint with clean water all over the part outside and up to the outline. After a few minutes the water will saturate the paper and dissolve the gum; the two sides will, then separate easily, and this being done it will be found that on one side is a perfect representation of the upper side of the butterfly, on the opposite another of the under side, and loose between these a perfectly clear horny membrane; the explanation of this is, the upper ends of the scales are adhering to the gum, and what we now look at are the lower ends or roots. When painting with water, to dissolve the gum, great care must be taken not to let it run over the outline on to the wings, or else the scales will not adhere to the paper, but will remain on the membrane.

The work is not yet finished, however; a most important part has still to be done; this is the filling in of the body and antennæ; the easiest way to do this is with a fine pen and some water-colours. Place the body, from which the wings were severed, before you and copy it, taking particular notice of any characteristic markings, as for instance, the colour of the eyes, legs, or antennæ. When finished, cut it out with a pair of sharp scissors, paste it in an album and write a short description of its capture, giving the date, locality and any other interesting circumstances connected with it. I have found it is easier to put in the antennæ after the prints are gummed into the collection as on account of their fragility, they are difficult to cut out neatly. Should the collector happen to be an artist, a most beautiful collection may be made in this manner by painting pretty designs with flowers for each species, and gumming the butterflies in, in natural positions; of course too, its scientific value will be materially increased if those plants are introduced to which the insect is most partial, and when possible, a sketch of the larva and pupa is added.

The chief advantages of this process are, the ease with which it is done; the great convenience with which the specimens are preserved or transmitted through the post for identification or exchange; their great durability, for they will stand much rougher handling than specimens preserved in the ordinary way; and more important than all these the fact that if you have only one specimen, you can shew both the upper and under sides at once, and also the membranous skeleton of the wings, which can thus be very easily examined and makes a beautiful object for the microscope; moreover, if you have only an imperfect specimen it is possible to preserve a good likeness of it by filling in the wanting parts with water-colours; and further, it does not matter how old your specimens are; I have some prints which I have taken from butterflies collected in India more than twenty years ago which are quite as good as others printed on the same day that the insects were caught here.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

APPENDIX (F).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1879.

paid

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F).

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1879.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1879.

Name of Society.	Grant.	Name of Society.	Grant.
	$ c.		$ c.
		Brought forward	18,831 50
Addington	700 00	Hastings, East	700 00
Algoma	700 00	Hastings, West	699 00
Brant, North	700 00	Huron, East	700 00
Brant, South	700 00	Huron, West	700 00
Bruce, North	700 00	Huron, South	700 00
Bruce, South	700 00	Kent, East	700 00
Brockville, E. D.	700 00	Kent, West	700 00
Carleton	700 00	Kingston, E. D.	350 00
Cardwell	700 00	Lambton, East	700 00
Cornwall, E. D.	350 00	Lambton, West	700 00
Dufferin	700 00	Lanark, North	700 00
Dundas	700 00	Lanark, South	700 00
Durham, East	700 00	Lennox	700 00
Durham, West	700 00	Leeds, South	700 00
Elgin, East	700 00	Leeds, North, and North Grenville	700 00
Elgin, West	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Essex, North	700 00	London, E. D.	350 00
Essex, South	700 00	Middlesex, North	[illegible]
Frontenac	700 00	Middlesex, East	700 00
Grenville, South	700 00	Middlesex, West	700 00
Grey, North	700 00	Monck	700 [illegible]
Grey, South	700 00	Muskoka	700 00
Grey, East	700 00	Niagara	350 00
Glengarry	631 50	Norfolk, North	700 00
Halton	700 00	Norfolk, South	700 00
Haldimand	700 00	Northumberland, East	700 00
Hamilton, E. D.	350 00	Northumberland, West	700 00
Hastings, North	700 00	Ontario, North	700 00
Carried forward	18,831 50	*Carried forward*	37,380 50

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1879—*Continued.*

Name of Society.	Grant.	Name of Society.	Grant.
	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	37,380 50	*Brought forward*	48,226 50
Ontario, South	700 00	Simcoe, South	700 00
Ottawa, E. D.	350 00	Stormont	700 00
Oxford, North	700 00	Toronto, E. D.	550 00
Oxford, South	700 00	Victoria, North	700 00
Peel	700 00	Victoria, South	700 00
Perth, North	700 00	Waterloo, North	700 00
Perth, South	700 00	Waterloo, South	700 00
Peterborough, East	700 00	Welland	700 00
Peterborough, West	696 00	Wellington, West	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wellington, Centre	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Wellington, South	700 00
Renfrew, North	700 00	Wentworth, North	700 00
Renfrew, South	700 00	Wentworth, South	700 00
Russell	700 00	York, North	700 00
Simcoe, East	700 00	York, East	591 00
Simcoe, West	700 00	York, West	700 00
Carried forward	48,226 50	Total	59,167 50

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1879.

Name of Institute.	Grant.	Name of Institute.	Grant.
	$ c.		$ c.
Alexandria	220 00	*Brought forward*	8,802 70
Alliston	400 00	Hamilton	400 00
Arkona	324 00	Harriston	200 00
Arthur	277 00	Hespeler	200 00
Aylmer	300 00	Kingston	400 00
Barrie	400 00	London	400 00
Belleville	400 00	Lucan	64 30
Berlin	400 00	Markham	400 00
Blythe	132 00	Meaford	100 00
Bolton	210 00	Mitchell	400 00
Brantford	400 00	Milton	400 00
Bradford	400 00	Mount Forest	400 00
Brighton	120 00	Napanee	400 00
Brussels	50 00	Newmarket	51 00
Chatham	400 00	Niagara	100 00
Claude	116 00	Niagara Falls	400 00
Clarksburg	245 70	Oakville	400 00
Clinton	400 00	Orangeville	400 00
Coll[illegible]od	200 00	Paris	400 00
[illegible]	400 00	Penetanguishene	400 00
[illegible]ra	400 00	Peterboro'	400 00
[illegible]tville	40 00	Picton	400 00
Exet	400 00	Port Hope	400 00
Fergus	400 00	Port Colborne	100 00
Fenelon Falls	400 00	Prescott	400 00
Galt	400 00	Preston	400 00
Garden Island	400 00	Richmond Hill	50 00
Grimsby	168 00	Sarnia	400 00
Guelph	400 00	Seaforth	400 00
Carried forward	8,802 70	*Carried forward*	17,668 00

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1879.—*Continued.*

Name of Institute.	Grant.	Name of Institute.	Grant.
	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	17,668 00	*Brought forward*	20,834 76
Scarboro'	400 00	Thorold	400 00
Simcoe	400 00	Uxbridge	400 00
Smith's Falls	150 00	Wardsville	200 00
Stratford	400 00	Waterdown	80 00
Strathroy	400 00	Waterloo	300 00
Streetsville	400 00	Welland	100 00
Stouffville	216 76	Woodbridge	170 50
St. Catharines	400 00	Woodstock	400 00
Toronto	400 00		
Carried forward	20,834 76	Total	22,885 26

No. 3.—Total payments for encouragement of Agriculture and Arts in 1879.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expended in 1879.	Unexpended or Over-expended.
	$ c.	$ c.	c.
Electoral District Societies	59,350 00	59,167 50	*182 50
Outlying Districts:—Minden, $150; Dysart, $150	300 00	300 00	
Mechanics' Institutes	27,000 00	22,885 26	
Inspection of Mechanics' Institutes		893 00	*3,224 74
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Poultry Association	700 00	700 00	
Dairymen's Association	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Additional aid to do	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Fruit Growers' Association	1,300 00	1,300 00	
Entomological Society	750 00	750 00	
Sundries:			
Printing Agricultural, Fruit Growers', Entomological and Agricultural College Reports $1,952 64			
Additional printing and binding 109 40			
Six Nations Agricultural Society 100 00			
Expenses Lieutenant-Governor and party, Agricultural College 40 00			
Travelling expenses of Hon. S. C. Wood 93 75			
Postage and distribution of Reports 45 00			
W. Brown, travelling expenses 34 25			
A. Smith, inspecting diseases of pigs 30 00			
Prize to veterinary student 20 00			
Mailing Reports 31 00			
	2,000 00	2,458 04	†458 04
Total	104,400 00	101,450 80	*2,949 20

* Unexpended. † Overexpended.

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